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Eastern Turkey Mission

1910 — 19

Vol. 4

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Rec'd MAR 14 1910

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Feb.11th.1910.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I trust that you are safely back from your Edinboro trip,and I hope that you have found it somewhat restful,but I can imagine something of your feelings,in view of the tremendous pile of work that must have accumulated during your absence. Of course,it will not be possible for you to attend to it all in a week,or a month,especially when such big and important questions as our Van college come along.

Perhaps you will think that we are getting a little previous in our enthusiasm on this subject,when I tell you that we are already purchasing the land that will be needed for its site. Land is already increasing in value,and it is the universal opinion that it is wise to secure what will be needed now,first because it can be obtained at a lower figure,and second because the knowledge that this step is being taken will encourage people here to subscribe toward the funds of the college,as they would not be likely to do while it was still in the air.

I have already writen to you of my desire to use the funds I now possess for starting this project. We have no children to need the money,and it would afford us very great pleasure to see it used for this purpose,which seems to us so important,and fraught with benefits to future generations. I have already writen that if we could be relieved from the necessity of keeping this for our support after we may be unable to earn a salary,we should be glad to turn it all over,at once for this object. It is our present preference to end our days here in Van,among the friends for whom we have worked so long,and living is cheaper here than in America,while we might still be able to exert some little influence for good,while we lived. At present I am receiving $ 15.per month as pension from the U.S.and I think this increases after reaching the age of 75. With this,I think that an allowance of L 100.per annum would enable us to live here,as we should not be obliged to keep a horse,and a good many other little expenses might be avoided. I do not know what

the custom of the Board is regarding an allowance for superannuated missionaries, but it seems to me quite possible that under such circumstances it might be considered justifiable to grant such an amount. But all this is a question regarding which we have received no answer from the Board, and you may feel that we have no right to anticipate such decision in the matter of securing land. With regard to this matter, it is the universal opinion here that this purchase viewed as an investment, is perfectly safe. The lot we are purchasing for about L 425. is large enough for all the buildings the institution is likely to need for 100 years, and it has on it a large number of trees that are worth even now well on toward L 100. and their value will constantly increase. Until the time when the first building will be needed, the lot can be put down to alfalfa and so be expected to yield an income equal to what savings banks in America usually pay. Now I have just about this amount of money now on deposit in savings banks, and I am writing to Mr. Colton, of Hartford, my nephew, who has the charge of my affairs, to withdraw this amount and send to me at once. Of course I know that it is not in accordance with the rules of the Board for missionaries to invest their own money in the places where they reside, but it seems to us as if the circumstances of the present case were so different from those of Mr. Baldwin, for instance, as to justify an exception being made. So we hope that no objection will be made to Mr. Colton's carrying out this instruction. We shall also need an athletic field, and there is other property near the field now secured which it is very desirable to get possession of before the price goes up, and I am willing to pay for this also, but it seems rather a pity to sell the stock in which the rest of my money is invested, N.Y. & N.H.R.R. etc. but it would be better to leave those investments toward the endowment of a professorship, and I have thought of borrowing what farther money may be needed, using this stock as security, till other subscriptions can be obtained sufficient to pay such loan. Probably all the land needed for 100 years can now be secured for about L 1 000. and I would be wil-

ling to use from my money this whole amount, if necessary, or if others subscribe a part of this, to let my investments stand for endowment, as I said above.

We learn by yesterday's post that there is to be a visit to Cons'ple. after the Edinboro conference, for the purpose of obtaining fresh information regarding the missionary needs of Turkey, and it is desired that representatives of the interior stations should be present at that time, to tell of the work in their sections. It is certainly very important that Van should be represented at such a gathering, but we have not yet determined whether such representation will be practicable.

I will not tax your time further today, but subscribe myself, with best wishes for you and yours and all friends at the rooms, from wife and self,

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Van

(original)

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Letter

Dec. 11 1910

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7

8

Telegram.

Division of Approps

Rec'd MAR 26 1910

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Feb.26th.1910.

My dear Sec. Bell,

The last post brought your favor of Jan.24th.asking for a statement of receipts and expenditures at our station for different purposes.

I am not quite sure whether the request is intended to include any expenses beyond those covered by the appropriations of the Board,or not, but it seems to me that it will give a much better idea of the work of the station,if the total of expenses is given.

For many years,the appropriations to the E.T.Mission have remained unchanged,and it is also a long time since the division of this sum among the stations was readjusted. In the mean time,the work of the station has been growing at a much more rapid rate than have the contributions from the people. Had the work been entirely dependent on the appropriation received from the Board,growth would have been impossible. The inelastic appropriations would have had an effect on the growth of the work similar to that which the baked crust of the ground in my garden had upon a poor squash plant,which after twisting itself around in all directions to effect an exit,finally broke itself off and perished in the vain attempt to reach sun-light.

For many years,the annual appropriation from the Board for "General Work" for Van station has been L 150.00,which barely sufficed for the carrying on of the evangelistic and educational work in Van itself,at the time this sum was fixed upon. At that time there was practically no work outside of the city.

For the present year,the expense of the Boys' school on our premises is L 286.60,and tuition receipts amount to L 40.00,leaving L 246.60. The whole appropriation of the Board for the whole work,L 150.00,applied at this one point,leaves a deficit of L 96.60. To this if we add the amount of L 52.40,the expense of the school in the walled city,after deducting the L 7.00 received for tuition,and the expense for directly evangelistic work in the city and villages beyond what the people themsel-

selves pay, viz. L 124.80, and we have the sum of L 273.80, as the excess of expenses in these departments over the appropriation of the Board. In the department of village schools the Board's appropriations have never been used, but the expense of these schools for the present year is L 396.80, of which the villages themselves care for L 125.69, leaving the balance, L 271.11 for us to care for. L 273.80 plus L 271.11 equals L 544.91 as the sum expended in these departments beyond what is received from the Board, or more than three and a half times more than the Board gives. For the present year, nearly all the funds used for village work come from friends in England, while the deficits for the work in Van itself have been made up mostly by funds that have come to Dr. Ussher. We have no promise for the continuance of any of these contributions, and it certainly seems to us that the Board ought to take up this work and push it as it ought to be pushed.

The appropriation for Work for Women from the W.B.M. is L 160.00 and this is used for the support of the two schools for girls, one in the Gardens and one in the City, together with the support of Bible Women, and together with what is received from tuition, ~~just about~~ it fails, by about L25. to covers the expenses in these two departments.

In the Medical department, the Board pays the salary of Dr. Ussher, and only this. The expense of running that department, beyond this, including salaries of nurses and other expenses at the hospital, expenses for medicines, etc. at the dispensary, and medical relief amounts to about L 1300. of which from L 400. to L 500. is received from patients, so that from L 800. to L 900. are used annually in this department, supplied by friends in America and England.

There remains the department of Industrial Work, for which the Board gives nothing. It consists of two ~~departments~~ branches. The most extensive is the lace work, under the charge of Mrs. Ussher. Her report for the year just past shows an expenditure of L279.72 (made up of L 147.87 paid to workers, L 76.33 for postage, duties, etc. and L 55.52 for materials,) with receipts from sales of L 527.9[illegible].

The other branch is the weaving of oriental rugs, under the charge of Mrs. Raynolds. This was started as a branch of orphanage work, but is now independent. The report for the past year shows an expenditure of L 14.74, and receipts of L 9.80, and goods in hand worth L 10. Any deficiencies in this department Mrs. Raynolds makes up from her own funds.

In these two departments of relief work employment is given to 58 poor women and girls, and in many cases this is the sole support of needy families.

I hope this may give you the data which you ask for, together with some items of importance, which you did not ask for, but which may possibly be of value in the line of interesting people in the work.

I am hoping to be at Cons'ple. at the time of the visit of the delegation from Edinborough, in July, and am wondering if I shall have the pleasure of meeting any of the officers of the Board, or any friends whom I now know.

With hearty greetings to all friends at the rooms, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

Van Dieman's Land Office.

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AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

March 21st.1910.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.

My dear Sir,

This is to introduce to you Mr.Yegheazar Rushdonian,who is now studying in Edinburgh,to fit himself for a position as professor in the college to be,here in Van. I very much want you to meet him. He is a graduate of our orphanage and high school,and of the Marsovan College,and has taught several years in our school. He is one of those nearest and dearest to me of all those who have been in our schools.

He is familiar with the situation here in Van,and may possibly be able to give you desired information,should any special questions come up, especially relating to our relations with the Hulfsbund.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

Van

Dec. 1910

Van - March 21-1910

E. C. Stanyrwlds

Rec'd APR 15 1910

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

March 18th.1910.

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Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter containing suggestions regarding the preparation of centennial reports has just come to hand. I had already begun work on the preparation of the report, but I have changed the form somewhat, as nearly as I could to conform to your suggestions. I have tried to make the preliminary ~~department~~ brief, but to touch on all the departments as you suggested has required a good deal of space, and I fear I have not succeeded very well in making it "pointed"; but I shall have to let it go as it is. I think I will send this on now, and let the other fuller reports of different departments be sent when they are ready.

The letter of Jan.29th. came a little earlier, and I fully appreciate your kindness in giving the subject of the college so early attention. Before it came, I had already writen to Mr. Colton asking him to send me the sum needed to pay for the lot we have purchased. Perhaps we have made a mistake in making this purchase, but as I wrote, we consider it a safe investment anyway, tho of course, we should not have made the purchase save with the hope that the college will materialize before long. The people have been pressing for the beginning of effort toward securing the college ever since my birth-day a year ago, and we missionaries all feel that the time has fully come for inaugurating it. The purchase of the lot will act as a pledge to them that we mean business, and will encourage them to do all they can to take up their part of the burden. With the increased interest in missions which seems to be now awakening among the class of people who have means at their command, it does seem to us as if the funds for a reasonable endowment ought to be forthcoming. The time for Mr. Yarrow's furlough is near, and if the Board should give him its authorization and assistance, it seems as if he might hope to secure the funds needed. In the mean time, if we could secure enough to endow two or three professorships, we might begin the college course without erecting a new building till larger funds were in hand. If the remaining $ 4 000. of my money were considered as at least a temporary fund for a

professorship, it might afford an income nearly or quite sufficient to sa-
isfy a professor for a few years. If, say a year from next fall, when R.
Yegheazar Rushdonian, who is now at Edinburgh, (and I should be very glad
if it were possible for you to see him at the time of the conference, tho
I well know your time will be very full, and I will give him a line of in-
troduction to you,) will probably return, we could have one class ready to
begin the freshman course in the college, a room for the use of the class
might be found in our new school building, and without other additional
expense that this one additional salary, we might make a modest beginning
Would you approve of such a course as this? As to our needing the mone
I have already writen you. We have no desire to return to America, and
it is our prayer and hope that we may have strength to do some work, at
least, as long as we live. Still we can not foresee the future, but the
fact that I am already receiving a pension from the U.S. will make the
question of our support some easier, at least. Of course, I am not fooli
enough to suppose that my paltry $ 6 000. is going to endow a college,
it does seem as if it ought not to be so very difficult to get hold o
ten times that amount to put with it, and this would prove a modest capi
to make a start with. I hope that you will not think that I am too far
along in my second childhood, but I confess that I have got my heart se
on seeing this institution started, if the Lord spares my life for anothe
five years, but His will, not mine be done.

In accordance with Mr. Peet's suggestion, I am planning to visit Stam-
boul in July, to meet that company from the Edinburgh Conference. Our
station feels as if it wanted to be represented there, and as there are
several ladies to come to Van this summer, who need a conductor, this alon
would almost justify some one's going as far as Stamboul, certainly as fa
as Batoum. I am wondering if you or any of the officers of the Board
will be with the party. With loving salutations from us both,

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Van
Mar. 18-1910

Rec'd AUG 13 1910.

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Van, July 19th. 1910.

Sec. E. F. Bell,

My dear Sir,

It is hard to persuade myself that I have allowed such a long time to elapse without writing to the rooms. In looking over my letter list, I find that I sent our station report on March 21st. and do not find any record of any letter writen since then. Apparently during the month following that date, I had no letters to answer from the rooms, and nothing of special importance to communicate, and so did not write. Then I was out in the field for ten days precede ing the Armenian Easter, was busy calling during the Easter season, and almost immediately after started out very unexpectedly to attend the mission meeting at Mardin, and was absent five weeks, returning just in time for the closing exercises of the two schools. Since that time I have been more or less troubled with malaria and have not felt very much ambition for work. But the accumulation of unanswered letters was so great that I felt that I must devote all the time I could command to clearing them off, and have left the letter to the rooms till I could feel freer to take what time I needed for it.

I have to acknowledge Dr. Barton's most kind and sympathetic letters of March 16th. and May 13th. especially regarding the matter of the college, and I thank him from the bottom of my heart for the encouragement they contain, and the kind appreciation, alas! all too undeserved, which he so kindly expresses. I pray that the Lord will guide us all aright regarding plans for that institution.

The work and care and anxiety connected with the Edinburgh conference must have been a terrible burden to the dear man, and I do hope and pray that he may not be entirely worn out by it all. We already have partial reports of the wonderful gathering, and feel sure that untold blessings will come in its train.

The secretarial letter addressed to the mission Sec. and dated May 11th. was forwarded with his second letter.

I have also your favor of March 18th. inclosing the circular letter

addressed to Dr.Greene,regarding the importance to be given to the visit of"The Cruise",and the one of April 22nd.referring to the same subject. Certainly the first letter sent out from Stamboul regarding this subject gave an idea that it would be far more important than your circular showed was likely to be the case. Even with only that first letter in hand, I doubt if I should have decided to go,had it not been that we were expecting that quite a large party of ladies would be coming to Van this summer,and it seemed probable that they might all arrange to come at that time,and an escort for such a party would be desirable,and I thought I might pay my own expenses one way and charge the return trip to the expense of the party. But when the incoming party so largely diminished, and your letter showed the real importance of the visiting party,I began to doubt the propriety of my going. And when the unexpected delay in the arrival at Mr.Yarrow's home made it necessary for him to give up the idea of attending the mission meeting,and that so unexpectedly fell to me, I gave up the idea of visiting Stamboul.

I was very glad of the opportunity of again visiting Mardin,as I had not supposed that,at my age, another opportunity would come to me,tho I did dread a little the twenty days on horseback which it involved,but I am glad to say that I was at no time over-fatigued by the journey,tho the horses suffered considerably from lack of suitable food and water. Both Miss Rogers and I have suffered from malaria since our return,but it may not have been in consequence of the journey.

A cloud hung over the meeting from the news which met us on arrival, that dear Dr.Barnum,the senior member of our mission,and our beloved brother and counseller and friend,had passed from earth. It was a satisfaction to me to be thus permitted personally to join in the expressions of sympathy sent from the meeting. The cloud was certainly silver lined,and while the sense of the loss we had sustained rested heavily on us all,yet the predominent feeling in all our hearts was one of devout

gratitude for all that he had been permitted to accomplish during the half century of his connection with this mission and Harpoot station. His life is certainly a strong incentive to us all to be faithful in the sphere where the Lord places us.

The report of the mission meeting has, of course, reached you, and you may have noticed that there was considerable discussion on the propriety of the action of Van station, in enlarging its work by the help of funds sent from outside friends, and perhaps I should say a few words regarding the matter, in addition to what is contained in the paper I submitted to the meeting on the subject. The second paragraph on page 7 of the Hand Book was brought forward and construed to mean that no enlargement of the work of a station, beyond what the appropriations of the Board permitted, was allowable, except by permission previously obtained from the mission and the Prudential Committee, whatever the source from which the funds for such enlargement might come. Some were inclined to feel that any such important enlargement of the work was objectionable, because the funds might be cut off at any time, and then the Board might be compelled to assume the support of the work in a way which would involve injustice to other stations. In view of the fact that the Board had been unable, for so many years, to enlarge the limit of appropriations for the mission, first fixed at a time when the work of the Van station was in its infancy, I contended that the enforcement of such a rule would have meant a system of Chinese foot-binding applied to the whole body of the new-born station, and that it would have been better to have given up, at once, the idea of attempting to develope a station here in Van. It would have been equivelent to saying "A seed has been planted here, has sprung up and gives promise of growth, but this growth must be stopped, and it only suffered to remain what it is at the present time." The funds which have enabled us to enlarge the work have come almost wholly from England and Ireland, and with no other solicitation than that of allowing friends who had been in-

terested in the orphanage work, to know that we would like to enable some of their proteges to enter on work for which their contributions had prepared them, among their own people. It is only by such aid that any village work has been possible. This work however is of such a character, that if contributions were to cease, no imperative demand on the funds of the Board would be involved; the teachers would be thrown out of employment and the beneficent work they were doing would cease, a great sacrifice, of course, but what had been accomplished would not be wholly lost. In the case of our schools here at the centre, it is a little different. These are a part of the plant already provided for by the appropriations when the present limit was fixed, and till recently those appropriations were made to suffice. But during the last two or three years, the grade of the school and of its teachers has been raised, the near closing of the orphanage making such a change possible and imperative, and this will gradually increase the income from tuition, but that increase will be slower than the increase in expense. Under these circumstances, we have been obliged to use outside funds also for these schools.

The case of the medical work has been a little different. This is a department which is largely self-supporting, but an original outlay for hospital building and equipment must be provided. This too has been obtained without soliciting from sources which would diminish the natural income of the Board. The extreme poverty prevailing here of late has hindered such an income from paying patients as would provide for the very large number of free patients which must be cared for, and funds sent for relief have to be used for this purpose.

As mentioned in the paper presented to the meeting, while this work has been undertaken without express permission previously obtained from the mission and the Board, the work has been constantly reported, and as no protest has been presented against the work, it seems to us as amounting to at least a tacit approval of it. We hope that the Board will not feel

G. C. Raynolds

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY IN ASIA

that we have broken its rules, or exceeded the priveleges naturally belonging to us, and we submit the case to their decision. We accepted it as a Providential approval of our work, that almost the first mail which came after my return from Mardin brought a letter from dear Mr. Orpin of Dublin, saying that he should be happy to send us Ls 200. for village work during the coming year.

We are very sadly disappointed by the delay in securing the permit needed to enable us to begin work on the boys' school building, which we had hoped to have had well under way before this. We have not been able to even secure information as to the cause of the delay. Probably Mr. Peet's absence from home at the Edinburgh conference may partly account for this, but I think he must be back before this, and it is now ten days since I sent another telegram asking for information about it, but have received no answer. We hoped to get this building up and covered this summer, and inside work well along during the winter, and so be ready to tackle the girls' building next spring.

One word more regarding the money I now have in charge of my nephew, Mr. Colton of Hartford. Would you think it well for me to transfer this to the Board, as a conditional gift, to go to our college after our departure, the income, in the mean time coming to us, so that we could use it for ourselves, if needed, or devote it to the running expenses of the college, or have it added to the principle, as we might prefer. If I were to do this, which would be the best way, to have the stock (N.Y. & N.H.R.R., N.W. Telegraph, Gorham Manufacturing Co., Silversmith Co.) sold and the money passed over, or to transfer the stock itself as it now stands?

I fear I have quite worn out your patience by this long letter, and I will now close, with kindest regards for yourself and Dr. Barton and other friends at the rooms, from Mrs. Raynolds and myself, and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Van - July 19-1910

M.H.W 1.5

Rec'd OCT 8 1910

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Sep. 8th. 1910.

Dear Friends,

I have just received a letter from our friend Pastor Ernst Lohmann, on a subject of interest to all our stations, and it may be that he has sent a similar copy to each station, but not being sure of this, I venture to make copies for sister stations.

Yours sincerely (signed) G.C.Raynolds.

"Freienwalde a O. den 16 Aug.

Dear Dr. Raynolds,

I take the liberty to send you a letter to the American Board concerning a matter which occupies me very much. Will you be kind enough to consider it before the Lord?

Yours truly (signed) Ernst Lohmann."

"Pastor Brunnemann has informed us of the conversation he had at the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh with the representatives of the Ameridan Board, James Barton, D.D. and Mr. W.W. Peet about the relation between their work and that of the "Deutschen Hilfsbund" in Asia Minor. First of all I assure you that it is my greatest desire that we go on in the Lord's work as brethren supporting and helping each-other in true unity. I want you to understand that I am most willing to sacrifice any plans of our own that might be a hinderance to the work the Lord has given to you. Above all the true brotherly unity is of greatest importance to me. The work of the "Deutschen Hilfsbundes" has kept on extending itself, the annual budget has from year to year amounted up to 600000 Mk. (30000 L.) We can not help taking that as a visible sign that this is the work God wants us to do. But on the other hand we are quite sure that He does not want us to meddle with the work of our American brethren to whom He had given a task as well and considering the amount of work which is still to be done we must agree that there is enough for both societies. The thing is just to find out the districts God has planned for either of them, or there will be nothing but wasting of power. What must be prevented at any rate is the taking up of some work from both sides at the

same place whilst at other places a most necessary work remains undone. In the sight of the decisive crisis in Turkey nothing is more important than to march on steadily in closed ranks.

In the Vilajet of Van and Mamuret ul Aziz we had already difficulties especially in Gospel work whilst at Marasch the mutual conditions have developed very well. My suggestion to the venerable brethren of the American Board is to leave us a separate Mission-field, and to judge from my personal experience I consider the Vilajet of Bitlis most fit as the following reasons will explain.

I. We have already taken charge of the district of Musch which belongs to the Vilajet of Bitlis.

II. The American Board has but one missionary in Bitlis, Miss Ely, but having an independent situation, she would be able to do her work unhindered.

III. In Bitlis we should have a good opportunity for Gospel-work in the villages among the Kurds who want our help. We should then leave the mission-work in the villages of the Vilajet of Mamuret ul Aziz to the American Board.

These are my ideas about the matter but I am ready to hear and accept any suggestion from your side which seem profitable to the Lords work.

Hoping most heartily that all difficulties will be destroyed and both our tasks may be done only to the glory of our Lord in mutual understanding, I remain

Yours truly (signed) Ernst Lohmann."

As a member of the Committee appointed at Mardin, by the E.T.M. to consider the relations between these two societies, I deem it my duty to pass on to the stations interested this letter, without personal note or comment, for the consideration of the parties interested in the question.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) G.C. Raynolds.

Sept. 8-1910

C'd OCT 8 1910

Confidential.

Van, Sep. 10th. 1910.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I am in receipt of a letter from Pastor Ernst Lohmann, inclosing a copy of a letter which I understand he has addressed to our Board, concerning a division of the field between our two societies, and proposing to take over the remainder of the Bitlis field, in addition to the Moosh district which they are already cultivating. Not knowing whether copies of this letter were sent to other stations, and feeling some responsibility in the matter, as a member of the Com. appointed at the Mardin meeting to consider the relations of the two societies, I have made copies of Pastor Lohmann's letter to send to the stations of the E.T.M. and the C.T.M., as being the ones most interested in this question. The post just in brings a letter from Mr. Peet, saying that he had received a copy of the letter and asking my opinion concerning the whole question. It is a rather delicate matter for me to express an opinion on this subject, on account of the great unwillingness of the dear friends at Bitlis to even consider such a question. When the proposition was made three years ago they got a mistaken idea that I acted not quite honorably, because I passed on to you the letter sent me confidentially by Pastor Lohmann, ~~and so knowledge of it reached them via Harpoot~~, before anything was said directly, and they were much hurt by it. I hope that they have come to feel a little differently now, but the occurrence makes it difficult for me to say much at least publicly. On the other hand I feel that perhaps you at the rooms would wish to know how I regarded the question, since I am more familiar with the field and the work than most members of the mission. As I have reason to feel that my station associates and at least some other members of the mission feel a good deal as I do about it, I conclude to write you somewhat fully on the subject, asking that you consider the communication confidential. Perhaps I may send a copy to Mr. Peet, with the same request.

The importance of practicing economy in the carrying on of the missionary work seems to have been much insisted on at the Edinburgh conference, and to this end, the avoidance of doubling up of different societies in the same field. It seems to be the recognizing of this importance which has led Pastor Lohmann to make this proposition. That these two societies are now working in the field of the E.T.M. and that they both intend to continue such work is evident. If each of them keep up all their present stations and continue each its own work in each station

field, it can hardly be considered as carrying out this principle of econ-
omy on the one hand, while experience shows that it is at the risk of fric-
tion among both the foreign and Armenian workers. The maintanance of the
same number of workers in four stations would, of course, cost considerably
less than in five. It is most painfully evident to all those familiar
with the facts, that the funds which the Board is able to furnish to this
mission are most lamentably insufficient to carry on the work as it shoul
be conducted, and the saving secured by such reduction of stations would
do something toward making the supply of the remaining stations more ad-
equate. It would seem then that if both societies are to continue their
work, and the best economy is to be sought, it would be wise for our Board
to relinquish one station to the Germans, thus enabling each Soc. to econo
mize in expense of administration, while at the same time minimizing the
danger of friction.

If this principle were admitted, the next question would be, Which
Station should be given up? Pastor Lohmann's judgement and preference,
twice expressed, is for his taking the Bitlis field, and he gives as one
reason that the Moosh section, containing proximately half of the Armenia
population of the vilayet, has already been passed over to them, and they
are working it. This is certainly a consideration of considerable im-
portance. To occupy two or three detached sections would clearly be
less desirable than to have a compact and united field.

If we consider the matter independently of his preference, we shall
find, I think, that the Bitlis field was always the smallest of the five
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The chief argument, to my mind, against the making of such an arrangement, is the very strong and natural repugnance of the dear friends at Bitlis to relinquishing a field which they have so long and faithfully cultivated, and to which the Misses Ely especially have given their lives. The work which they have done there can not be too highly appreciated, whether we regard the self-denying and enthusiastic labors of the workers, or the results which have been achieved, and it is natural that they should wish to continue its cultivation during their lives, and to see it continued in sympathetic hands. This could not fail to be true of any faithful and successful workers in any field. But it not infrequently happens that the greatest good of the work requires such sacrifices on the part of the workers. It is evident that for these beloved sisters, long and supremely useful service is drawing to a close. Like myself,

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I do most sincerely sympathize with our Bitlis friends, and I pray and believe that the question will be decided according to the will of the dear Lord Whom we are all serving, and that we shall all come to the place where we shall cheerfully acquiesce in whatever decision He may direct to be taken.

Dear Dr. Barton, I send you this paper as embodying my individual views on this question, asking that you will accept them simply for what they are worth, and praying that the Lord may guide to the solution which He sees best.

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I do not know as I have anything farther to say on the subject. I take pleasure in acknowledging your kind favor of Aug. 3rd. and would heartily congratulate you on the success of the Edinburgh Conference, in the conduct of which you bore so important a part. We hope and pray that the beneficent results of the gathering may be permanent and increasing, and that a new era of missionary activity may be opening before us.

Mrs. Raynolds joins in Christian salutations to you and yours and to our other friends at the rooms and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Fan- Sept. 10-1910

Confidential

6 copies

(copied 12/13/10)

COPY

8

Van, September 10, 1910.

My dear Dr. Barton:

I am in receipt of a letter from Pastor Ernst Lohmann, including a copy of a letter which I understand he has addressed to our Board, concerning a division of the field between our two societies, and proposing to take over the remainder of the Bitlis field, in addition to the Moosh district which they are already cultivating. Not knowing whether copies of this letter were sent to other stations, and feeling some responsibility in the matter, as a member of the Committee appointed at the Mardin meeting to consider the relations of the two societies, I have made copies of Pastor Lohmann's letter to send to the stations of the E.T.M. and the C.T.M., as being the ones most interested in this question. The post just in brings a letter from Mr. Peet, saying that he had received a copy of the letter and asking my opinion concerning the whole question. It is a rather delicate matter for me to express my opinion on this subject, on account of the great unwillingness of the dear friends at Bitlis to even consider such a question. When the proposition was made three years ago they got a mistaken idea that I acted not quite honorably, because I passed on to you the letter sent me confidentially by Pastor Lohmann, before anything was said directly, and they were much hurt by it. I hope that they have come to feel a little differently now, but the occurrence makes it difficult for me to say much at least publicly. On the other hand I feel that perhaps you at the Rooms would wish to know how I regarded the question, since I am more familiar with the field and the work than most members of the Mission. As I have reason to feel that my station associates and at least some other members of the mission feel a good deal as I do about it, I conclude to write you somewhat fully on the subject, asking that you consider the communication confidential. Perhaps I may send a copy to Mr. Peet, with the same request.

The importance of practicing economy in the carrying on of the missionary work seems to have been much insisted on at the Edinburgh conference, and to this end the avoidance of doubling up of different societies in the same field. It seems to be the recognizing of this importance which has led Pastor Lohmann to make this proposition. That these two societies are now working in the field of the E.T.M. and that they both intend to continue such work is evident. If each of them keep up all their present stations and continue each its own work in each station field, it can hardly be considered as carrying out this principle of economy on the one hand, while experience shows that it is at the risk of friction among both the foreign and Armenian workers. The maintenance of the same number of workers in four stations would, of course, cost considerably less than in five. It is most painfully evident to all those familiar with the facts that the funds which the Board is able to furnish to this mission are most lamentably insufficient to carry on the work as it should be conducted, and the saving secured by such reduction of stations would do something toward making the supply of the remaining stations more adequate. It would seem then that if both societies are to continue their work, and the best economy is to be sought, it would be wise for our Board to relinquish one station to the Germans, thus enabling each Society to economize in expense of administration, while at the same time minimizing the danger of friction.

If this principle were admitted, the next question would be, Which Station should be given up? Pastor Lohmann's judgment and preference, twice expressed, is for his taking the Bitlis field, and he gives as one reason that the Moosh section, containing approximately half of the Armenian population of the vilayet, has already been passed over to them, and they are working it. This is certainly a consideration of considerable importance. To occupy two or three detached sections would clearly be less desirable than to have a compact and united field.

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Mrs. Raynolds joins in Christian salutations to you and yours and to our other friends at the Rooms and I remain

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) G. C. Raynolds.

Rec'd Aug. 10, 1910.

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C. C. Raynolds, Kurtley, Mass.
Oct. 4, 1910.

OCT 14 1910

Confidential.

Van, Sep. 10th. 1910.

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Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

J. C. Raynolds

Sept. 10-1910

Dear-

Confidential

Rec'd DEC 1 1910

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AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Oct.29th.1910.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your personal letters of Aug.18th.and Sep.21st.are still unanswered,for which I must crave pardon. There are also circular letters of July 29th.and Sep.21st. Your full and kind letters are most highly appreciated,and I wonder that you can find time for such full and kind personal letters with all you have to do. Accept special thanks for the sympathy your letters show for all departments of our work,and especially for the college plan. It does not seem unreasonable that the final decision should wait for the All-Turkey Conference,tho the postponement of its date makes it rather late. We are all glad that the definite decision for such a conference has been reached,and there are certainly advantages in waiting till it becomes a little more evident what attitude the new Government is going to take toward educational work. We will try to possess our souls in patience. In the mean time the existing schools are in a more prosperous condition this year than ever before,the rush of new pupils at the opening of the school being quite unprecedented,more than a hundred new children in each school,so that the whole number of pupils in all the central schools this year comes up to 900 in place of about 650 last year. The occasion of the increase seems to be a desire to secure the religious influence which has become so markedly deficient in the Armenian schools. Many of the pupils are from the better class of Armenians,and nearly all are paying,tho as yet we have not made our tuition rates very high,but we are gradually pushing them up. We are hoping that the tuition receipts in the boys' school on our premises may reach from L 75. to L 100. We have a fine teaching force,and they are working harmoniously and efficiently. Now that the firman for the new building has come,we expect to begin work with the opening spring so as to get the boys into their new quarters next fall,and we hope that we can erect the walls up and covered for the girls' building also,tho we do not hope to get the girls located there till the following year.

You will be glad to know that Pad. Kaveme Ablachatian is now with us on an evangelistic campaign. He has held meetings in our church nearly every evening for three weeks, with very large audiences, 1 000 and more while the weather was pleasant and the moon-light evenings continued, now somewhat less. A large part of the audiences were from the class which has not been in the habit of attending our services and which knows very little about the way of Salvation, and thus far the preaching has been of a general character, intended as educative, or seed sowing rather than especially calculated for harvesting. We are hoping for a rich blessing but thus far it delays.

We are thankful that the finance account of the year was not more unsatisfactory, but had hoped that the various movements of the past year would result in a decided increase in contributions, such as would admit of a general advance all along the line. It is dreadful to see these wonderful opportunities slipping away unimproved. We wait with great interest for the reports of the Boston meeting, which should be along in two or three weeks.

We are thankful to have Miss McLaren with us and she is already started in her village work; has just returned from a fortnight's trip to the north side of the lake. We are also very glad to welcome Miss Mc Dowell, who seems a very cheery little body calculated to carry sunshine into the dwellings of the well folks as well as of the sick.

Wife and I are keeping pretty well and join in heartiest greetings to yourself and family and to other friends at the rooms, and I remain

Yours most heartily

G. C. Raynolds.

J. C. Reynolds

Fan. Oct. 29-1910

WEB

REC'D JAN 6 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Dec.6th?1910.

Dear Dr.Barton,

Mr.Riggs,just before he left Harpoot,sent out a circular letter regarding the question of the German letter,that of Pastor Lohmann's,requesting the stations to send him an answer containing their views concerning the matter. I inclose two copies of Van's answer,one for you and one for Mr.Riggs,and I also send copies to the different stations of the E.T.M. Will you kindly hand one copy to Mr.Riggs,and keep the other yourself. I also inclose a letter for Mr.Wiggin concerning the matter of transferring that little property of mine,which I would ask you also kindly to hand to him.

I believe I have no unanswered letters of yours,and as I am very busy today,I will not write more,but subscribe myself,with affectionate greetings from Mrs.Raynolds and myself to yourself and family,and I am

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

Geo. C. Raymond

Tan. Dec. 6-1910

(6 copies 1 left)

12

Van, Dec. 5th. 1910.

Dear Mr. Riggs,

Your letter from Harpoot, dated Oct. 9th. came duly to hand and the members of the Van Station, after talking over the matter referred to in the same, have asked me to write you their views on the subject.

And first we would call the attention of the Prud. Com. to the fact that at present its appropriations are entirely inadequate to the proper carrying on of the work now in hand, certainly in this station. For more than ten years there has been no increase in the appropriations granted, and hence no provision whatever for growth, and the growth which has taken place here has been effected without the assistance of the Am. Board. Indirectly the orphanage has done something to promote this growth, but it is contributions of outside friends, mostly in England and Ireland, who had become interested in Van thru our orphanage and relief work, which has made it possible for the educational department to reach its present proportions. The extensive medical department, with its large hospital and dispensary, has been developed entirely independently of the Board, and the same is true of the church building. The total appropriations which the Board now gives for "General Work" is L 150. while more than L 250. beyond what can be expected from tuition, is needed simply to carry on the boys' schools in Van itself. All the expense of Village Work is provided by contributions of outside friends, amounting to more than twice the contributions of the Board for "general work." We can but feel that it would be much wiser for the Board to relinquish some considerable part of the field it now professes to occupy, and so concentrate its efforts on the remainder that its work there may be adequately provided for. But it is of course very important that any territory thus relinquished should be properly cared for by some other organization, and if the German Hulfsbund is ready to assume this responsibility, it would be best to so arrange with that Soc. that duplication of effort in one place, leaving another place uncared for, should be avoided. Pastor Lohmann's letter expresses a desire to reach such a result.

We would however call attention to the fact that his letter does not propose any such relinquishment of present work as your letter seems to imply. You say that "He proposed that the Germans withdraw from the vilayets of Harpoot and Van, and concentrate their energies in the Bitlis vilayet." But a careful reading of his letter does not reveal any such proposition. All that it contains in that line is near the end, where he says "We should then leave the mission work in the villages of the vilayet of Mamuret-ul Aziz to the Am. Board." No hint is given of any thought of giving up the orphanage work in either vilayet, and we have not seen or heard anything which indicates that they have a thought of doing anything of this sort.

We coincide in the opinion of the Harpoot Station that it is desirable that "The separation of fields should be complete, including orphanage medical and educational institutions," and we appreciate the arguments given for this opinion. On the other hand we feel that it is desirable that some orphanage work should be continued at least in the Van vilayet, while we do not feel like again undertaking that branch of effort. The Hulfsbund seems much better organized for carrying on orphanage work than we are. At the same time we appreciate the fact that where there is an orphanage, it is desirable to have some efficient connection with the surrounding country, in order to secure employment for teachers and others when they leave the orphanage, and husbands for the girls. These considerations combine to increase the delicacy of the situation.

If a geographical division of the field can be arranged, it would be in many respects desirable to make the fields of the two societies as distinct as possible. This could better be effected by the Germans taking territory on the Russian or Persian border, rather than a section surrounded on all sides by the stations of the Board. Erzroom has suggested giving a section formed by extending their present Moosh field toward the north and east to the Russian border, including Alashgird and Malasgird (and I suppose Bayazeed) from the Erzroom field, with probably Bulanik

6 Ofen

from the Bitlis field(necessary to connect them),and also Eljivas and Ajesh from the Van Vilayet. This is not a bad suggestion;it would give them a fine Koordish field for which they have expressed a desire,and a section now very little worked by anyone. Whether they would consider it sufficient or not,I do not know. It is very probable that they would desire some more important city as a centre,and to give better communication with Europe and the outside world. Were the border pushed a little farther west to include the city of Erzroom with the villages lying north of it,and then Erzingan passed over to Harpoot,from which it is but little more distant than from Erzroom,the expense of maintaining one station of the Board might be eliminated. Indeed,as the more distant sections of the Bitlis field,Moosh and Bulanik,would have been given up,it might be possible to work Bitlis city and the region bordering on the lake,with the limited section to the south,from Van,and so the expense of a second independent station avoided. Such an arrangement would give the Germans Erzroom as a centre,easily accesible to Europe,adjoining Russia where they have had some thought of extending their work,and containing a large and varied population. So far as the Board is concerned,it would not require the sacrifice of much plant beyond residences and two school houses. These schools are not very large,and there is no hospital or expensive church building included.

Erzroom might very naturally suggest the extension of its proposed district to the south and east instead of to the north and west,so as to take the Van field instead of that of Erzroom.,and should this be decided upon as the more suitable arrangement,Van ought not to object. So far as the village work is concerned,the Board would thus sacrifice less than is giving up Erzroom. On the other hand the Van schools are a good deal larger than those at Erzroom and likely to be more influential,even aside from the proposition to establish a college here. Van also has a large and flourishing hospital established,and there is a fine church building.

We thus see that there are three or four different possibilities which may be considered. One to give the Germans the remainder of the present Bitlis field,in addition to Moosh which they already occupy. This would be an isolated district,surrounded on all sides by stations of the Board,but still so distinct as hopefully to avoid friction. Second to leave Bitlis city and near districts to the Board,and add Bulanik,Malangird,Manasgird,Pyazeed,with perhaps Eljivas and Ajesh to the Moosh district. This would not materially diminish the expense of the Board,as the number of its stations would remain the same. Third,to add to the above another section of the Erzroom field including the city of Erzroom. Fourth,in place of this last addition,to substitute the Van field in toto.

Of course,whatever field were given up,there would be a deep sense of loss and self-sacrifice,at least on the part of those now occupying the field thus transferred,but we may hope that the Lord would give us grace to accept whatever He made known as His will.

Van then sends this as its reply to your letter,and copies are sent to the different W.T.U.stations,to the Board Rooms and to Mr.Peet. We would suggest that these propositions should not be permitted to come to the knowledge of the German friends,till the Board,on its part,shall decide what definite offer it is ready to make to them.

On some accounts it would be desirable to delay so important a decision till after the meeting of the All-Turkey Conference,which might be expected to shed additional light on the whole subject,but if the Germans are planning any immediate extension of their work,they might be unwilling to wait two years.

Trusting that the Lord will guide us all in what appertains to this important question,and with best wishes for your own restful vacation,and with loving salutations to your own family and to Mrs.Barnum,I remain

In behalf of Van Station,

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Rec'd APR 10 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

March 4th.1911.

Dear Dr.Barton,

I inclose a statement regarding distances etc.for a trip from Aintab to Stamboul,by the route you suggest,and I will send a copy of the same to Mr.Peet,as your Memorandum commits the work of arranging itinerary to the Com.ad Int. I do not know as I have any farther suggestions to make at present. It seems to us all that the outline thus drawn is a most satisfactory one.

I have already writen you at length regarding the German question.

In the Station Report recently forwarded to you,there are remarks about the hope we entertained that the tide away from uniting with our church would soon turn,and I am sure you will be gratified to learn that our faith seems to be already justified. We have just received to church membership seven individuals,(one of them being the head teacher of the Boys' school,whose holding off hitherto has seemed to us a main reason why others suited for membership have also held off.) We are devoutly thankful to the Lord,and anticipate that another group will be ready to come in two months hence,with others to follow. The church is in a far better condition that we have seen for many years,due in considerable measure,no doubt, to Pastor Kaveme's visit. A junior branch of the Y.M.C.A.has started among our school boys,with about twenty members,which we hope will become a power for good. We thank God and take courage.

Last post brought another contribution from dear Mr.Orpin of Dublin of Ls 150.which will start us in pretty well on another year of village work. But you know we ase behind on general educational work in Van. Will not the new fund so release money now used for higher institutions as to enable you to make up our deficiency? We were taken pretty severely to task,at Mardin,for exceeding appropriations,but what can we do? Shall we strengthen or loosen the Chinese foot bands of our would be growing work? With loving greetings to all friends,Yours sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Van, Secy.

March 14, 1911.

Rec'd APR 20 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

March 18th.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I have been indulging in building a few"castles in Spain",and I want your opinion as to whether they can be made substantial or not. Up to the present time I have allowed the interest of the little property I possessed to accumulate,so that it might reach the amount where it would afford us a living when we might get to the place where we could no longer earn our salt. Now that it is turned over to the Board,the interest is payable to us as it goes along. Now the castle building comes at this point. Will I be justified in using this income for anything I may like,(usually of course for something in connection with the work here,)or ought I to continue to let it accumulate for the same reason as heretofore? The income from what is turned over to the Board,together with that from $1000.left with Mr.Colton,to be paid as bequest when we die,together with what I am receiving as pension money from the U.S.Govt.will amount to nearly L 100.per annum. Of course this would not nearly suffice to support us in America,but we have no desire to go to America,if we may be permitted to remain here. We have no children to call us there,and most of our relatives of our generation are gone,and there are none with whom it would be suitable to expect to make a home. Even could we return to the America we left 42 years ago,it would be far less homelike than Van is,and how much more would this be true of the changed America of today. The expense of living and especially of dying there would be enormous. Funeral expenses in America seem to be prohibitive for people of ordinary incomes. All these things make us decidedly prefer to remain in our Van home,among those for whom we have worked so many years,and among whom there are some at least who esteem us. Of course we ought not to think of taking the time of our missionary associates to care for us,if we should be left helpless - as I hope may not be the case - but I think we may hope to find Armenians whom we can hire to look out for us,and to do it acceptably. I hope too that we could so arrange it as not to occupy a house which would be needed for a mis-

sionary family. Under these circumstances, and as our associates express a willingness to have us remain here, it seems as if we might hope to stay without injury to the work. It now costs us about L 175. per annum to live here, but we would not then need to keep a horse, and might hope to live on L 150. as the highest figure. This would mean that we might need in the vicinity of L 50. per annum beyond the income belonging to us. Now the question is, Would the Board consider it right for us to depend on such help as that from them, and so do ourselves the pleasure of using the income from now, for any special work in which we may be interested? Of course we should expect to use it not toward making up the appropriation, but for things outside of what the Board is able to provide for. Of course it would be a very great pleasure to have this money to use during our own lifetime, decide what to use it for and see the results of the expenditure, but under the circumstances, I don't feel like deciding the question that way without the approval of the Board.

We are wondering what decision is being made about the conference with the Hulfsbund officers at Frankfort. We do hope and pray that some satisfactory result may come from the gathering.

I am glad to report the health of ths station pretty satisfactory, as there seems reason to hope that before long, Mrs. Ussher, who has been in bed so long, may be up.

Perhaps I will send you a photo of the pulpit of our church as arranged at the time of the memorial service for Mr. Allen, with the members of the Com. who arranged the services of the occasion. Mr. Allen had many friends among the Armenians here. We are wondering what will be done to secure a successor in the Avadaper work. Would Mr. Knapp or Mr. Carey do?

With hearty greetings from us both to you and other friends, I am

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

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With hearty greetings from us both to you and other friends, I am

Yours most sincerely

Mar. 18-1911

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15

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

April 4th.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your favor of Feb.15th.did not arrive in time to permit an answer to reach you in Boston,and so I let one post go by before replying.

The last post brought word to Herr Spörri that the conference was appointed for May 12th. My conversation with him on the subject prompted me to write to Pastor Lohmann ,and I was rather sorry that I had not so duplicated the letter that I could send you a copy,and I finally concluded to make a copy in duplicate for you and Mr.Peet. So I inclose this copy and it will explain the present situation here and tell what I know of the general situation. I am not sure that there is anything more in addition to what I have already writen you,which I need to communicate. You already know how completely the Cassel agreement was ignored after our return from Germany. During the interval between our return and the final separation of their orphanage work and removal to their own quarters,there was much difficulty regarding the funds sent us and the accounts,but this is past and hardly seems worth being in any way revived now. The definite information that they do intend to compete with us in general educational work suggests the thought whether,if at the conference it is found that no readjustment is possible,it would be worth while to enter a protest against this action,as being most definitely opposed to Pastor Lohmann's words in the letters quoted. If we must continue to work here together,I think it will be essential to make some division of the field for village work,but it may be better to wait till after your conference before making definite proposals. I wish my suggestion for referring the matter to arbitration might be possible.

We shall pray for your success in accomplishing what the Lord really wants in that conference. Frou Spörri has left today for her vacation, with the hope of being present at the conference.

With hearty greetings from us both I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

April 4th.1911.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Feb.15th.did not arrive in time to permit an answer to reach you in Boston,and so I let one post go by before replying.

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With hearty greetings from us both I remain

Yours most sincerely

Rec. Apr. 4-1911

JUN 5 1911

Van, May 3rd. 1911.

ar Friends,

Permit me to ask your attention to the following notes regard-
ng the amount and division of appropriations for the E.T.M. for 1911.

Dr. Barton's letter of Nov. 17th. 1910 gives the amount of appropria-
ions for general work as $ 7 240.00 which equals L 1645.65, or L 83.35
ess than the amount for which the Mission has asked for so many years,
t an increase of L 281.85 over the $ 6 000.00 which has stood so long.
he following table includes a statement of the amounts which would come
o each station under different systems of division, with comparisons.

tation.	Old o/o.	Old Amount.	New o/o.	New Amount asked.	Real Grant divided by new o/o.	Do. Compared with old Amount.	Do. divided per Mardin vote.	Do. compared with amount asked.
otals.		L 1363.82		L1729.00.	L1645.65.		L1645.65.	
itlis.	18.	L 245.	52.15.	L 260.00.	L 246.85.	+L 1.33.	L 287.79.	+L27.79.
rzroom.	21.	L 286.	44.17.	L 294.00.	L 279.76.	−L 6.68.	L 334.35.	+L 40.35.
arpoot.	25.	L 340.	91.25.	L 432.00.	L 411.41.	+L 70.50.	L411.37.	−L 20.63
ardin.	25.	L 340.	91.22.	L 380.00.	L 362.05.	+L 21.14.	L 402.90.	+L 22.92.
an.	11.	L 150.	04.21.	L 363.00.	L 345.58.	+L 24.10.	L 209.22.	−L153.78.

This shows that to divide the appropriations according to the vote
iven at Mardin would give three of the stations much more than to have
divided the whole amount asked for according to the new o/o, whereas Van
would receive but a small amount more than it has been receiving. But
to divide the actual grant according to the new o/o gives all except Erz.
a substantial increase, and brings Van somewhat nearer to the sight of
what would have been its share had the grant beenL 83.35 more. It might
be easy to arrange to give Erzroom the L 6.68 which she would lose and
still make the whole division far nearer to a just one than the Mardin
vote would do. By this arrangement Van's portion will very nearly meet
its expenses this year, showing that the reason why Van has been obliged
to look to other sources for its work, is not that it has been extravagant
but that it has not had its fair share of the appropriations, as was de-
cided to be just in three consecutive meetings.

We regret that the other stations have been unable to furnish the statistics asked for at the Mardin meeting, which would enable us all to make an intelligent comparison of the work of the different stations, but the only basis of comparison at hand is that afforded by the last report of the Board. The statements regarding educational work there given are interesting but may not be entirely correct.

The number of pupils as reported in the College at Harpoot, which includes High School and Preparatory grades, is given as 800. The number which Van reports in the tabular view just sent out as attending the two schools on our premises is 766, while if those in the schools in the walled city were included, the number would come up to 942. We have no means of comparing the relative cost of corresponding departments in the two institutions. Of course, at Harpoot, all this work is provided for by funds outside of the appropriations of the Board. The number of teachers which Harpoot reports is 50, while we report 22 in the garden schools and 6 more in the city. The Mardin report does not give the number of female pupils, but supposing them equal in number to the male, the whole number reported in the other three stations together is 467, or a little more than half the number now attending the Van schools. There are no statistics to show the number of teachers employed in the other stations, but if Harpoot finds 50 Armenian teachers necessary for its 800 students, it does not seem unreasonable that Van should need 22 for its 766, even tho they do not reach the college grade. Mardin finds the need of an American tutor to help care for its 100 pupils, and it certainly does not seem unreasonable that Van, with the same number of male missionaries, and 340 male pupils, should feel rhe need of some assistance in this department. Van asks for a lady instead of a gentleman because there are so many pupils in the primary classes for whom an experienced lady teacher can do more efficient work than a gentleman. When it is understood that Miss Lockwood is willing to come to Van, but would have no thought of go-

ing elsewhere,and so her coming here is not robbing any other station,and that Miss Rogers' salary is paid by her father,and that Miss Lockwood needs to know what to expect in time to accept or reject offers at home, and that Mr.and Mrs.McDowell are coming directly to Van in July so that no expense for escort would be needed if she could come then,it seems to us rather strange that our friends should insist on the vote being postponed till the annual meeting assembles,which will probably be equivelent to preventing her coming atall. It will be remembered that the Mardin meeting approved of asking for an ordained man for Van,tho it was not on the list of most pressing cases,showing that it considered the station force here inadequate to the needs of the work. It is partly the large influx of new pupils at the beginning of the school year which has especially impressed us with the immediate need of this assistance. The fact that the Yarrows' time for furlough comes next year and that it seems absolutely impossible properly to run the boys' school in his absence,with our present force adds a very strong argument for Miss Lockwood's coming. We can but feel some hope that the above considerations taken in connection with what has been previously writen may lead some of our friends to change their votes and approve of our request without waiting for the meeting to assemhle.

With very kind regards to all friends,I remain,in behalf of the station,

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

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With very kind regards to all friends, I remain, in behalf of the station,

Yours most sincerely

G. G. Kupretwis.

JUN 5 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

May 6th.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your most interesting letter of April 6th.reached us by this post,and we think of you as now on the sea,and realize that the German meeting is very near at hand and we are asking the Lord to arrange the questions at issue in the best possible way,but we are not very hopeful.

I am inclosing a copy of a letter which I am sending to the different stations,making some comparisons of the work in the different stations,and of the different ways of dividing the appropriations. Mr. Ward wrote that he considered the amount given the same as hitherto,but I can not believe that that is the meaning of your letter. Mr.Yarrow wrote you last week,and in view of what Dr.Ward wrote,it seems to us to be time for Van to assert herself and claim her proper share of the appropriations,whatever they may be,as decided by the vote of the mission three times repeated. Van might properly enough have demanded that the new o/o be put into operation immediately after the meeting here in 1905 which decided that 21 o/o was no more than her fair proportion,in view of the then proportion of actual work in the different stations,but she was modest and agreed to wait till the appropriations should be increased before demanding the change. In the meantime of long waiting,the Lord raised up other friends who gave us the means to carry on something like the properly increasing work the situation demanded,but without getting beyond,(for the work in the city,)the limit which would have come to her if the amount asked for had been divided according to the new percent. Indeed,had the amount actually granted been divided according to the new o/o it would have pretty nearly met our needs. So it seemed rather hard at Mardin for some of the delegates to thrust the hand book in our faces and demand"What right had you to grow so,when your Alma Mater did not give you the food you needed for such growth?" Would we have done very wrong had we replied"Dear Sisters,you voted that Van was entitled to 21 o/o of the appropriations,but when our Alma Mater was unable to give us

what we needed, instead of dividing what she could give among us all in the proportion you voted as just, you made your youngest sister, who had the most need to grow, bear 10 o/o more of the deprivation than properly belonged to her, by your own decision, and now blame her because the Lord's sent other friends to her assistance."

I will also inclose a paper which I made out some months ago, in accordance with the vote at Mardin, and sent to the other stations, in order that such statistics might afford a proper basis for intelligent comparison of the work in the different stations, but we have not received any similar statement from other stations. If I change the figures which I then put in as the probable statement of the expense of the year, to those which proved the actual ones in the Dec. account, it seems to me that it may give the statistics which have been asked for to begin the annual reports, and I also add a farther preface to cover other points asked for, and then it seems to me that the body of the report is sufficiently on the plan asked for in your letter to Mr. Ward of Feb. 13th. so that it will pass muster.

We have begun work on the boys' school and the stone foundation is completed but the local cochan has not yet been granted. A new Vali has come and what attitude he is going to take regarding our work is not yet evident. This letter will probably reach Boston in your absence, but I trust others will attend to the matters of which it treats, and I remain

With heartiest greetings for all friends

Yours most sincerely

E. C. Raynolds.

Rec'd JUN 21 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

May 26th.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your very kind favors of April 15th.and 21st.have come safely to hand,and I thank you most heartily for all the good wishes which they express. The kind appreciation which your letter contains is most highly appreciated,and I only wish it were better deserved. As you indicate that I am entirely at liberty to use the interest of the money passed over to the Board,I have asked Mr.Wiggin to send the payments as they become due,directly to me,that I may have the pleasure of using the money to help forward whatever department of the work may seem the most needy.

We have been praying much for your success in coming to some decision regarding the German question,and as two weeks have now passed since the date of assembling,we hope soon to get some word as to the result of the conference. We can not deny that if a division of territory is to be made,there are many reasons why this end of the field should be passed over to the Germans,and on the other hand we must confess that it will be a hard pill for us to swallow,if the decision should be to pass over Van to them,but should that be the decision,we must acquiesce. The younger members of the station can,of course,find other locations where they can still carry on work for the Armenians. It will be rather especially hard for wife and me to pull up from the place where we have spent so many years,and where we had hoped to spend the closing days of our pilgrimage. We could hardly think of going to any other station in Turkey,for we are past the taking up of new work,and we by no means look forward with special pleasure to the necessity of returning to America.

There are reasons why it is important for the station to know promptly if there is any such prospect before us. If we are to leave the field,it is hardly worth while for us to go on with the building plans we have on hand. The boys' school building has been begun,and the stone foundation is finished,but the Govt.has stopped the work on the plea that it is not located on the precise spot which the firman designates. The

Consul is working hard to get the order to stop withdrawn,but it is not yet clear what the result will be. The Girls' building permit has not yet materialized,tho we have much of the material for it in hand,but it is hardly best to bring stone for it till we know what is to be.

There is another matter much interesting us at present. When we purchased the lot intended for the prospective college,we wanted to secure a lot quite close to our premises,and which is every way ideal for the purpose,but at that time it was not in the market. It belongs to the municipality and they have now decided to sell it,and there may be a possibility of our securing it,if the means can be foind. It is nearly twice as large as the lot we have bought,is about 750 Ft.square,large enough for all the needs of the college for many years,even including a campus,while it is on the edge of the plain where more ground could be obtained if it were needed. It practically joins our property,so that if the college were there,its officers would still be right in our circle while the other lot is nearly a mile away. Should we not take it,it will probably be sold in small plots and bring in a very undesirable set of neighbors. It is a chance of a lifetime,and it seems a great sin to let it slip out of our hands. It is not evident what we would have to pay, but possibly as high as 1 500 lires,as the price of property has gone up greatly of late. We paid L 450.for the other lot,and L 550.is already offered for it,and probably more may be hoped for. We now have L 300. in bank which might be used for this purpose. I have still $ 1 000. with Mr.Colton,to remain as a bequest to two relatives,but I think I might arrange to borrow this to help out till some other provision is made. Miss McLaren also has $ 600.she could lend,so that we might hope to come within about L 300.or 400.of the needed sum. I might hope to be able to provide for this in three or four years,from my income,if we could borrow for the time being. It is a perfectly safe investment,as it can not burn up nor die,and the value is sure to increase unless the

hole country goes to the dogs. So the land itself is good security on hich to borrow money. Of course we would have no right to involve the oard in any way, but if we can manage to swing it in some way ourselves, trust no objection would be made. It certainly does seem as if we ust not let the chance slip, if it is possible to secure it, unless Van s to be given up, and so we all get out of this.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Peet, and I hope that he may ee some way to help us out, if the chance really comes to us.

You will realize that these circumstances make it very important or us to know very promptly what the result of the Frankfort conference s.

From your letter, I suppose that you will be back at your post before his letter reaches you, and I hope that the trip has done you much good, or I am sure that you need the rest it would afford you.

With heartiest greetings from us both to all friends, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

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Yours most sincerely

Pauw

May 26-1911

Rec'd JUL 10 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

June 10th.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton:

This week's post brought your report of the Frankfort Conference which asks for an early reply to the five definite questions near its close. I am specially busy with village school examinations these days and have not time for a long letter before the next post goes out,but I will give you a brief statement of the station action so far as there has been any,and then a few words as to my personal opinions. Very probably other members of the station may also write by this post,but I am not sure as we are all very busy getting ready for the closing of the schools

The report was read to the station at our Tuursday evening meeting, and a vote was taken on some of the questions asked. To the first inqury,"Shall we accept their proposition?"a very decided negative was unanimously given. To the second"Shall we insist on our own?"a unanimous negative was also given.As to No.three"What modifications can or should be made?"no definite reply was prepared. With regard to No.four"Are we ready to go on indefinitely with the present arrangement with the understanding that German resources will increase?" the general feeling was that nothing better was in sight,and so we were shut up to that method. Regarding No.five"On what basis can co-operation in the same field be continued?"the feeling was that there was no visible present co-operation in any field to be continued.

Now as to my personal ideas on the subject. As to accepting their proposition,it seems to me it would be absurd. The only possible groind on which I should feel it right to give up Van would be that the Germans absolutely,entirely and forever give up all their work in the Harpoot field,and if desired,also in the Marash field. To sacrifice a work 40 years established here in Van,and now just come to the stage where it is fully worth while and promising,advancing and likely to advance,simply to relieve Harpoot of their medical and higher educational work,leaving the other branches to remain,and grow,and probably bring a renewal of the de-

partments nominally relinquished,would seem to me an actual sin. It would be a case of entirely unnecessary hari-kari.

As to the second question,I do not feel sure that we ought to make so great a sacrifice,even if it were sure of accomplishing all that it would be done for. If it were absolutely certain that by means of such a sacrifice,all the doubling up,and waste which the present system involves would be permanently avoided,perhaps it might be our duty to make the sacrifice,and if convinced that it were duty and the Lord's will I would say"Do it." But I feel sure that it is useless to insist on our proposition,because it will never be accepted. I do not believe that there is any willingness whatever on the part of the Hulfsbund to give up Mezere,or any other place which they have occupied. If there were,I very much doubt if the German Govt.would permit them to do it,for it is a very general impression that the German Govt.Is using their work for political ends. Still farther,I do not feel that even a promise to evacuate,or even an actual withdrawal would be permanent. We have too many instances of the futility of trusting to any promises on their part.

Now a few words concerning the general subject as suggested by the remaining questions. I confine myself to conditions here in Van. With reference to their announced intention of extending their eddcational work. They do not deny that they have given a definite promise not to compete with us in this line. So far as their own orphans are concerned,it would be impossible for us to accommodate them in our preparatory course,for lack of room,and it is entirely proper and desirable that they should carry on this department themselves. For the high school course it would probably be possible for us to accept their children there,as we are doing now,and so avoid the large expense involved in carrying on a four years' high school course. It seems to us to be an instance of the evil about which Pastor Lohmann wrote so aptly when he said"What must be prevented at any rate is the taking up of some work from both sides at the same place,whilst at other places most necessary work remains to be done"

Still there are a good many children in Van, and very possibly there may prove to be room for both, and at any rate we do not much fear for the success of our schools, if only we have the funds to carry them on. But when it comes to a college, the question assumes a different aspect. That a college is greatly needed in Van we are fully persuaded, but that there is room for two colleges we do not for a moment believe, and surely to duplicate such an institution would be an actual crime, as it seems to me. That is the place where it would seem that co-operation might be effected, if that word exists in the German vocabulary. A large amount of money is essential to make such an institution a success, and there is scarsely any limit to the amount which can be profitably spent for such an institution. It would seem as if it ought to be possible to carry on such an institution jointly, but I do not know. It is not a theological seminary, where the question of theological opinion need to enter.

It does seem as if some other opening for the expending of their money and energy might be found, besides duplicating such an institution. It is true we have not yet founded such an institution, but we have taken the initial steps, and this is well known, and it would seem as if this ought to be sufficient to prevent their attempting to establish a separate institution of that grade. There are plenty of other lines in which they might profitably work, as for instance to establish an agricultural or polytechnical school, a school for the blind or other classes of specially needy children.

With regard to Medical work too, it seems a crime to come and duplicate work already well established and successfully prosecuted. If they really desire to engage in medical work, it seems as if they should select some point not now occupied, as for instance Moosh, or one of the outlying districts of this vilayet, where such an institution would give access to the Moslem population as well. It does seem to me that there ought to be some means of preventing the waste and harm which would come from the attempt to establish a college or hospital here. Would it not be a matter which could be submitted to arbitration in some way?

I think you may be a bit amused to know how a letter which Herr Sporri received from his wife stated the proceedings of the conference. She stated that Dr.Barton first presented the proposition which your report presents as from the Germans,that it was discussed during the whole first session,and accepted by all,so that she was congratulated that they were to have a free course here. But then,at an evening gathering,D5.Barton took it back,saying that he was not authorized to make a final decision, and that then he presented what you report as the American propositions. She also stated that Dr.Barton ~~states~~ said that he had a letter from me saying that I was ready to leave Van,but she says that I had writen to Pastor Lohmann saying that the Germans must get out of Van. I think you have a copy of the letter which I wrote to Pastor Lohmann,and you can judge how correct the report was. You may care to know that Herr Sporri has talked about these things very generally to the people,has expressed his gratitude to God that their orphans would not be driven away after all,etc. Our Vali told the consuls that he understood that the Americans were renting their buildings to the Germans and were going to go away. Of course such talk as this can not fail to do more or less harm to our work,and make it hard for us to maintain the status which is really becoming to a Christian.

With warmest regards from wife and self,

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

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With warmest regards from wife and self,

Yours most sincerely

Van

Dr. Raynolds

Istanbul 10-1911

AUG 4 1911

Van July 7th.1911.

To the E.T.Mission in Annual Meeting assembled,

Dear Friends,

As I am not to be with you this year,will you permit me to make a few suggestions regarding questions discussed at the last meeting, concerning the ststus of this station and allied matters.

Those present at that meeting will remember that some members were inclined to criticise Van station because it had not confined its growth to the measure of the sustenence provided by its alma mater,the Am.Board. In view of some things said at the Wardin meeting,and of letters received more recently from members of the mission,I would like to present the matter as it lies in my mind,and see if a general principle of action can not be determined upon.

I think that the appropriations granted by the Board should be considered as the common property of the whole mission,and the common good of all considered in their division. It seems to me that the position taken by some of the mission is about equivehent to saying that all or the greater part of the hardship which comes from the failure of our hopes for an increase in appropriations must be borne by Van station.

Until some 15 years ago,the custom was for each station to bring its estimates,showing its needs,the number of workers em loyed,their location, their salaries,and any other items calling for the expenditure of money. Then the assembled mission looked over the whole list,compared circumstances,needs,salaries,etc.made any corrections it saw fit,approved of what seemed best,and passed the whole along to the Prud.Com.who were generably able to grant the most of what was asked. With the new system of announcing beforehand the probable limit of appropriations which the mission could hope for,the mission began its plan of determining the proportion thereof which each station should be allowed. At that time Van was comparatively in its infancy,and of course its proportion was very

small. Nevertheless, the work had been begun here, with the expectation that it would grow, else what use in beginning any work atall? It certainly was not the idea that the then arranged % should be a permanency, thus precluding all possibility of growth, unless larger sums were granted by the Board. After a few years the reports showed that growth had taken place, so that its proportional needs were increased, and a readjustment of the % was made, giving Van a slightly larger amount, other stations generously sacrificing something to accomplish this change. In 1905 the mission held its meeting in Van and the conditions then existing in all the stations were considered, it became evident that the Van work had so grown that its proportional need had clearly increased, and a definite report was given that it ought to have 21 % in place of the 11 % it was then receiving. I do not think that any member of the mission then present doubted the correctness of this decision. The mission asked from the Board an increase in its appropriations sufficient to permit its division according to the new % without decreasing the existing share of any station. It was realized that it would be a great hardship for any station to relinquish any part of what it had been receiving, and it was confidently expected that the new appropriation asked would be granted, if not the first year, at least the second, and so Van consented to wave its rights under this decision, till the expected increase came, but the years have passed, the hope has not materialized, and Van has been shut up to its infantile provision. But kind friends outside the constituency of the Board, interested in it thru the orphanage, without any special solicitation, have contributed to its funds and enabled the station to undertake some village work, such as all the other stations have been carrying on, without in any way increasing the burden of the Board. This work involved no outlay for plant, and as stated at Mardin, could be stopped at any time when funds failed, only leaving the work and the workers unprovided for and diminishing the expected fruitage.

The work at the centre however is on a different basis. This is something which the Board had already undertaken before the new system was adopted. The central educational and evangelistic work are the core and essence of the whole, without which it is folly to keep up a station. This is the place where growth is to be expected and demanded, and whatever may be said about the village work, this at least should be taken into account in determining the basis for dividing the appropriations year by year. Instead of fixing a % which shall continue indefinitely, it seems clear to me that the proper system is to make a new division every year according as the needs of each station require for their then existing work. In this way the self-denial and injury will be equalized, whereas the system which has been in vogue since 1905 has allowed all the other stations to receive a proportion more or less in excess of what was determined as the proper one, and compelled Van to bear the whole brunt of the injury from inadequate appropriations. And then Van is upbraded because it has had the audacity to grow, despite all the efforts to repress it. It seems to me it is time to call a halt on this way of conducting the work of the mission. Let each station present an exhibit showing accurately just what work it has on hand and is actually conducting, and also what possibilities it sees for extension, were funds forthcoming, and on this basis let the proper proportions be ascertained, and the appropriations, be they more or less, divided. If all the stations had conformed to the instructions given at the last meeting, and prepared such an exhibit, it would have been possible for each station to make the comparison. The need for such an exhibit was most clearly set forth on page 20 of the report of the Mardin meeting, and Van sent out an early statement answering as nearly as possible to these demands, but only Bitlis has responded. A brief tabulated comparison of the work of these two stations has been made and submitted.

Under the old system the mission was able to exercise the needed su-

pervision over the work of each station, the finance Com. was the most important one of the meeting, a careful examination of all branches was instituted, salaries in the different stations were compared, as also the methods of work and its relative importance, and each station had the benefit of the wisdom and experience of all the rest. If any station wished to inaugurate any new branch of work, or make any radical change of method, it could submit its plans to the mission, and avail itself of the advantage of its advice. Of course it is for the mission to decide what measure and method for such supervision is necessary and best. Since the new system was introduced, such supervision has been almost entirely given up. Each station knew in advance what amount of money it could expect and did not feel the need for carefully submitting its estimates to the mission, and so each station has become a law unto itself. The plan I have suggested of adjusting the apportionment each year permits suitable provision to be made for the normal growth which is the object in view in carrying on the mission work, and takes into consideration any changes in the circumstances of any station which may require a modification in the distribution of funds. When these things are decided, the sum the Board is able to give can be properly apportioned, and each station, knowing how much cloth it has, can cut its coat accordingly.

I would respectfully ask that the mission permit this paper to be presented at an early session, and give its suggestions what weight its assembled wisdom may consider as belonging to them, and I remain

Yours most respectfully

G. C. Raynolds.

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Van-

July 7-1911

AUG 4 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

July 8th.1911.

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My dear Dr.Barton,

I think I will send you a copy of a paper I have prepared for the consideration of the Bitlis meeting,on the subject of the proper method of dividing appropriations. Of course,I have no idea how the mission will view the question. From expressions in different letters of yours I feel pretty sure that you think that our school work here in the city should be pushed,and this demands funds considerably in advance of what we have hitherto received. Even if you find it impossible to increase the general appropriations next year,will it not be possible to help us out thru that two million endowment fund,either by placing our school,in whole,or at least the high school department on that basis,or by using the income from that fund to help some other institutions,which have till now drawn on the general appropriations? It certainly seems as if something radical must be done about this matter,and at once. The receipts for tuition in our boys' schools during 1910 amounted to 26 % of expenses which I think is a good showing,and such receipts will doubtless increase and the patronage which our schools now enjoy is of such a character as to make us feel that we are influincing the best part of the Armenian community,and instilling truly Christian ideas among them.

Our boys' building is now going up as fast as is prudent with this material,and we hope to get the school rooms ready for occupancy before winter,but it is permitted,not as a school but as a house,and paying taxes but the great thing just now is to get the structure up and covered,and I hope other matters can be settled later.

Our hot weather has come suddenly this week,up to which time it had been uncomfortably cool,but now the mercury goes up to 98 F.

Our annual meeting delegates expect to start on Monday,and we are praying that the meetings may be blessed every way.

With hearty greetings from us both to all friends

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

July 8th.1911.

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Yours most sincerely

Pani

July 8-1911

AUG 4 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

July 12Th.1911.

Dear Dr.Barton,

Last evening's post brought your letter of June 16th.with its suggestion of not pushing the boys' building. Mr.Yarrow has gone to Bitlis,and I have not yet talked with Dr.Ussher,who is at Artemid,but I hope to see him before he starts,in his boat,for the meeting.

I feel that the request places us in a very delicate situation. The first storey is already up,and to leave it in this position would be to lose what has been done,to sacrifice our prospects for our needed accommodations for the school,which would be a very great injury to it and to our work,and far worse than this,it would be equivelent to saying to our teachers,the people and the Germans,"We expect to leave Van and give up our work here." It seems to me that this would give such a heavy blow to our whole work,discouraging our teachers and all our people,that we ought not to take the step till it is practically certain that we shall leave. From what we know of the feeling of the Germans both in Turkey and Germany,we feel that there is scarcely one chance in 100 that they will withdraw from the places which they have once occupied,and so the chances seem equally few that we shall be called upon to withdraw from Van. If however this unexpected event should happen,and the Germans undertake the general educational work which we are now doing,it would seem natural that they would wish to take over our present premises,leaving their present and more distant ones for the use of the orphanage.

I hope that you will not feel that we are rebelling against the authority of the Board,if we continue,at least till a more definite order arrives,to go on with the building. I hope that you will keep us promptly informed of any new developments affecting this question which is so vital to the future of this station.

Again Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Rec'd Aug 8-1911

Paris

July 12-1911

Rec'd OCT 23 1911

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AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Sep.25th.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your good letter of Aug.7th.is just to hand,or at least I have not found time to reply since its receipt.

I think I have noticed the tendency,of which you speak,to doubt the real value of division of territory,and I have heard nothing which would indicate any intention on the part of the Germans to accept our proposals So I fancy that we must make up our minds to get on as well as we can,in accordance with present arrangements,tho far from ideal. A recent visit to Urumia gives me a more vivid idea of how easy it is for other societies to push into already occupied fields,so that it seems not unlikely that even if a satisfactory arrangement were made with the Hülfsbund,some other Soc.might push in,and perhaps this might be a trifle less probable if two societies were already working,than if it were only one. It does seem as if the Hülfsbund might see the desirability of taking up some slightly different branch of work,rather than exactly duplicating ours,as for instance establishing an agricultural school instead of a college,or an institution for the blind,instead of a competing high school. It seems as if,in these lines,they ought to be open to reason.

The report of the Bitlis meeting shows that the mission does not accept the view which my communication,to which your letter refers,presented,and seem to think that Van station should have been content with swaddling clothes till the present time,but what object there would have been in planting a station here atall,if that was to be its future,it is hard to say. But the facts are that the child has burst its swaddling clothes and become a vigorous youth,and the question now is what to do with him. It seems as if his growth would hardly be hindered by any stone placed on his head,unless it were heavy enough to crush the life out of him. But you see that the mission was not unwilling that some provision for progress should be made,provided it did not trench on the fixed percentages now coming to the other stations. Was not our educational work reached

the stage where it is legitimate to put it on the same basis as the corresponding work at Harpoot(where the college organization includes the preparatory schools,such as we have here)and provide for it from the newly secured endowment for higher education? It seems to us here that we have an opening here unequalled by any in the mission. Despite vigorous efforts made during the summer to persuade people not to patronize our schools,the rush when the school term opened was tremendous,and it soon became necessary to say that there was no more room except in the higher classes. There are now between 800 and 900 children connected with the schools on our premises,a number nearly equal to the whole attendance at Harpoot,including the college,and far in advance of the whole attendance of any other station,indeed,I think,equal to the combined attendance of the other three stations. When we think what such a fact means,and the chance it gives to influence for good this whole Armenian community, than which there is probably none more important or influential in Turkey it does seem a sin to permit the opportunity to slip thru our fingers. The increase of receipts from tuition is very marked,and very satisfactory,and if we can keep the schools up to the proper standard,it is sure to increase steadily,for the rate of tuition can be raised,when the reputation of the school becomes fully established. But of course,we can not expect that tuition receipts will cover teachers' salaries for some time yet,and now is the critical time,the time when outside help is essential We do most earnestly hope and pray that the Prud.Com.may see their way to accede to the request of the Mission,and make us such a grant from the educational fund as shall provide for the necessary running expense of the school.

Probably others have writen,or will write of Mr.Maynard's case. On our return from Urumia,we found him here,with his family,and he was very seriously ill,extremely weak,and his condition very critical. Dr.Ussher diagnosed appendicitis,and operated for the same,and tho there were some complications revealed by the operation,which threw some doubt on the re

sult,we are delighted to find that he seems to be coming up very satisfactorily,so that good hope is given of his entire recovery. Yesterday he was removed from the hospital to the room he was occupying before,and the unfavorable symptoms seem fast disappearing. I do not know whether anything has been writen to you about Miss McLaren's condition,but presume there is now no objection to speaking of it. She too seems to have appendicitis,tho her condition has by no means become so serious as Mr. Maynard's was,but it has seemed for some time that an operation should be performed. A doctor naturally shrinks from taking the sole responsibility of so serious an operation in the case of a dear friend,and there was a desire for the presence of another surgeon,and when we were in Urumia, Dr.Ussher spoke with Dr.Packard about coming over,and we are glad that he accepted the invitation,and reached us last evening,and it is probable that the operation will soon be undertaken.

There are,I believe, some complications which make the operation especially serious,and we are very thankful to have Dr.Backard,who is a specially fine operator,here.

Our trip to Urumia was a very pleasant one,and gave me certainly just the opportunity for rest which I needed,and I feel very much better in consequence. The only way in which I can secure satisfactory rest, when I am tired is to go entirely outside of my own field,and find congenial friends with whom to visit,and this trip was ideal.

With hearty greetings for yourself and all friends,I remain

Yours most sincerely G. C. Raynolds.

I should have spoken about the itinerary you mention. As I understand,you mean to come up from the central mission as far as Mardin,go to Harpoot,Sivas,Caesarea and Marsovan,and then via Batoum to Van. I think this would be a very good plan,and it ought not to take more than 8 or 10 days from Samsoon to Van.

Sept 25-1911

Rec.

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With heartly greetings for yourself and all friends, I remain

Yours most sincerely

I should have spoken about the itinerary you mention. As I understand, you mean to come up from the central mission as far as Merdin, to Harpoot, Sivas, Caesarea and Marsovan, and then via Samsoun to Van. I think this would be a very good plan, and it ought not to take more than 8 or 10 days from Samsoun to Van.

NOV 17 1911

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Oct.25th.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Dr.Ussher is sending you,by this post,a letter which will,no-doubt surprise you,and it seems to us that there should be a short statement from the station to accompany it.

For these many years,our Van circle has been unusually united and harmonious in its relations,and we had fully expected that it would continue so. It is only during the last few weeks that anything has occurred to make us think it desirable that any readjustment of station personnel should take place. Now however,all the members of the station are unanimously of the opinion that a change would better promote the interests of the work,which we all love. We also all feel that it is unnecessary to go into details concerning the matter,and we sincerely hope that you and the Prud.com.and the Mission will have sufficient confidence in our united judgement to act upon it without asking for particulars.

As to what form the readjustment should take,permit us also to give our opinion. We all feel that the circumstances do not forbid the expectation that in another field,Dr.Ussher may continue efficient and useful work for the Master. The following plan has suggested itself,viz. that he should change places with Dr.Case,who is under appointment for Erzroom. In favor of such a plan we see the following reasons. We think that a new worker,unacquainted with the language and the people, would find it easier to get into the harness in a place where he would find a hospital already established and running,with trained nurses and the whole hospital corps at work,than in a new place,where he would be obliged,in addition to the work of learning a new language,to select and train the nurses and other assistants needed to inaugurate the work. These Dr.Case would find in Van,while at Erzroom,while some hospital work has been done in the past,yet an organized hospital does not now exist. On the other hand we feel that Dr.Ussher,with his knowledge of the language and acquaintance with Armenian character and peculiarities and the

experience of so many years of successful medical work here will make it comparatively easy for him to inaugurate the new work at Erzroom.

We are writing to Mr.Stapleton today,asking him to tell us how such a proposition would strike him,before preparing an intersessional vote to send around to the other stations.

Knowing that you are about starting out in this direction,we are hastening this letter,hoping to reach you in time for you to consider the matter before leaving Boston.

Anticipating very great pleasure and profit from the approaching visit of the delegation,and with hearty greetings from wife and self for yourself and family and other friends,I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Dear Dr. Raynolds

Sep. 25-1911

JAN 3 - 1912

Van, Nov. 29th. 1911. 25

Dear Friends, /43

We desire to make a statement regarding the history and present status of the question of school buildings for Van station.

When the decision not to continue the American orphanage was reached it became possible to give more attention to the day schools, and it soon became evident that such effort was sure to succeed. The inadequacy and unsuitableness of the buildings erected to meet the exigencies of the orphanage for the needs of an efficient school led the station to move for securing a new building for the boys' school, and the matter was presented to the Mission Meeting at Harpoot, in 1908, which asked the Prudential Committee to grant $3 500. for that purpose. This estimate was based on our experiences in building during recent years, but the change of regime occurred shortly after that meeting, and an immediate local result was to so advance prices of labor and material that such an appropriation would prove inadequate for our needs, and an intersessional vote was started and passed, asking that the figure be raised to $5 000.

In the mean time the girls' school was also forging forward, and the inadequacy of its building was becoming apparent, and we began to consider the necessity of replacing it with a new building, and another $5 000. was asked for that purpose. Soon however we came to realize that it would be a great pity to remove the present building, which tho unsuited for a school, was still needed for the residence of the American and Armenian teachers, and for the use of the boarding department. A reference to the accompanying plan of our grounds shows at once, that a building such as we needed, would require more than the whole of the playground, already quite too small for that purpose, and it was clearly imperative that some large addition must be made to the girls' ground before doing anything about a new building. But their ground is bordered on one side by the missionary houses, and on the other by a street which runs along the top of a bluff, making enlargement in either direction impossible. What could be

done? The only possible remedy was for the boys' premises to be passed over to the girls, while the boys' building should find other quarters. Land immediately adjoining the present premises on the north might accommodate the boys' school, and negotiations for its purchase were begun, and it even seemed hopeful that $ 10 000. might secure it and erect the two buildings also. But in any case it was clearly essential to give the girls the new location, and this matter must be arranged before beginning the boys' building, for to leave the boys' school in its then location would make impossible the erection of the girls' house, since this was the only chance for the enlargement of its grounds, while its removal to any other site would be impracticable, both because the new quarters should be near the kindergarten rooms and the teachers' residence, and because it would be inappropriate for this institution to remove from the present neighborhood. But on the other hand, it is an advantage to have the boys school a little at one side, with an entrance on the other street, separate from that used by the girls. So it must be the boys who should occupy the new lot, and that land must be secured before work on the building could begin. With price of material and labor where it was when the estimates were fixed at $3 000. each, we could buy the land and erect at least two stories of the buildings, which of itself would be an immense gain over present conditions, and so we decided to go ahead as soon as the government difficulties were removed, and so we have the first two stories of the boys' structure in use, giving even now accommodations many times better than the old, tho it will be necessary to complete the plan, in order to fully meet the needs of the school. To finish the boys' house satisfactorily and pay for half of the newly purchased land will require about $2 000. more, and we feel a large degree of confidence that the Lord is going, in some way, to provide what we need.

For the girls' building a larger increase will be needed, owing to the very great in price of material since that for the first structure was purchased. Probably at least $3 000. more is needed to give the

girls their completed building.

We would call attention to the fact that even now, the cost of building here is less than in other cities of the mission. This $15 000. is to give the Board a very substantial addition to its land, on which also stand two very respectable houses, capable of affording comfortable accommodations for the boarding department of the school, while the two new buildings will cover approximately 80 by 60 Ft. on the ground and be each three stories high. I am confident that this sum of money would not afford equal advantages in other places. The arrangement gives a satisfactory entrance to the church and boys' school from the north street, entirely separate from the entrance which the girls will use. It also enables us to remove our stable yard, the breeding ground for the "typhoid fly", from beneath the windows of the surgical operating room. It gives to the two schools ample and pleasant grounds and buildings, likely to suffice for many years, while there are now possibilities for both institutions to extend their grounds, by the purchase of adjoining land, should it ever become necessary. We would also mention the fact that the only buildings toward which the Board has directly contributed here are the missionary residences and our stable and one building each for the two schools, while the church, the large hospital and dispensary, together with two large buildings erected for the orphanage and retained for the use of the schools, and several other orphanage buildings which will be pulled down and furnish considerable material for new structures, as well as a kindergarten and a house for the lace and rug industries, have been erected without drawing on the Board's treasury. Thus with a modicum of outlay by the Board, it comes into possession of premises certainly not inferior to those of any other station of the mission.

We make these statements that the Boards and our friends may have a clear understanding of the situation.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the station G. C. Raynolds
E. A. Yarrow

girls their completed building.

We would call attention to the fact that even now, the cost of building here is less than in other cities of the mission. This $18 000.is to give the Board a very substantial addition to its land, on which also stand two very respectable houses, capable of affording comfortable accommodations for the boarding department of the school, while the two new buildings will cover approximately 60 by 80 ft. on the ground and be each three stories high. I am confident that this sum of money would not afford equal advantages in other places. The arrangement gives a satisfactory entrance to the church and boys' school from the north street, and totally separate from the entrance which the girls will use. It also enables us to remove our stable yard, the breeding ground for the "typhoid fly" from beneath the windows of the medical operating room. It gives the two schools ample and pleasant grounds and buildings, likely to suffice for many years, while there are now possibilities for much instead to extend their grounds, by the purchase of adjoining land, should it ever become necessary. We would also mention the fact that the only equitable tower which the Board has directly contributed here are the ministry residences and our stable and one building each for the two schools while the church, the large hospital and dispensary, together with the large buildings erected for the orphanage and retained for the use of the schools, and several other orphanage buildings which will be pulled down and furnish considerable material for new structures, as well as a kindergarten and a house for the lace and rug industries, have been erected without drawing on the Board's treasury. Thus with a medium of outlay by the Board, it comes into possession of premises certainly not inferior to those of any other station of the mission.

We make these statements that the Board and our friends may have a clear understanding of the station.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the station

E. C. Reynolds

Chairman

Rec'd J. C. Reynolds to Frederick Nov. 29, 1911

FEB 6 1912

Van, Dec. 4th. 1911.

My dear Mr. Knapp,

In accordance with the request contained in the telegram, we delayed the sending out of the intersessional vote till your letters came. We must however confess that we do not see occasion to change the form of the vote from that which we had first planned. Of course we do not at-all think of the possibility of Van, with its extensive hospital and medical work running, being left without a Dr. Were it Dr. Ussher's plan entirely to leave the missionary work, we should be under the necessity of seeking the appointment of a new Dr. to take his place, but as he desires to remain in the mission, and as the Board has indicated no intention of appointing another Dr. for the E.T.M., all that seems to present is for the two to change places. I believe that the mission, last summer, indorsed Bitlis' request for a medical man to be sent there, but we do not hear of any action of the Board acceeding to this request. Till then, the question is not as to the relative needs of Erzroom and Bitlis in medical lines. That is something which might have been brought before the meeting, but I do not understand that any request was made that the needs of Bitlis should have the precedence over those of Erzroom. So as we view the matter, the only thing that can be done, before the Board assents to the appointment of a ~~third~~ fourth medical man to the mission (i.e. to the Armenian portion of the mission,) is to ask the Mission to change the location of these two, and so we feel obliged to adhere to our original plan regarding the form of the vote to be sent out. We are sending such a vote to the other three stations, and as they will all come in to you as Sec. it seems unnecessary to send a separate copy to Bitlis. We hope that the course we are thus adopting will seem reasonable to you. Should word come before Dr. Case's arrival, that a third man is appointed for Bitlis, then it will be in order for Bitlis and Erzroom to contend for the possession of Dr. Ussher.

I hope that Miss Charlotte is quite well before this, and that Mr. Maynard continues to improve, and that all the rest of your circle are keeping well. What news have you from your family? Please give them our love when you write. What superb weather we have been enjoying for the last few weeks! It made the job of Byram calls very easy. We have seen our new Vali a few times but not enough to form a very decided idea of him, but thus far the impression he makes is good.

With warm love from us both to all your circle, I remain

Yours most sincerely G. C. Raynolds.

Dec. 4-1911

To Geo. G. Knapp

JAN 23 1912

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AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Dec.23rd.1911.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Both were from Sec. Bell. Will he pardon me for sending the answer to you.

Your very kind favor of Nov.16th.and Sec.Bell's letter to the mission of Nov.7th.are received,and you can hardly understand how much pleasure we received from their contents. That at last the Board has been able to acceed to the long repeated request of the mission and grant us a substantial increase in the appropriations is something to be most devoutly thankful for. It is not quite as much as we have been asking, but a very satisfactory approximation thereto. Van station is now very greatly interested to see how the mission will divide the additional sum and I am inclosing a copy of the vote Van is starting on the subject,and the tables and letter with which it is accompanied,in order that you may see how the matter strikes us. We now wait with much interest to see what fate the vote will meet with. We can not feel that the mission has regarded the matter fairly. To have failed to build up our schools,when such an opportunity presented,and we could find the means for accomplishing it would have been,as it seems to us,almost a crime. The question of village work may be a little different,but as my inclosed letter says, it seems to us that it was no worse to use money which came to us,almost unasked,for carrying on village work,than for the other stations to use such funds for industrial work,as Mardin and especially Harpoot have so largely done. I should really be very glad to have your individual opinion on the merits of the question,unofficially of course,and if you prefer,confidentially. We have been expecting that the"Flying Squadron" would be here in due time and look into the whole question and give us their views and decision regarding it,and it is a very severe disappointment to learn,as we do by the Orient,that the conference is not to be held the coming year. We had especially hoped that the question of the Van college would also be decided,and we feel that it is a great evil to have that decision postponed,and that there is danger that some other organization will preempt the ground for an,at least,non-religious work.

But we can not, of course, deny that the present outlook is not favorable for holding such a conference next summer.

We hope that you and yours may enjoy to the full the holiday season, as well as the whole of the year now so near its beginning, and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have seen your letters containing the decision concerning the German question, and it seems that it sensoble, considering the way the Hulfsbund has treated the subject, and the only think which remains for us to do.

Dec. 23-1911

FEB 26 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Jan.24th.1912.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your welcome letter of Nov.8th.has not yet been answered,and I will delay no longer. It has now become evident that the expected Conference is not to come off this year. It seems clear that it would not be wise to attempt to hold it this year,in view of political and health considerations,but none the less,we greatly regret its postponement,especially because it means the postponement of the consideration of the question of founding a college here at Van. We as a station,are more and more coming to feel that the demand for such an institution is very strong,because we are persuaded that the means by which the terrible anti religious and immoral propaganda which is being carried on here so vigorously,can be met,is by pressing a Christian education,from the kindergarten to the college. The remarkably increased patronage which is accorded to our central schools may properly be considered as the acceptance by the better class of the community of the correctness of this opinion. In the four schools now under our care in Van we have about 1100 children,and in many ways the parents indicate their appreciation of our work. For instance,at our New Year's reception no less than 480 people came in during the day,a very large propotion of whom were parents of our pupils In calling among them last week,their Christmas,the question was often asked"When are you going to start the college?" Other organizations are moving toward planting higher institutions here,and unless we cam preempt the ground,this opportunity for affording a complete Christian education will slip thru our hands. ~~Can anything be done about the college before the Conference assembles?~~

With regard to the proposed change of location by the Usshers,I for one shall very greatly regret their leaving,but in view of all the circumstances,I have felt it wise to vote for the change,and an intersessional vote was sent out,for the exchange of places between Drs.Ussher and Case,but we have not heard as yet what the result is. There are a good

many reasons why such a change would seem desirable, and as most of the station, including Dr. Ussher, desire it, I hope that the mission will approve. Bitlis has just started a vote for the transfer of Miss McDowell to that station, and this may be considered the wisest thing, if the Board feels able to provide her salary.

Regarding the German question, I presume the decision reached is the wisest one, and we must do what we can to work on together harmoniously. At present there is no special friction here.

We were delighted to receive Mr. Peet's wire saying that Boston is sending us $ 2 000., which we presume to be for the purpose of completing the boys' school building, and we are most devoutly grateful to the good Lord, and to whomever of His stewards He may have inclined to furnish this money. We think it very probable that it may be dear Mrs. Harris, who is thus rounding out her generous donation for this school. We are now hoping that the W.B. may find means for furnishing what is needed for the completion of the girls' building as well, so that we can begin work just as soon as the season opens. What is now in hand would probably not quite suffice to put up the walls and put the roof on, and we hardly feel like breaking ground for the buildong till we have at least that much in hand. If however the $ 1 000. which Dr. Field gave could be sent us to use till the remaining funds for the main building are furnished, and then repaid to use for refitting the old building, according to the wish expressed by Dr. Kimball and Miss Johnson, and so naming it the "Field Hall", we would feel it safe to begin work. We have writen to these ladies, asking if such an arrangement is possible.

I am thankful to report the health of the station as satisfactory, and we are all busily at work, and find that there is much more to do than we can find time and strength to accomplish.

With hearty greetings from wife and self to yourself and family and other friends at the rooms, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Jan. 24-1912

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MAR 12 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Feb.9th.1912.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I want to write you a little today about the future of our Van station. Your article in the Jan.Herald counts us out of the number of dependable members of the mission,and this sets me a thinking. You have already intimated your willingness that we should stay on here,tho we have passed the seventy year limit,and I hope that,for the present,we are earning our salt,but it is self evident that we can not be reckoned upon for long continued service,and that provision ought to be made at once to supply our place,and I am glad to see that the ordained man for Van is given an early place among the wants for the field. But this is not what I especially wanted to talk about. Some very speedy provision should be made for caring for the large educational work now going on in Van. Our tabular view for 1911 shows that we have 944 children in the schools on the premises,and 200 more in the city,or more than 1100 in all under the care of the Americans in this station,of whom 446 are in the boys' school here on the premises. Fifteen Armenian teachers are employed in caring for these children,but a large share of them are young and inexperienced,while all of them need no small amount of superintendence by American teachers,in order to secure the efficiency and success of the school. At present,the whole of this superintendence falls to the lot of Mr.Yarrow,who has also the care of the treasury and a share in the general evangelistic and other work of the station. It is due to his efficient,faithful oversight that the reputation of the school has become so well established,and that its popularity continues despite the severe competition which the school encounters,and the open hostility of the infidel element,which is so strong among the people. But it is evident that all these different departments of the work are more than it is possible for one man to carry successfully,without being greatly overburdened. But besides this,there are the village schools and the outside evangelistic work,which imperatively need personal supervision. I try to do

a little something to help out in these matters. I have quite a number of classes in the schools, take my share in the regular church work, and now that we are without a preacher, I try to fill the pastor's place, as far as I can, both here in the Garden church and in the city, where I go every Sunday, for the preaching service. Besides this, I try to do something to help on the village work, but I am now very sensitive to the cold and I do not venture any longer, to go out for village work in cold weather, and it is in cold weather that people are found in the villages, in a condition to reach. Now we greatly need some one who can spend considerable time among the villages. We feel then that we need at once two new men, an ordained man to take hold of general work, and take my place as I drop out, and some one to give his time to the schools. We feel that, in many respects, it would be better to have a lady who could carefully superintend the younger classes, and leave Mr. Yarrow free to care for the older classes, and for his treasury and other work, and the mission has accepted this view, and asked for the appointment of such a lady. But we now understand that the Am. Board considers itself unable to appoint a single lady worker, and of course, the W.B. can not be expected to look after the boys' schools. If there were only some lady who was ready to come at her own expense, and work in this way for a while, it would be a very satisfactory present solution of the question. But if this is impossible, we feel that we ought to have a tutor at once to take hold of this branch. We all feel as if it would be practically impossible for Mr. Yarrow to go home for his furlough, till some provision shall be made for the care of his work. To leave all his work without care would be ruinous to the present welfare and the future prosperity of the schools. It is clearly impossible for me to accomplish this work of his, in additin to what I am doing, and indeed I would not be capable of doing it successfully, if I had no other work. So we earnestly beg that some provision be made for these schools, in time to permit Mr. Yarrow to take his vacation. He so fully realizes the need of his presence, that he is willing to wait

another year before taking his furlough,if his family can be permitted to go this year,as has been planned. We most earnestly hope that some adequate provision will be made,so that his work may not be left on the ground. It is a long,hard job to bring the material which composes our schools into line,and make the schools satisfactory,and we do not claim that it has been wholly accomplished,but very much has been done,and the pupils and their parents do appreciate that our schools are in many respects superior to the Armenian schools,even aside from the characteristic on which we most insist,viz.the religious influence they exert. It would be sad indeed for them to be let down,as would be inevitable,were Mr.Yarrow to leave them before some one is on hand to take up the work.

We have not yet heard the result of the intersessional vote we sent out,after we received notice of the appropriations for 1912,providing that they should be divided among the stations according to the new percentages,which have been so long waiting to be put in effect,but we hope that this division may be accepted,and this will provide pretty nearly for the central work at the station,for this year,at least. Doubtless the rate of salaries must rise,as the years go on,and whether the increase in receipts from tuition will suffice to provide for this increase remains to be seen.

A severe affliction has just come to us in the sad death of my nephew,Mr.Colton,of Hartford,of which you have probably known. We do not feel any doubt that the act by which he ended his life was beyond his control,that he was not morally responsible for it,and that he is now with the Savior Whom he loved and served,and with the many dear ones who have gone before. When I made my will,many years ago,$ 500.was left as a bequest to him,and this sum remained as a loan to the Smith-Worthington Co. the interest coming to me,during my life. Now I suppose it will all remain to me,and I am very much inclined to use it towards providing a parsonage for our church here,an object toward which I am already using the interest which is coming to me from the funds passed over to the Board.

If that provision could be completed, I should be free to look after some other building interests which are waiting for help.

We do not yet know the result of the vote started regarding Dr. Ussher's change of location, but think it probable that it will be accepted. A vote has been started from Bitlis, asking for the location of Miss Mc Dowell there, and our station has voted in the affirmative thereon. I look forward with much regret to the prospect of parting from the dear Ussher family, but it seems, on the whole, the wisest plan.

Mrs. Raynolds joins me in hearty greeting to yourself and family and to the other friends at the rooms and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Van. Turkey.

Feb 9, 1912.

APR 8 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

March 6th.1912.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Jan.29th.is at hand,and afforded us much pleasure Many thanks for giving us so fully your own views concerning the question which may be considered as at issue between Van and the mission,namely the measure of our fault in doing some growing during the long years between the vote of the mission for a change of percentages in the distribution of appropriations,and the actual ~~the~~ giving amount which makes the change possible. We are not yet informed as to the result of the vote on the question we submitted,viz.the adoption of the new % this year.

We are also much gratified that you wish estimates on the expense of raising this school to college grade,as we hope that it means that the step may be taken without waiting for the Conference to assemble. We have talked over the question and would submit the following.

First as to additional plant. A lot is essential. As you know,I purchased a lot a few years ago,for L 450.equals $ 2025.as a sort of nest egg for the institution. This lot is large enough to comfortably provide for the institution for a good many years. It is however situated at some distance from our present premises. There is an ideal lot adjoining out premises,much larger than the one purchased,which would make all our work compact,keep all the mission families in touch with eachother,as also the different departments of the institution. This lot was not in the market when the purchase was made,but since then it has been offered,but at a very high figure,viz.L 1500.,or $ 6750. The other lot could now be sold for at least L 600. - $ 2700,which would leave a difference of $4050.

For a good many years,one college building would be sufficient,which might hopefully be erected for $ 7500. It would be desirable however to have a gymnasium,to cost,say $ 1000.

Second,as to missionary force. The mission has already asked for an ordained man to be sent here,and has approved of an assistant for the existing school work. To begin with,we would say that one missionary

family in addition to these would suffice.

Third, Appropriations needed. At the very start, two or three Armenian professors might suffice, but plans should be made for at least five. At present, a salary of L 125. per annum, equals $ 550. might suffice, this multiplied by five equals L 625. or $ 2750. It would of course be desirable to have an endowment which should provide for this item, for which at 5% $ 55000. would be needed. An initial equipment for apparatus, etc. of say $ 2500. would, of course, be needed, and $ 100. or so for ordinary running expenses. To offset this, there will be receipts from tuition, which will be small at first, but will increase as the institution grows.

As a small beginning toward providing this needed sum, we can report the lot spoken of above, now valued at L 600. or $ 2700., and the "Conditional gift" from the same source, now in the hands of the Board, say $ 3900. and gifts from other sources, now in bank, L 300. or $ 1320.

Putting the above in tabulated form we would say

Plant.	Land, (toward which, in hand $ 2700.)	$ 6750.00
	Buildings, one college hall, $ 7500., gymnasium $ 1000.	8500.00
	Equipment, apparatus, etc.	2500.00
Salaries.	Five professors at $550. equals $ 2750.00	
	Endowment to provide this at 5%	55000.00
	Running expenses say $ 100. to be provided by tuition.	
	Total initial expense	$ 72750.00

Sum now in hand as a starter $ 7920.

We feel sure that this will be considered a very modest estimate for getting such an institution on its feet, and we can but hope that the Lord will put it into the heart of some of His stewards to contribute this amount soon, that the enterprize may be launched.

In behalf of the Van station,

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

P.S. Since writing the above, a new possibility has presented regarding the question of location, which I wish to mention. There is land only a little farther away than the lot spoken of ideal, that can probably be secured at a much lower price, and which would answer our purposes quit well. It is probable that the space we need there can be purchased for the sum we can realize from the lot now in our hands, and so we think it better to cancel the item for lot, and subtracting that item from the account, it would leave $ 66 000.00 as the figure on which the scheme might be started, with $ 5 000.00 of that already secured. Of course, we have put this estimate at the lowest figure we considered practicable. It is clear that more could be profitably used, if it were forth coming, and in the course of years, more will become essential, but we believe that a start can be made for these figures. As to the lot, we feel that with one so nearly satisfactory available for so much less, it would be wrong to pay the larger sum, even if it were in hand.

G.C.R.

Second P.S. It seems to us exceedingly desirable that the preparatory departments of the institution should be included in the endowment, if that is possible, as the Harpoot College is, I think. To do this we would need an income for those departments of about L 300. or $ 1320. in addition to what has been asked above for the college, and then all this central educational work could be taken off from the appropriations now asked for annual expenses.

G.C.R.

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Mar. 6-1912

APR 8 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

March 8th.1912.

Dear Dr.Barton,

I desire to append to the foregoing estimate a short statement of the reasons why we consider the establishment of a college here in Van important,tho they have been repeatedly presented.

First,the large section of country which is,as yet unsuplied with opportunities for higher education. The nearest American institution of college grade is at Harpoot,225 miles distant in a direct line,and two weeks distant in time of travel. The only nearer school of higher grade than our high school is an Armenian school at Erzroom,150 miles away as the crow flies and ten days in time,and the religious influences of that institution are not in accordance with our standards. The whole region within a radius of 150 miles would naturally look to this centre for its higher education. This would include the Salmas region,in Persia and the Erivan district in Russia,each having a large Armenian population. The cities of Van,Bitlis and Moosh alone,with their outlying districts would furnish a sufficient clientele for a college,a very needy one,already somewhat appreciative of its need,and this appreciation will constantly increase.

The position which we occupy here makes us desirous to do all we can for the good of the community about us,in all directions,but especially in moral and religious lines,and it is with the keenest sorrow that we view the fearful moral deterioration which is going on about us,in consequence of the infidel views which have been so persistently promulgated here during the last few years. Not that all the people have become atheists,but there is a very general carelessness regarding all religious matters,and indifference to moral precepts,which is fearfully demoralizing so that religious conditions are,in many respects worse than when we came here. Intelligence and education have wonderfully advanced,but interest in religion has almost equally decreased. It is true that there was much of superstition,trust in fasting ane extermar rights and ceremonies,

against which we inveighed in those days, but there was more hope of persuading one who held even such mistaken ideas about religion, to accept the truth, than there is to induce these utterly careless and worldly-minded people to seek salvation. We are persuaded that the hope of accomplishing our object lies mainly in getting hold of the children and inculcating religious truth in connection with their regular school studies, and we are thankful for the opportunity we are more and more enjoying of thus getting hold of the children. We have now more than a thousand of them in our schools in Van. If we can now crown our educational system with a Christian College, so that we can secure the more highly educated class for the Master, we feel that we shall be doing our very best to secure Van for Him.

We also feel that this work should not be delayed. There is already talk of other organizations establishing a college here, and it would probably be un-religious if nor definitely anti-religious. Thus it seem to us very important to preempt the ground for Jesus. This then is our plea, and we pray and hope that it will find acceptance among those who are able, and that ere long our hearts may be cheered by the news that we can go forward with preparations for this great undertaking.

Again Sincerely Yours

G. C. Raynolds.

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Pres. 8-1912

rec'd APR 20 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

March 25th.1912.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Dr.Ussher has showed me what he has writen you,and it occurs to me that possibly it might be well for me also to add a word. Regarding Mr.Yarrow's furlough,and Mr.Stapleton's question,it does seem to me that it would be a very great injury to the work of this station,for him to leave now,with no one else to help out in the work. The school now has a large patronage,which it is very important to maintain,but it is due very largely to Mr.Yarrow's faithful and efficient work,and for him to leave just now,would be exceedingly risky. I have neither the qualifications,the strength,nor the time to do atall what he has been doing. If Mr.Stapleton were to come,it is not likely that it would be wise for him to take the nominal headship of the school,but he could take the treasury,could give a large share of the English classes in the school,could keep up the musicial work which Mr.Yarrow has developed,and which is of very great value to the work,and his experience in school work could be made the most of,without bringing him into conflict with the teachers,I hope. I do not know very much about matters at Erz.but from what is reported,I should think it unwise for him to continue there just now. Perhaps a year's absence may so cool down both sides,as to make it desirable for him to return,and certainly it would seem that that time,in a different environment,would help to show whether he has a possible future in Turkey,or not.

Mr.Wiggin has writen to Dr.Ussher that Miss McDowell has writen him asking that he send her a full list of the patrons of the Van medical department~~s patrons~~. I also am glad that Mr.W.sent the list to Dr. Ussher rather than to Miss McDowell. The incident makes me feel that perhaps I should say a word or two to you about Miss McDowell's relations to the Van work. You may have very likely inferred that relations between her and her associates were not entirely agreable. It is true that relations were somewhat strained between her and Dr.Ussher,and,for

that matter, with Miss Bond. Indeed all the station saw reasons to make them feel that her remaining here was not in all respects desirable, and this had much to do with her leaving when she did. She was doubtless more or less angered, when she went, and various things have occurred to indicate that she is not, at present, laboring for the advancement of the Van hospital, and very probably her desire to secure the names of donors arose from a purpose to divert their donations to some other object. It seems as if you ought to understand this, in case you should know that such donors were being approached by her. The question of her future location does not seem entirely easy to decide.

It is our earnest prayer that the good Lord will overrule all these imperfections of us, His imperfect servants, so that His wise counsels may be worked out in the best way.

With hearty greetings from wife and self for yourself and family and other friends, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Mar. 25-1912

JUN 10 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

May 13th.1912.

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My dear Dr.Barton,

Your favor of March 4th.has been too long unanswered,for which I crave forgiveness. I sincerely hope that you will succeed in heading off those miserable Nestorians,but whether they can be bottled up at home or not,I do not know. They seem irrepressible.

I thank you for your kind sympathy in the bereavement which came to me in the sad death of Mr.Colton. He was indeed very dear to me.

A word regarding preparations for our hoped for college. The lot which I purchased a few years since proves a first class investment,as an advance of from a qyarter to a third ~~advance~~ on purchase price is already offered,and there are a large number of trees which will be very valuable whenever a building is needed. The location however is not ideal,being too far away from our premises. Another very desirable lot is held by the Govt.close to us,large and every way suitable,but they ask a prohibitive price for it. This spring our attention has been directed to land only a little way from our premises,and but little more distant from the city than our present place,which could be purchased at a reasonable figure,tho it is sure to rise in price,and it seemed as if we ought not to let it slip out of our grasp. I have a sum of $ 1 000.left with Mr.Colton when the transfer to the Board was made,as the will I had made designated this amount as legacies for two friends,one of whom was Mr.Colton. Mrs.Colton now writes that she wishes to turn their part of this sum over to me,and of course,the other would remain in my hands while I live. Feeling that this land is a perfectly safe investment,and sure to advance in value,I am getting hold of it,little by little as I can,and so I have sent to have that $ 1 000.sent me to pay for this land. I hope,for that sum,to get hold of a lot as large or larger that the other,and ideally located,and we are hoping ere long to learn that the Prud.Com.has decided to launch the college project.

Our church has just called a pastor,Bad Demirjian,recently in Stam-

boul,now spending a few months in study in Edinburgh,and we feel a good measure of confidence that he will accept. Mr.Rushdonian,whom you saw at the time of the Conference interested him in Van,and we hope that Mr. Rushdonian will secure his degree in July and the two come on here together. This will make the station work easier the coming year,and I begin to consider the possibility of letting Mr.Yarrow go on to America now,instead of waiting a year,as he has kindly consented to do,if necessary,but I am not ready to give final decision as yet. His absence will make the work very heavy for me,and will be an injury to it at the best. We must do what we can to keep it going till he returns. I have no doubt that he and Miss McLaren have writen fully of their plans and doings and so I will not speak farther of these matters.

Work has begun on the new building for the girls' school,but the weather does not yet permit of cutting brick,tho the stone foundations are well along toward completion.

With loving greetings from wife and self,to yourself and other of our friends whom you may see,I remain

Yours most sincerely G.C. Raynolds.

Will you be so kind as to hand the inclosed letter of thanks to Dr. Peloubet,and oblige.

G.C.R.

May 13-1912

Rec'd JUL 8 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

June 10th.1912.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Last post brought your favor of May 3rd. We are thankful that you have put our college question on the list to be looked after,and do most sincerely hope that,ere long,we shall hear that a definite favorable decision has been reached for founding it. In the mean time,I am trying to arrange for a site in a more favorable location than the one purchased i.e.quite close to our premises,and I have already secured quite a piece of land,and hope to get more. The former piece can be sold for at least half as much more as we gave for it. I have sent to have $ 1 000.which still remained to me in America,sent on to use temporarily for this purpose,and there is no doubt,unless the whole country should go to pieces, that as an investment,this new purchase is a safe and profitable one.

I inclose the annual report which I prepared of the station,at the beginning of the year. I ought to have sent you a copy earlier,but somehow I had it in mind that the arrangement was to send from the annual meeting. I hope it will not be too late to meet your needs. Mr.Yarrow was to have prepared the report of the boys' school,but I think did not succeed in doing so before leaving. It is now arranged that he is to go on now to America for his vacation,and he may reach there before this letter does,as we hope his family has already arrived. Perhaps you can get a report from him. Miss Silliman is to prepare a report for the girls' school,but I am not sure whether it will be ready for today's post or not. ~~I do not know.~~ How I am going to get along with the work of the coming year,I am sure I do not know. I look forward to it with no small dread. Extra work is more of a load to me than it was twenty years ago,and there are many things which Mr.Yarrow has been doing and which have greatly advanced the work of the schools especially,which it is simply impossible for me to do,and the work must inevitably suffer,and whether my strength will suffice to carry me thru the year,only time will show.

Mr.Jacob,the Y.M.C.A.Gen.Sec.is with us now,and the days of his visit

have been pretty strenuous ones for me, but I hope that good has been accomplished. We are hoping to receive a favorable answer to the invitation which our church has sent to Bad. Dermirgian to come here as pastor, but the reply is much delayed, which makes us a little fearful that it will not be favorable. The coming of a pastor would a good deal lighten my work for the year, as now that department comes largely on me.

Your inquiry regarding Miss McDowell is noted, but I have not time to reply today, as it needs a careful consideration, but will try to answer by the next post.

I wish I had time to write at some length to dear Dr. Strong, congratulating him on reaching his 80th. mile post, and on the noble work he has been able to accomplish for the Master. When one has reached that age, especially when he has the trial of failure of sight, I hesitate whether to wish for many years more of life here, or not. There is no doubt that so long as even present powers are continued, his service is most valuable but I pray that he may be spared years of suffering.

I am too busy to write more today, and so with affectionate greetings from wife and self, to yourself and family and to other friends, I am

Yours ever faithfully

G. C. Raynolds.

June 10-1912

JUL 16 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

June 13th.1912.

35

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your have recently writen to both Dr.Ussher and to me,asking for information concerning Miss McDowell,which might help you in deciding the question of her future so far as related to the Board. I realize that you have a right to ask this and we a duty toward the Board in the matter.

Briefly,I would say that I consider her as a skillful and well educated nurse,with a good deal of iniative,and in many respects fitted for her business. She is perhaps too much inclined to trust to her own opinions,and to go ahead and do things herself which should be decided in consultation with others. I think she is inclined to be extravagant,both in her personal expenses and in her conduct of hospital work. We found her in many respects childish,and especially unable to control her temper and when angry she was in the habit of saying things without the strictest regard to facts,and later excuse herself by saying that she said it in anger. I think that we generally came to feel that we could not fully trust her word,or her judgement,and she was not especially successful in cooperative work,and she would probably get along better alone than with associates. As to her going to Bitlis,it had not been Dr.Ussher's expectation to have two foreign nurses,and it was evident that the income of the hospital was not sufficient to provide for two,and it seemed better for her to leave. Her faults are of the kind which experience may help her to correct,and correspondence with the Bitlis missionaries might show how far she had done so. I think our station feel that if an appointment were given her,it should be temporary,leaving subsequent action to be decided in the light of subsequent experience.

I have read this letter to the other members of the station here,and they wish it to be considered as expressing their sentiments.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

Van-C
June 10-1912

Paul Harris Dwight

June 13-1912

Rec'd SEP 16 1912

Dear Friends,

I am in debt, in the correspondence line, to a very large number of dear friends, and I want to tell them and some others about my recent trip to Erzroom, to attend the annual meeting of our Eastern Turkey Missio and at the same time give you some idea of my personal condition and of that of the work in which I am engaged, and in which you manifest your interest in so many ways. Our school year closed at the end of June, and as it happened that there was no graduating class this year, and our associate, Mr. Yarrow, who is in special charge of the Boys's School, had already left for his furlough, it was decided not to attempt any public exercises for that institution, tho the Girls's School did have a public gathering. The year thus closed has been the most prosperous in the history of these institutions, first in the point of numbers, the attendance at the Boys' School having reached 446, and the Girls' School 450; second in the harmony and efficiency of its teaching force; third in its equipment, the boys having been able to use their new building almost from the beginning of the year, while the girls have the satisfaction of seeing their new home well started.

On July 5th., with Miss Silliman of the Girls' School and Miss Bond, the superintendent of the hospital, I started to attend the the Erzroom meeting. Erzroom is considerably more than 200 miles distant, and the long journey must be made on horseback. I am fortunate in having an ideal horse and the ladies were also well provided, while we possessed one good baggage animal; but two loads were needed to carry our travelling beds and bedsteads, food box, tent and personal baggage and another horse was purchased, which it was hoped would carry the second load, and we started out with two men to care for us and our animals. Our first two days were over a road which I enjoy, two hours shorter than the post road, but crossing several high mountains, from whose summits, in fine weather, we get a fine view of Mt. Ararat. I shall never forget the scene I once enjoyed when reaching one of the summits just before sunrise of a clear summer morning. Turning to the north, the snow clad cone of Ararat rose on the horizon, 120 miles away, in bridal purity, but in a few moments the first rays of the rising sun kissed its top, and the rosy hues crept down its sides, as if the bride were blushing at her own loveliness. Soon Mt. Sepam, the great volcanic peak which stands sentinal on the north shore of our own lake, its head also crowned with eternal snow, was tinged with the same glow, as were patches of snow on the lofty ranges bordering the south shore of the deep blue lake, which slept at my feet. Another smaller lake, said much to resemble the Sea of Gallilee nestled still closer to the foot of the mountain where I stood. The whole ensemble was one never to be forgotten. This time however a summer haze obscured the horizon so that only the faintes glimpse of Ararat could be secured. In July we seldom have rain or much cloudy weather, but this year, on the second day of our journey, we began to feel a most unusual cold wave, coming on from the N.W. giving us showers and hail before reaching our night's resting place, and we were thankful that the next day was Sunday, so that we could rest with friends, instead of travelling in the cold and storm. Monday morning showed even the lower mountains whitened with snow, and during the whole of Monday, thick winter overcoats hardly sufficed to keep u comfortable It proved that this cold wave was of very wide extent, bringing cold, rain or snow to a region many hundreds of miles wide, and covering plains which we passed over later with snow, killing many sheep and even some of the shepherds. The cold, or something else, also affected our second baggage horse, so that he barely took his load to our Monday nights resting place, and we were compelled to hire another horse from the village, hoping that a day of travel without a load would so restore our weary animal, that he could resume his work, but alas! ere many miles were passed, he lay down by the road side and died. We were able to persuade the man we had hired for a day to go on with us to Erzroom, tho at a very

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June 13-1912

high price,and we continued our journey the whole week,over lofty mountains,across intervening valleys,and thru the rivers,knowing that each day brought us nearer our journeys end. Friday night was spent with one of"My Boys"a graduate from our school and orphanage,now the efficient and beloved preacher in this village outstation of the Erzroom field,and it was delightful to meet him again after so long an interval. But the following day required twelve weary hours in the saddle to accomplish the forty miles which brought us,at sundown,to the city we sought. We found ourselves the last arrivals,associates from Harpoot,Mardin and Bitlis having got in before us,and ready to give us a warm welcome as we alighted at Mr.Stapleton's door. And Oh! how good it seemed to sit down to a daintily spread board,with such a band of dear friends about it,in place of the village accommodations of the road. But most of us were tired and felt that we must be excused from getting up to attend a six o'clock meeting the following,Sunday morning. At the noon service however it was my privelege to administer the rite of baptism to some of our own people now residing there. The wife of one of our church members,and from our girls' school,had not been baptized in infancy,because her father was not then a church member,and so she now presented herself,with her two little ones to receive the rite at my hands,and later I saw her admitted to the church and administered to her her first communion.

Of the ten delegates present at the meeting,three of us were veterans,Mr.Andrus of Mardin and Miss C.Ely of Bitlis having reached the field in 1868,one year before me,and the rest were of younger generations two of the ladies having joined the mission within the year. The ten days of the gathering passed delightfully and all too quickly. Each session was opened and closed with united supplication for the wisdom and guidance from above of which we so keenly felt the need,that we might decide aright the many weighty and perplexing questions which daily came before us. As usual in such gatherings,the most difficult questions were how properly to care for the Lord's work committed to us,with the very inadequate number of missionary workers,and the yet more insufficient finances at our disposal. It was evident that no less than seven married men and four single ladies were imperatively and immediately needed to attend properly to existing work,to say nothing of extension,and most of these have been asked for again and again in previous meetings. But the financial problems are even more pressing,and in these Van was especially interested. For many years it has been the custom of the Board to notify the missions in advance,what sum it might hope to receive for its"General Work"i.e.its evangelistic,educational and medical departments,and leave to the mission the apportionment of the same to the several stations. Seven years ago the mission held its meeting in Van and it became evident that the 11% of the appropriations,which had been assigned to Van,several years before,when it was comparatively in its infancy as a station,should be substantially increased,in view of the growth already attained,as well as to enable it to continue its advance toward the adult condition of its sister stations,and it was voted to increase its proportion from 11% to 21%,but as it would be a great hardship for any station to cut down its existing work,the Board was earnestly urged to add some $2 000. to the paltry $6 000.which was all it was then giving for carrying on this general work in five large stations,embracing a territory as large as the whole of New England and containing a nominal Christian population of some 600 000,for which it is especially laboring besides a Moslem population much larger for which they wish to work as soon as the way may open. So it was voted to delay the change of per cent till such time as an increase of appropriations should insure that the change should give no station a smaller amount than it was already getting. Friends mostly in England and Ireland,who had become interested in the Van orphanage work,generously sent us funds which enabled us to carry on some village work outside the city,and in various ways,our central worl has managed to secure some expansion,but the continuance of this outside help is uncertain,and when after all these years of fruitless waiting,the announcement was at last made that the Board had been

able to grant $1 500.additional for the mission,we hoped that the long promised readjustment of per centages would be realized. But as we came together in the meeting,each of the other stations also told of its pressing need for increased appropriations,even for keeping their existing work agoing,and we each warmly sympathized with our neighbors' claims,while feeling as if we could not possibly abate our own. Finally after long discussion and prayerful consideration,it was asked if Van would not be content to accept 18% instead of the 21% expected,allowing each of the sacrificing stations to retain 1% of what they would have given to Van,and we had not the heart to refuse this proposition. By this arrangement, Van's appropriation has been a little more than doubled,but even so it does not suffice to do anything toward caring for the outside village work,which is being carried on by the extra contributions of friends,so that we still have pressing need for all that our kind friends can do for us. Our recent journey took us thro our out-station of Agants,which is perhaps the most important town outside the city. It is being built up more than any other town,a desirable class of population from Van and Bitlis coming in,so that it presents an unusually promising field for Gospel and educational work. The brethren are planning for a new building for chapel and school purposes,and if we can keep the right kind of workers there,we may hope for satisfactory results. The next most important and promising centre is Shadakh,on the southern border of the field,where B.Marderos Der Sahagian has consented to hold on another year although he is desirous of going away to complete his theological course. We hope to send a young man named Mehran,a recent graduate of our school, and an earnest Christian worker,to be associated with him this year,and expect that he may be able to take the general charge of the work there by another year,if B.Marderos can not continue. Our budget has compelled us to drop a few of the less able of our village workers,but we are very anxious to keep up these strategic points,together with three or four of the most important villages between these extreme points,and it is our prayer that the Master will incline some of His stewards to continue us the means we need for this purpose.

Mr.and Mrs.Yarrow have left us for their first furlough,and their absence throws a heavy additional burden on my shoulders,while with all I can do,the work must suffer greatly from their absence. We earnestly hope and pray that their visit in America may hasten the arrangements for the founding of the college,for which we have been so long hoping,and for which some preparation has been made here.. If that institution can be established,with the high school as one of its departments,it will leave us somewhat more adequate means for pushing other departments.

I am glad to find that our building operations are going on pretty satisfactorily,tho not quite as fast as I could wish. The boys' building is now ready for placing the roof,but the new rooms will not be ready for occupancy quite at the beginning of the term,and we shall be obliged temporarily house some of the classes in the dormitories of the boys boarding department. The walls of the girls' school are half way up the second storey,and we expect to get it covered before the autumn rains begin. With the completion of these structures,our present institutions will be well housed for many years.

During our absence,only Dr.Ussher and Sister and Mrs.Raynolds remained to hold the fort. Next week we expect the return of Mrs.Ussher from her visit to Urumia,and we suppose that Miss Rogers sailed yesterday from America and that she and Miss McLaren will reach us before the end of this month,and how glad we shall be to be so many again,but the Yarrows' absence will still be severely felt.

With very hearty greetings from Mrs.Raynolds and myself for you all I remain Yours most sincerely

(Signed) G.C.Raynolds.

Rec'd SEP 16 1912

Van, Aug. 17th. 1912.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I am not in your debt, and I do not suppose this mimeographed letter will be of any special interest to you, but as I am trying to catch up with my correspondence by its means, I will venture to send a copy to you also. You of course have the full reports of the Erz. meeting long before this, and it is unneccessary for me to speak of that, unless to say a word about Dr. Ussher's staying here. I think he wrote you a letter, in which he told you more fully than had been done before, the real reasons for the move for a change, which had been made. The spirit which he has manifested during recent months has been such as to make us here feel that it was wiser and better for him to stay, especially in view of the very strong desire manifested by the people of Van for his staying, and the remarkable appreciation of his services and love for him which was manifested in connection with the two large petitions which were handed in to be presented to the Erz. meeting. We have all noted the fact that the Lord has seemed to be granting a special blessing to Dr. Ussher both in his professional and in his spiritual work. The change in his feelings, which has made us here feel it was desirable for him to stay, took place after the Yarrows left, and so they can not so fully appreciate it as we can, but we hope that they will come to feel that it is, on the whole best for him to stay.

The Yarrows' absence is making my work for the coming year especially heavy, and do my best, I can not fill their place, but we will do the best we can under the circumstances, but I must confess to dreading the year. We rejoice to feel that the time is near when we may welcome back Misses Rogers and McLaren. Mrs. Raynolds joins in hearty greetings for you and other friends at the rooms, and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

NOV 26 1912

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Oct.29th.1912.

My dear Dr.Barton and Sec.Bell

It is a long time since I have sent a letter to the Rooms,as the excuse for which I can only plead being busy. I much enjoyed Mr.Bell's good letter of Aug.12th.and am glad to know that Dr.Barton was getting a good,restful vacation,and I hope that it has done him great good, I am very sure that he needed it.

A few days since we received copies of the letters from the Rooms to the Mission Sec.which are of great interest. We are most thankful that the Board closed its year without debt,but it is discouraging that there should have been such a sad falling off in contributions from living donors,and thus the ability to attend to specially needed additions sacrificed. Oh! when will the Christians of America come up to something approaching the measure of their duty to this work? We are sorry that nothing more hopeful could be said concerning the prospect for our long hoped for college. We are hoping that the presence of the Yarrows in America may awaken sufficient interest in this matter to secure arrangements for inaugurating such a work. Competition in educational lines is increasing here,the school most nearly like ours having a budget of nearly L 1 000.this year,and paying salaries much higher that have hitherto been given here. This school does not exert an infidel influence,but on the other hand,it is not actively and enthusiasticly evangelical. The Meatsial Ungerootune has established a Normal School,which is exerting a definitely evangelistic influence. The Principal is Mr.Michaiel Menassian,and he has two assistants from Harpoot,and these are all Protestant Ch.Members. Another associate is Mr.Hampartsoom Der Harootunian,a graduate of our school and of the University at Colorado Springs,who joined a Protestant Ch.in America,tho he has not identified himself with our Ch. here. The influence of this school is decidedly on the side of true religion and opposed to the infidelity,which has been so rampant here for several years. For this we are thankful.

A word in one of your letters indicates that the two votes of the annual meeting regarding Mardin were inconsistent,but it does not seem to me that they should be so considered. We felt that there were weighty reasons in favor of the transfer of that station to the Presbyterian Board,to act as the missing link between the Persian and Syrian Missions, and to bring it into connection with other Arabic work. If however this plan should not be accepted,then the Mission felt called on to ask for the extra grant needed for that station,from our own Board.

With reference to the German question,it certainly seems that any effort to arrange for cooperation with them,or for a division of the field will be useless,and we must try to get on as well as we may. At present there is no friction between the two organizations here,on the one hand, and no cooperation,on the other,beyond their attending our church services on Sundays,tho this is usually but once a day.

Oct.10th.marked the completion of forty years of the occupation of Van as a station of our Board,and of the residence here of Mrs.Raynolds and myself. The following Sunday,a special service in commemoration of this event,was held at our church. The iniative in arranging for it was taken by non-Protestant friends,and our own people united with them in it. B.Hampartsoom,the blind superintendent of the school,of which I spoke above,gave the principle address,in which he showed a remarkable memory concerning the incidents of our work from its inception. What was said of our own work was far too flattering,but it was pleasant to see that such outside parties felt so much appreciation of what has been attempted in so many lines,by those connected with our work. A painting by our Protestant Armenian artist,a brother of Pastor Marderos Baghdasarian,of Boston,had been prepared,representing Mrs.Raynolds and myself in a small boat,beneath leaden skies,rescuing children from watery graves. The picture is certainly suggestive of the rescue and orphanage work which has occupied so much of our time and strength,and seems rather effective. One of our boys,B.Mugerdich Shervanian,is in the photo-gravure business,

in New York, and a photo of the painting has been sent him, to see if he could work it up. It was suggested to him, in case he succeeded, to send a copy to you, so that if you cared to use it in any way, you could correspond with him on the subject. I think that some member of the circle may send you a short account of this affair.

There has been no falling off in the attendance at our schools this year, and the number of pupils now in attendance on our premises is 991, and there are 185 more in the walled city. We are carrying on schools in six different villages, employing 15 teachers, while there are 40 teachers in the central schools.

We have failed to secure the pastor we had hoped for, Pastor Demurjian who accepted our call, but was prevented from coming by his fear of political disturbance, caused by reading somewhat exaggerated reports of Koordish irregularities in the papers. It is true that conditions are becoming more and more unsatisfactory, but it is too soon to predict what will be the final outcome. We have a new Vali, but he does not yet accomplish much, and there is a general feeling of insecurity prevailing.

Our buildings are getting along, the boys' building was safely covered before the rains began, and the roof of the girls' home is half completed, but a rain has now begun which hinders the work, and may do some harm to the walls, but I hope not very much. A very few days of good weather will secure it.

Dr. Ussher has gone to Tiflis to meet the two ladies who are on their way hither, to spend the winter, at least, and we hope they will meet, in Tiflis tomorrow, and we pray that the weather may be propitious for their return journey.

We are anxiously waiting for reports of the Portland meeting.

Mrs. Raynolds joins me in hearty greetings to you both and to all our friends, and I remain

Yours ever faithfully

G. C. Raynolds.

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There has been noticeable off in the attendance at our schools this year,and the number of pupils now in attendance on our premises is 391, and there are 188 more in the walled city. We are carrying on schools in six different villages,employing 13 teachers,while there are 40 teachers in the central schools.

We have failed to secure the pastor we had hoped for,Pastor Bowman has accepted our call,but was prevented from coming by his fear of political disturbance,caused by reading somewhat exaggerated reports of Moorish irregularities in the papers. It is true that conditions are becoming more and more unsatisfactory,but it is too soon to predict what will be the final outcome. We have a new Wali,but he does not yet accomplish much,and there is a general feeling of insecurity prevailing.

Our buildings are nearly alone,the boys' building was a fairly covered before the rains began,and the roof of the girls' home is half completed,but we have a new foreman which hinders the work,and may go some more to waste,but I do not very much. A very few days of good weather will secure it.

Dr.Dwight has gone to Tiflis to meet the two ladies who are on their way hither,to spend the winter,at least,and we hope they will meet,in Tiflis tomorrow,and we pray that the weather may be propitious for their return journey.

We are anxiously waiting for reports of the Portland meeting.

Mrs.Raymolds joins me in hearty greetings to you both and to all our friends,and I remain

Yours ever faithfully

Nov 29 1912

JAN 6 1913

Van, Nov.26th.1912. 38

Dear Friends,

The fleeting weeks have brought us almost to the time for celebrating the old N.E.festival of harvest-home,which New England's children however far they may have strayed from the paternal hearth-stone,are as eager to celebrate as in youthful days,and look forward to with the same enthusiasm. Already the orthodox thanksgiving turkey has been secured & is strutting about the yard,telling us that he is getting good and fat to grace the festive board. And we reflect that if Christmas greetings, from this far corner of the world,are to reach loved ones in the old time homes,they must soon be on their way. Possibly you may be thinking of us as living among the perils and changes of sanguinary contests,or at least under the shadow of doubt and apprehension for the personal safety of ourselves and those for whom we are working. But in truth it is probable that no portion of the Empire is less directly affected by the event which are transpiring near the capital. News from the seat of war filters thru but slowly to this distant province,while our position on the border of Persia and Russia prevents the sending of troops locally raised to the seat of war,because it is realized that this border must not be left unprotected,especially when it is understood that Russia is constant lystrengthening her hold on Persia,and has many troops gathered on this Turkish border as well. Still the people of this province are not left to enjoy a feeling of entire security,since the Koordish population of the vilayet is manifesting its predatory disposition more than it has been doing during recent years. Several instances of sheep-lifting and robbery have recently occurred. In one case the Koords attacked a villag but found the Armenian villagers armed and ready to defend themselves,and in the melee which followed,two of the Koords were killed and the rest driven off. It is said that the real object of the Koords is again to reduce the Armenian villagers to the state of vassalage which existed before the change of regime,since which time they have rejected this feudal relation and asserted their independence. So the Koodish chiefs are trying to convince the Armenians that the only way for them to secure safety is again to become tributary to some Agha who will protect them from other enemies. The Armenian revolutionary organizations,which stillcontinue their existance,are doing their best to strengthen opposition to such a policy,by compelling the people to purchase arms for their own protection and dissuading them from listening to such proposals from the Koords. One young man who held an official position at the Akhtamar Monastery sent a somewhat insulting message to a Koordish chief,in consequenceof which,as he and a village priest were travelling, they were set upon and killed,and the young man's tongue was cut out for having uttered such words. His revolutionary friends had his body brought to Van,and a great funeral demonstration made over him. These disturbances began before the war broke out,and seem to have no special relation to it. As yet we see no signs of any general rising against the Christians,and it is reported that any such attempt would quickly bring Russian soldiers to protect the Christians,tho I can not vouch for the truth of the report.

The fact that this autumn completed forty years of our residence in Van and of Protestant work here was celebrated here a few weeks ago by a memorial service in our church,arranged by friends,more of them outside of our Protestant community than within. At such a time it is natural to indulge a little in retrospection,compare the present with the past, and inquire if what has been done has been worth while. Thirty-eight years ago we purchased a plot of ground on the edge of"The Gardens"inhabited by the poorer class,but on a bluff which insured pure air and a fine view Here we erected three dwelling houses,and a stable,and a few years later a building was added for a boys' school. One of the three families which first came having withdrawn,that house was devoted to the use of the girls' school,which had just been founded,and as the school increased in size,the building also"growed"like Topsey,without regard to

chitectural proportion? In 1896 occurred the great massacre, when for
eek, our premises became the place of refuge for the Armenians, of which
om 10 000 to 15 000 availed themselves. And then our streets became
lled with helpless orphans, whose plaintive cry for help we tried to
ice as an appeal to Christian philanthropy in America and Europe.
ank God, the appeal brought response, and we were able to gat her in a
w of these helpless waifs to feed and shelter and clothe and educate in
oks and trades. For fifteen years this God-given work was continued,
d several temporary buildings were erected for its accommodation.
en our German friends withdrew their part of the institution to sepa-
te quarters, promising sufficient orphanage provision for the province,
e American orphanage was allowed to pass into history, but we feel as we
view this history, that this effort, at least, was worth while. Nearly
thousand children were rescued from the streets to find a loving Chris-
an home, and the elevation which it gave them over the mass of even well
do villagers from among whom most of them were taken might almost make
em thankful for the massacre. Fifty five of the ~~four hundred~~ 576 boys
ve graduated from our high school, thirty-nine of whom have given some
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red the degree of M.D. in America and are engaged in successful practice
their profession there, while others are on their way to the same goal.
e has just taken his M.A. degree from Edinburgh University, while three o
four are successfully pursuing university studies at Harvard, and one
soon to graduate from London University. Three have graduated from
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ing attractive, many have emigrated, of whom fifty are now in the United
ates and two in South America. Most of them are fully making good.
is orphanage episode of my life brings me much of joy and satisfaction.

To return to our work here; with Dr. Ussher's arrival in Van in 1900
e medical work took on new proportions, a large hospital was erected, and
is now carrying on an extensive medical work, and constantly performing
portant surgical operations, bringing relief and health to multitudes,
d best of all, spiritual healing is secured by many of the patients.

Since the giving up of the orphanage has left us free for more di-
ectly educational work, and Mr. Yarrow and the lady teachers have labored
enthusiastically in that department, both the boys' and the girls'
chools have come up wonderfully in numbers and efficiency, so that at
resent, in the two schools, including the kindergarten, there are 990 pupils.
f course it is only because generous friends in America have furnished
unds for giving us new buildings that such numbers can be accommodated.
part of the boys' building has been in use for a year, and it is now ap-
roaching completion, while the girls' building has the walls up and safe-
y covered, so that the inside work can go on during the winter. A large
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The funds our Board could furnish have not sufficed for village work
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We had hoped ere this to have secured a pastor for our church, but
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We are much cheered by an unexpected addition to our circle, in the
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ave long been interested in missionary work and desiring to see it at
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ion of it while on furlough, they have come at their own expense, to spend
few months with us, and are able to render considerable help in teaching
igher English classes and in music. We bespeak your prayers that we
ay enjoy a rich spiritual blessing this winter. Yours most sincerely

(Signed) G.C.Raynolds.

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(Signed) G. C. Raymolds.

Nov. 26/9/2

Freeth

Rec'd JAN 6 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Nov.27th.1912.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I think perhaps I might as well send you a copy of this manifolded Christmas letter,tho I do not know that it will have any special value,but it will tell you how we feel as yet,concerning personal safety here. As to war conditions you know far more than we do,and we do feel some anxiety as to the personal safety of friends at Constantinople,and even in the interior,if Turkish rule should so break down,that general anarchy should result. I fancy that,under such circumstances,the proximity of our Russian neighbors will make us safer than places farther from their border. Whether Russia has any idea of taking over this part of the country or not,I do not know. Persia seems pretty certainly to have lost its independence,and who knows what may happen to Turkey.

Your circular letter of Sep.24th.may be considered as a bit depressing,at least so far as the prospect for our college is concerned. We have been hoping that Mr.Yarrow's home visit might be made to hasten the inauguration of that work,but perhaps till the future of the country is a little more settled,people may not feel like investing in such undertakings here,but it will be a great disappointment to us all if it drops.

Miss Ussher and the other ladies are very desirous to obtain a piano for the use of the station,and are trying in various little ways,to gather money for that purpose. They thought that,in connection with our fortieth anniversary,some people might like to buy photos of us,the proceeds to go to that object,and so we consented,rather reluctantly,to sit. Later,it occurred to me that possibly I had better help them a little by purchasing copies to send out to friends,with this circular letter,and so here goes a copy of each of the two taken. Please give one to the Strongs, and keep one yourself.

Mrs.Raynolds joins in best wishes for yourself and family,and other friends,for the holidays and for all the new year,so soon to be ushered i

Yours most sincerely

E. C. Raynolds.

Nov. 27-1913

WEB

Dear Dr. Barton,

I think perhaps I might as well send you a copy of this Christmas letter, for I do not know that it will have any special value, but it will tell you how we feel as yet, concerning personal matters. As to war conditions, we know far more than we do, and we do feel a anxiety as to the personal safety of friends at Constantinople, and even in the interior, if Turkish rule should be broken down, that general anarchy would result. I fancy that, under such circumstances, the greatness of our Russian neighbors will make one prefer that place if at all from Turkish rule. Of course Russia has any idea of taking over Turkey or the country or not, I do not know. Persia seems pretty certain to have lost its independence, and who knows what may happen to Turkey.

Your circular letter of Sept. 24th may be considered as a fair description, at least so far as the progress for our college is concerned. We have been having at Mr. Yarrow's some visits and meetings in connection of that work, but perhaps till the figures of the coming year are the more settled, people may not feel like investing, in a new undertaking, but it will be a great disappointment to us if it drags. Mr. Yasker and some other ladies are very desirous of opening a place in the new of the station, and are trying in various little ways to raise money for that purpose. They feel that, in connection with a new building, more people will like to see, and be more willing to go to that object, and so we are inclined, rather reluctantly, to agree. It seemed to me that possibly I had better talk, then, a little more and cease to send out to friends, with this circular letter, and so there goes a copy of each of the two taken. Please give one to Mr. Brown and keep one yourself.

Mr. Brown joins in best wishes for yourself and family, and other friends, for the holidays and for all the new year, so soon to be upon us.

Yours most sincerely

FEB 8 1913

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AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Jan. 6th.1913.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have not time today for writing a letter, but I will just acknowledge the receipt of your good letter of Dec.5th? and leave the answering till I have more time.

I write especially to reassure you as to the general quiet still prevailing here, because I hear from time to time of newspaper reports of massacres, Etc. here, and last evening an event occurred which may very possibly give rise to exaggerated reports, which would better be corrected.

At seven P.M. yesterday, Sunday, our near neighbor and long time friend Bedros Bey Kapamajian, the Mayor of the city, was leaving his house for some purpose, and in the dark, just as he was getting into his sleigh, he was shot dead, thru the head, by someone who was in waiting for him, but who in the dark, escaped without detection. I do not know whether there is any special suspicion as to the perpetrator, or not. I do not think it atall probable that it was a Moslem, as he was on good terms with the officials and the Turks generally. The Tashnagists and the Commander of the military forces are on the outs with the Vali, to whom Bedros Bey was a warm friend, but I should not have supposed that even so, the Tashnagists would have done anything like this. I do not believe, however, that it indicates any likelihood of any general rising or disturbance. The mayor was a good man, one of the most prominent Armenians in the city, and he has never approved of the course of the revolutionists, and in former years he was threatened by them, so that he spent several years in Constantinople. Our relations with him have been very friendly and even intimate, and I feel the occurrence very deeply.

Dr. Ussher has been absent more than a month, at Bitlis, going over on Miss Mary Ely's account, and taking her towards Mardin, where Mr. Andrus met them, and since then Mrs. Maynard has kept him on account of a broken breast. We hope that the power boat which went to that end of the lake on Friday, will bring him back.

Yours in haste but most truly

G. C. Raynolds.

FEB 8 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY IN ASIA

Jan. 6th, 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have not time today for writing a letter, but I will just acknowledge the receipt of your good letter of Dec. 6th, and leave the answering till I have more time.

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Dr. Dasher has been absent more than a month, at Kilis, going over on Miss Mary Kly's account, and taking her towards Aardin, where Dr. Andrus met them, and since then Mrs. Maynard has kept him on account of a broken breast. We hope that the power boat which went to that end of the lake on Friday, will bring him back.

Yours in haste but most truly

G. C. Raynolds

Jan 6-1913

FEB 24 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Jan.15th.1913.

41

My dear Dr.Barton,

I have your good letter of Dec.5th.before me,tho I ~~think~~ said I have already acknowledged its receipt,sending also a couple of photos,which I hope have reached you safely. I also have Mr.Case's kind letter of Nov. 21st.and I would thank you both for all the kind words which these letters contained. Of course,we watch with great interest all accounts of what you good people are doing,in America,to provide for the advance of the Kingdom in the world at large,and when every paper brings news of great contributions to so many different institutions in America,we can but hope that some kind donors will be found to provide the funds which are needed to inaugurate the college here in Van,for which it seems to us the times are ripe. Whether Russia is to come in here or not,we can not tell,but if she should the need of such an institution would be greatly increased,while the facility for securing government permission to establish it might be more difficult to obtain,while I presume that she would recognise the rights of existing institutions. So this may be a reason for trying to hasten the undertaking.

You ask for information about the buildings which we are erecting. The two school buildings are all that we have now under way,and of the size of these I think you know,the boys' building 74 by 50 Ft.with an extension 25 by 20 for the stairway,and three stories high,the basement story to be used for a play room,the second wholly used for class rooms, while the third storey is a hall extending over the whole building,only that four school rooms are partitioned off on the south side,so arranged that they can be thrown open with the hall whenever needed. Then there is room under the roof for several more rooms when they are needed and we have the funds for completing them. Expenses have exceeded our calculations,but I am so fortunate now as to have quite a little income,from the conditional gifts with the Board,and my pension,and I hope by these to be able to complete the building. I have already transferred L 135.to that

account,and to finish the seating and fixing up the premises around it will require considerable more. We expect to occupy the new third story rooms at the opening of the new term, tho the partition walls will have to wait for plastering till the weather moderates so that the plaster will not freeze. But I hope to have the establishment completed before the annual meeting assembles in July.

The girls' building is 84 by 58 Ft.also three stories high,and the walls and roof are completed,but inside work waits till the other house gets farther along.

Since I began this letter,I have been over to the church to say a few words to the S.S.children,assembled for their Christmas festival. I did not count the children,but I think there must have been more than 500. This school gives a fine place for our young people to expend some of their energy in a useful direction. This school holds its session before the regular noon preaching service,and after that service there is another more strictly Protestant S.S.with some 50 more,adults and children.

We are still without a pastor,the one who had accepted a call having been frightened away by the exaggerated stories the papers told of conditions here. This much increases my work and responsibility,as well as that of other members of our circle. B.Rushdonian,whom I think you saw at Edinburgh,who had expected to be with us at the beginning of the school year,was delayed by sickness in securing his M.A.degree,until Oct.and then his friends would not let him come on,because of war dangers,not willing to credit our assurances that matters were quiet here. We hope that he has now started hitherward,from London,tho he will have a hard time getting across the Mts.between here and Igdir,in Russia,but we expect that he,a young man alone,will be able to work his way thru,if need be,on foot,over the two high Mts. For this first term,we have had to carry the classes assigned to him,and this has added to our burdens. Misses Clarke and Whitlesey have done considerable to help us in taking the higher English classes,and in music,as well as in sewing classes in the girls

school.

Speaking of building,our church greatly needs a parsonage,and we have received Ls 150.from the estate of our good friend,Miss Agnes Mayo,who died a year or so ago,which the station has voted to set aside for that use,and so it may be that another building,for that purpose,may be erected next summer,but not within the mission enclosure.

Dr.Ussher has been absent at Bitlis during the month of Dec.and returned last week,bringing Mrs.Maynard with him,as she needed further surgical treatment. The Bitlis station does certainly need to have medical assistance always on hand for its needs. Were it not for the power boat now running on the lake,it would have been very hard for Dr.Ussher to do what he has done,even.

Now that vacation has come,I am trying to rest a little,for I must confess I have got pretty tired,but there is something going on all the time,even during vacation. On Monday evening,the O.S.new year's eve,our head druggist invited the American circle to his house,and had a "thirteen" party,Jan 13th.1913,13 covers at the table and 13 kinds of food,nuts fruit,etc.on the table,and I have heard of no misfortune following the bold venture. Misses McLaren,Rogers and Silliman went out to the Haigaysore villages on Sat.to spend a week,hoping to visit and examine our schools and encurage the teachers,but we are having continued snow this week,and I fear they will have a hard time getting around. I have become so sensitive to the cold,that I do not venture winter touring any more. In my own home I can keep pretty comfortable,but in the villages it is not easy to protect myself from the cold. We old folks,however, are thankful for a good measure of health and we keep busy here.

Wife unites with me in best wishes for the new year,for yourself and all our friends,and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Jan. 15-1913

WEB

Paul

MAR 2 7 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

Feb.21st.1913.

42

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Jan.7th.came to hand by the last post,and as it is about a month since I last wrote to you,I will improve a little leizure this afternoon to chat with you.

I am thankful to be able to report that the political situation here is still quiet. It may be considered that the "White Police"has put a sufficient embargo on disturbances,but even aside from that,we have not seen much evidence that serious danger threatened. The presence of the large body of Russian troops just over the border in Salmas should have a deterrent effect,and we believe that it has had and expect that this influence will continue. Still no one can form much of an idea as to what the opening spring is likely to bring. I do not learn that the course of the war has produced any very deep impression on the local Moslems, and the fact that few troops have been sent from here to the front,may partly account for this.

I am sorry to hear that hopeful donors are holding back the funds which they might be ready to give to Turkey,on account of the political situation,tho it may not be unnatural. Personally,I almost feel as if a precisely contrary effect should come from viewing the present situation, I can but believe that a great change for the better is immanent,and that a door is waiting to be open for the entrance of the truth among the Moslems,such as we have been waiting for for many years. So it seems immensely important that we should be ready to enter this door as soon as it does open. I believe that Christian education is to be the great means for reaching the Moslems,as it is already is in some places,and if there could be a college all started here,when the door opens,it would be worth a great deal. If it should come about that this section should come into Russian hands,that would be another reason for desiring to have such an institution already founded,for I presume there is strong hope that Russia may respect and accept existing institutions,

while there might be some doubt about her permitting the founding of new ones. You know that some years ago, I purchased a piece of land for the location of the hoped for college, but it was some distance from our premises. Recently a piece of land quite near to our premises became available, and we have thought it wise to change the former piece for this, and I have added some more to it, and we are still negotiating for additional ground, so that we feel pretty sure of having a very suitable plot of land for the location of the college, so near to our present property as to be easily worked from this centre. We feel very sure that it is a safe investment, even in case the college should not materialize, which we are very unwilling to view as even a possibility.

I am sorry to say that the expense of building has still exceeded our estimates for the boys' school, so that I am obliged to use the whole of my income for the present to supplementing our appropriations there. I hope however that before the assembling of the mission meeting, I may be able to get the building and grounds in satisfactory shape. We are already using the new rooms in the third storey, cut off from the large hall in such a way that they can all be thrown together when desired, and they give the high school classes charming recitation rooms.

Just at present Mr. and Mrs. Maynard are here, the latter having come over with Dr. Ussher several weeks since that he might be able to continue treatment for her broken breast, and now her husband came over in the boat partly to take her back and partly to have one or two teeth filled.

We are having more snow this winter than for many years, and our dear friend B. Rushmonian, whom you met in Edinburgh, and who secured his M.A. in Oct. but was hindered by his friends from returning then, on account of the war, is having a hard time to get thru from Byazeed, to which place we have word of his having come.

With hearty greetings from us both to yourself and all friends

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Van-

Feb. 21-1913

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nally using the new rooms in the third story, cut off from the large hall
in such a way that they can all be thrown together when desired, and they
make the high school classes charming recitation rooms.

Just at present Mr. and Mrs. Hayward are here, the latter having come
over with Dr. Dudley several weeks since that he might be able to continue
treatment for a broken breast, and now her husband came over in the hope
partly to take her back and partly to be one or two terms filled.

We are having more than this winter been for many years, and our
friend Mr. Hewson, whom you met in Addis Ababa, and who secured his R.A. in
Oct. but was hindered by his friends from returning, then, on account of the
war, is having a hard time to get away from Khartoum, to which place we have
word of his having come.

With hearty greetings from abroad to yourself and all friends

Yours most sincerely

Rec'd JUN 20 1913

I wonder how political affairs may be progressing with you. Here we have nothing more than rumors to report. The feeling of apprehension on the part of the Armenians is increasing, and reports of preparations on the part of the Moslems for some sort of rising are increasing. There is also a feeling of expectancy that Russia may make some move. It is certain that our Russian Consul made a trip among the mountains last summer, and it is said that Mar Shimon is considering the question of passing over his church bodily to the Orthodox, so that the English missionaries suspended their work for a while, but resumed it later. Our Eng. Consul says that he has heard a report, for which however he can not vouch, that Russian "missionaries" are expected here in a short time, and if such are coming, he is at a loss to know whether it is for the Armenians or the Nestorians. There is some coolness recently between the Russian Consul on the one side, and the Eng. and French on the other. The two latter have asked me very pointedly what I thought would be the effect on our work, if Russia should come in here. I think they expect that it would bring disaster to the Catholic mission work.

Miss McLaren is still out in the villages and does not plan to re-

Signed G. C. Raymond

Talot Jan 1, 1913 - Geo. C. Raymond to Rev. Hall - Jan 1, 1913 -

43

Dear Mr. The motor-boat was at 1 and all right Tuesday evening. I do not suppose those Mansfield cousins reached San Ped. evening all right yesterday from mountain camp arrived from Ebrat on the way fast. It is well that they should be in town over this Friday. There is a good rain coming, which will also help keep things quiet.

Yours truly

Geo. P. Knapp

rec'd MAY 1 3 1913

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Van, April 14th, 1913. 44

My dear Dr. Barton,

Knowing that you are desirous of knowing any developments in the political situation here, I inclose a copy of a letter just writen to Mr. Peet, who wishes me to give him information on the subject, every week.

Not that there is anything very important, perhaps in the matter, but exaggerated reports are always liable to be put in circulation, and it is desirable that this information should come to reassure as well as to show if anything is needed to be done.

As to this assurance of the Russian Consul regarding future Russian policy, of course he is not the Russian government, but it is probable that he is pretty well informed about such matters, and as he says, in Urumia the Russians do not take a position of hostility to the American work, and so I feel a good measure of confidence that we may have a free hand here, whatever government may have control. This seems to prophesy still increased need for a college here, and to promise a yet wider field for its influence, and so I do hope that some one may be found willing to contribute the modest sum which is needed to start such an institution. I am glad to say that you may feel that a suitable site for the institution has been secured, with trees sufficient to put up a moderate building, and the money which I passed over to the Board may serve as a small nest egg on the American side. To my mind, the circumstances should be considered rather as urging on the project than as postponing it.

We are praying much these days, that the Lord may guide you to a correct decision regarding Dr. Ussher's future, and it is our hope that the Lord wants him to stay here with us.

No time for more. With heartiest greetings from wife and self

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Fair Apr. 14-1913

MAY 1 3 1913

Copy.

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45

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

April 14th.1913.

Dear Mr.Peet,

You ask to be kept informed as to the situation here. An incident occurred Friday night which may be worth reporting. One of our prominent Armenians received a letter demanding that L 50.be placed in a designated place that night,or harm would come to him. He consulted one of the Tashnagist leaders,who denied all knowledge of the matter,and two of his men took up a position in a house opposite,to watch,and a few nickles were put in the designated spot. The watchers saw men come to get the money and rushed down to apprehend them and were both shot dead. Of course,this was only an Armenian affair,but indicates lack of government.

I am informed that the military authorities are taking precautions to guard against any Moslem rising,locating soldiers,mostly Armenian,in the different Armenian quarters of the city. The Russian Consul informs me that he has told the Commander that he may give the Koords the most positive assurance that any rising on their part will surely bring Russia troops in to put it down. I had a long,confidential talk with the R. Consul on Sat.in which he gave the most positive assurances that,if Russia were to come in here,we may be sure that it will not interfere with our work. Says that,in answer to recent inquiries from St:Petersburgh, he has sent a most favorable report concerning our work,its usefulness, the pleasant relations between us and the people,and that we have no political object behind our work. Says that previous consuls also have given similar reports. He expects soon to change places with the Consul at Bosra,of whom he gives very favorable report,says he is progressive and literary,and sure to continue the policy of the present man. The Consul is very much down on the Catholics,and very open and positive in declaring it. Of course you will understand that what I now write is confidential,and will see that no public use is made of it,but it may help you and our Ambassadorto form an idea of the situation here.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Ltr O to Mr. West

Van Apr. 14-1913

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Rec'd MAY 26 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

April 25th.1913.

Dear Sec.Bell,

The last post brought your very kind letter of March 20th.and I feel like answering it at once. I most heartily thank you for all the kind words which your letter contains,and want you to know that I most highly appreciate them,and very often feel the need for such encouragement. There are many things to encourage us in our work,and at the same time there are things which have a depressing influence,and to know that home friends,and especially those at the rooms,sympathize with and desire to help us in our work is most cheering. We await with very great interest the report of the interview which you friends were to have with Mr.Yarrow,and are hoping and praying that you may have seen your way to take at least the first step towards the foundation of the college,for which we are hoping,by placing the High School department of our present school on the higher education fund,and so releasing a little of the appropriation for village work.

We are very glad that you have been able to start Sivas in the way of having a college,and it gives us hope that our turn may come soon. Our teachers who are familliar with the situation in both places,feel very strongly that our needs are even greater than those of Sivas. That city is within easy reaching distance of both Anatolia and Euphrates colleges. The surrounding country looking to it as a centre is not large. The Sanasarian School,which will probably assume college standards,is now located there,able to supply the need in good measure,and requiring much additional expense to compete with it,on the part of an American college. On the other hand,here at Van there is no other college within a week's journey;the section naturally looking to Van as its educational centre is very large,not merely the two vilayets of Van and Bitlis,but a considerable section of Salmas,in Persia,and of the Caucasus in Russia. Here there is no other institution of college grade to compete with an American institution. Do they not make out a strong case?

There is no special change in the local political situation to report. A call yesterday on our Vali and on the military comandant, together with some other Turks, was rather reassuring than otherwise, but we have just learned that the Vali received word by wire, a short time after we were there, odering him to pass over his office to a locum tenens and return to Stamboul at once. It seems unfortunate to have a change, as the man thus removed, while by no means perfect, was pretty good as things go. Mr. Peet writes that they fear civil war, but I fancy that, if anything of that sort were to begin in these parts, Russian soldiers would very soon arrive on the scene.

We are having a very pleasant visit from two American young gentlemen named Warfield, and we are enjoying it very much. I have just returned from a picnic, with them, to our Artemid summer house. They are planning to leave on Monday.

No time for more today. Please give our heartiest greetings to Dr. Barton and all our friends at the rooms, and believe me

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Fair

Apr. 25 - 1913

Rec'd JUN 9 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

May 8th.1913.

My dear Dr.Barton,

A post came in last evening,but there was a meeting of our Ch. Com.in my room so that I was not able to open all the post,and a large envelope from the rooms,which looked as if it might contain bills of purchases,remained till this morning. What was my surprise and delight on opening it this morning,before breakfast,to find the most important papers concerning the decision of the Prud.Com.to raise our School to College grade. It was almost overwhelming,and I could hardly keep back the tears,grateful tears,joyful tears,to realize that this long hoped for decision has really been made. This evening is the regular time for our station meeting,and it seemed to all best to defer reading the letters to the station till we could be together,and it would be more appropriate to delay my letter of acknowledgement till after that reading. But tomorrow I plan to go out for a short visit to the villages,and if I do not write today,I fear I shall not be able to send acknowledgement of the receipt of the papers by the next post,and I feel that I can not let it go without a brief acknowledgement.

I have been worrying somewhat,for the last few days,over our budget for the boys' school for next year,and did not see how we were going to keep it up to its present grade on the money which was in sight. Several possible plans have suggested themselves,but any one of them would mean a letting down of standards,and we could not bear to think of doing this,when it is the raising the standard which seems so absolutely essential. But it is always darkest just before the dawn,and now the dawn has come,and I have lived to see this so long and earnestly longed for decision reached.

The wonderfully kind and appreciative words which the papers contain for myself are gratifying,but at the same time humbling,when I realize how very far short I have come from deserving them. But my gratitude is unbounded to those who have so kindly brought about this decision,and I

May 8th.1913.

My dear Dr. Barton,

A post came in last evening, but there was a result of our Conference in my room so that I was not able to open all the post, and a letter envelope from the room which looked as if it might contain bills of expenses, remained till this morning. What was my surprise and delight on opening it this morning, before breakfast, to find the most important papers concerning the decision of the Trust Committee in our behalf to colege grade. It was almost overwhelming, and I could scarcely keep back the tears, so joyful were, in reality, the tidings brought by the letter. Relief, really from care.

Situation exactly, it seemed to all here, is as follows: Our organization will be could go together, and it would be more expedient to delay my letter of acknowledgement till after the Conference. Meanwhile I plan to go out for a short visit to the villages, and if I do not write today, I fear I shall not be able to send acknowledgement of the receipt of the papers by the next post, and I feel that I can not let it go without a brief acknowledgement.

I have been worrying more, of late days, over our budget for the boys' school for next year, and did not see how we were to keep it up in its present grade on the money which was in sight. Several possible plans have suggested themselves, but any one of them would mean a lowering of standards, and we could not bear to think of doing this, when it is the raising the standard which seems so absolutely essential. But it is always darkest just before the dawn, and now the dawn has come, and I have lived to see this so long and earnestly desired for position reached.

The wonderfully kind and appreciative words which the papers contain for myself are gratifying, but at the same time humbling, when I realize how very far short I have come from do giving them. But my gratitude is unbounded to those who have so kindly in mind about this decision, and I

am sure that I want to do all in my power to help secure the funds which are essential to the carrying out of the project. I can but hope that there are a good many well to do Armenians in Europe and America, who may be persuaded to contribute to this object, and it is not impossible that it might be wise, as you suggest, for me to make a visit in England and try to obtain donations from English friends and wealthy Armenians. I leave that question to be decided by others.

I am glad to report that we have used the recent Easter vacation to complete the plastering of the boys' new building, and build a new street wall, so that now about all that remains is to build the outside stairway to the front door, make the seats for the large hall, and slick up the grounds around the building. I think it quite possible to accommodate the college students also in the same building, for two or three years, by finishing off some rooms under the roof. The land for the site of the college is well under way for being secured, and I think that the lot which I purchased a few years ago, has so appreciated in value that it will provide this new site, as well as timber enough for at least one building.

You may well believe that today is a red letter day in our calendar. May the dear Lord help us to improve our opportunities so as to make the most of them as a means for advancing the Lord's Kingdom.

Monday 12th. I have just returned from my Sunday in the villages. In one of them, thru money sent by a friend in England, we are planning to enlarge our building, and I measured the timber which had been cut, for it. At another village a prominent young man, who has been for some years an active propagandist of Infidelity, thru the preaching of our teacher there has come into the light and taken an open stand on the Christian side. I trust the change is real and will be permanent.

With heartiest gratitude to the good Lord and to you and the other friends at Boston, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Fam. — May 8-1913

5 Babies

S. C

Mr. Jamison

Mr. Stafford

(Copied TRBP)

JUN 1 8 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

May 19th.1913.

Dear Dr.Barton,

I inclose herewith our annual Station Report,but the departmental reports are not yet quite ready,but I hope that they will be sent by the next post. We are waiting with what patience we can muster for the decision with regard to Dr.Ussher's case,he of course,being specially desirous of knowing what his future is to be.

We are going on with the work of securing the land for the college site,and have just purchased another piece,while word has been given for the piece which is essential to provide for the building sites. I feel sure that we shall be able to get both a fine place for the buildings, sufficient for many years,and an adjoining piece for a campus,also ample for a long time,and I think that I cam promise that this will be done without trespassing on general funds,i.e.that I can swing this alone.

Now the big job of raising the endowment looms up before us. It is something in which I have not had experience,and how to go about it,what general preparation to make,in the way of writing up the project,for the papers,or sending out circulars,is a matter concerning which we need your advice and assistance. Anything that I can do in the matter,of course, I am more than willing to undertake,but I do not know how well calculated I should prove for such work. We have not yet made public the decision,beyond a few of our teachers and workers,partly because we want to finish up the land deal first,and second because it is important to consider how to go at it,and what to do about soliciting funds here.

I have had a conversation with Mr.Menassian,the head of the Normal School,which is under the care of the Meatsial Ungerootune,suggesting the idea of pooling our interests. For instance,their normal School might be considered a separate department of the college,but under their care and in their name,but adjoining our buildings,so that several departments gymnasium,labratories,boarding department,etc.could be used in common,instead of duplicating the expense,and some lessons which might be common

to both institutions, could be combined. He is very hopeful that such a plan can be made to work, and I am writing to Mr. Peet today, suggesting his talking up the matter a little with the officers of that Soc.

There is nothing very special to report of the political situation. A change of Valis has just been effected, the new Vali coming last Friday. It is too soon to form a judgement concerning him.

I understand that the Turkish officials are quite uneasy regarding the probability of a Koordish movement for independence, or something of the sort, and have a good many troops on the Persian border. It is said that Bedir Khan Bey Oghloo is under seige in a village near Jezereh.

With best wishes for all friends from wife and self, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Pan.

May 19-1913

Rec'd JUN 24 1913

Geo. C. Raynolds

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Van, May 26th. 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have not time for a letter today, but I send the report of our schools which I did not have ready last week.

We have just had a call from our new Vali. He looked over the premises and seemed appreciative.

Kurds are unpleasantly active in outlying districts.

All quiet in the city.

Yours sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

Rec'd JUL 3 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

May 31st.1913.

My dear Dr.Barton,

We are at work on the semiannual accounts,and we find some of our accounts in less satisfactory condition than we could wish. The Village department account has run behind because it happens that the kind patrons of that work have not sent in any contributions during this six months,but I feel a good measure of confidence that they will come to the rescue. Our Boys' School account is also behind. B.Rushdonian,whom I think you met in Edinburgh,took his M.A.degree last Oct.and was to have come right on to take up his school duties. But the war had broken out, and his friends would not let him venture,tho there was absolutely no local reason for his not coming. The consequence was that he delayed till winter,and then the travelling expenses were very heavy,so that,all together,a bill of over L 60.was piled upon us,on this account. We have made every effort to keep the running expenses within the limit of income and the receipts for tuition have been very satisfactory,but even so,the six months' running expenses exceeded the income by L 22.31,and adding to this the L 62.87 of B.Rushdonian's expenses leaves us with a deficit of L 85.18. Now the Mission has repeatedly requested the Prud.Com.to take at least a part of our High School expenses onto the higher education fund,even without reference to the hoped for college. And now the college has materialized so far as its authorization by the Prud.Com.is concerned. Now B.Rushdonian went to Edinburgh to fit himself for a position as Professor in the college,and his expenses during the three years of his absence have been provided by outside friends,and it may properly be considered that he is now brought back on the College account.

You have informed us that when $4000.are raised from outside sources a grant of $ 1000.will be made by the Board. I can not claim that this condition has yet been fulfilled, but the LT 450.which I paid for a lot equals $ 1980 and we have Ls 100.donated by Miss Mayo which together would make $ 2464.and I have used another $ 1000.of my own for purchase of land,and pretty cer-

tainly a half of that,if not the whole,will go permanently to that account,making at least $ 2964. in all. The land first purchased has so appreciated that I expect to receive more than I gave for it,when it is sold,to use toward the new lot,while the timber standing on the lot will be worth at least as much as what was paid for the whole. Still I do not claim that the condition has been fulfilled,but in view of the repeated request of the Mission that our High School be taken onto the higher educational fund,I do venture to urge that the Prud.Com.make us a grant of the LT 85.18 ,our present deficit,and I would also urge that they take at least the two highest teachers of the high school,whose salaries amount to LT 150.per annum,onto that account for next year. Without this aid,we shall not be able to keep our school up to its present standard,and it would be a terrible cut to have to reduce the school,especially now,that the college is decided upon,and ought to be inaugurated with eclat. I do hope that this request will not seem unreasonable,and that the condition of that fund may be such as to make it possible to grant it.

The question of how to go to work to secure the endowment is weighing on my mind a good deal,and I shall be very thankful for any suggestions you may have to give. I can but hope that Mr.Yarrow may be able to do something among the Armenians in America,before he leaves. Your suggestion of my going to Europe on this business gives me a good deal of anxiety,i.e.I want to know what ought to be done in this matter. I am quite willing to do whatever is best.

We are keeping well and unite in warmest salutations to you and our other friends at the rooms,and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

May 31-1913

Rec'd. E.E.E.

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Rec'd JUL 23 1913

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AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

June 23rd.1913.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your favor of May 13th is to hand,and we thank you for the assurance of sympathetic consideration of station questions,and we are hoping that the next post may bring the decision.

These are busy days with us here,as you may imagine,preparations for the closing exercises of the schools,examinations,etc.press heavily upon us,while at the same time I am anxious to get things started toward the big job of seeking the endowment for the college. Dear Mrs.Cole of London,writes giving me a very urgent invitation to make her house my headquarters while in that country,and showing a hopeful spirit concerning the success of such a visit. I shrink from such an undertaking,it seems like presumption to think that I am equal to such a job,and I do not feel sanguine of success,but I realize that somebody must tackle the job,and I do not think of anyone else more likely to succeed,and of course,I want to do all that lies in my power to push this thing to a successful start, and Mrs.Cole's letter and letters from Mr.Peet are leading me to feel that perhaps a duty does rest on me in this line. Should the Mission meeting approve,and Mr.Yarrow think it hopeful,I incline to make the try, if the Lord grants me health and strength for it. Of course there would be no little pleasure in meeting friends old and new and seeing the big world once more,tho I had not planned any such trip. Mrs.Raynolds does not seem to incline to accompany me.

Amid the hurry and pressure of these days,I have prepared a little appeal for the college,especially to send to Mrs.Cole,for her to use in England,asking her to have some copies printed as a circular,for us to use in different places,and I inclose you a copy. I hope that some of our teachers will also prepare an appeal for Armenians,in their own language,for publication in Armenian papers and to use as a circular among Armenians.

Mrs.Cole also asked for other reports of our work and appeals for

other departments, and so I have prepared a couple of pages in that line, and will inclose you a copy of that also, in case you should see any opportunity to use it.

You know something about the "Meatsial Ungerootune" and its work, and may know that they have established a Normal School here in Van, its present head being Mr. Michaiel Menassian, a Protestant, and a very able man.

When the news of the college action reached us, I mentioned it to him remarking that it would be a good thing if the two institutions could be affiliated in some way, promoting economy of expense in instruction, gymnasium, laboratory, etc. and he took to the idea quite enthusiastically. We both wrote to Constantinople about it, and both have received favorable answers, and we have been considering the possibility of forming a plan which might accomplish the desired result. He is very desirous to begin practical but unofficial cooperation this coming year, by means of which he, and hopefully we also, might decrease our expenses for teaching, by uniting classes of the same grade and subject in the two schools. But his building is so far away from ours, that it does not now look as if the object could be now secured. We all think, however, that it is very desirable to secure such cooperation in the future, should it become possible, and would like to have you think about the matter also, tho we are not yet ready to submit a plan.

The political skies have not cleared as yet. Whether the report I mentioned in my report, of governmental action against the Koords, recovering stolen sheep, etc. is really true, I am not sure. A good deal of irregularity is reported in various directions, and one does not know what to expect, but quiet still prevails in the city.

Our schools close this week, and Miss McLaren and I plan to make a trip to Agants next week. Mrs. Raynolds is very tired, and has gone to Artemid to rest till I start. She unites in hearty greetings to you and all our friends, and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Van

June 23-1913

SEP 2 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

August 5th.1913.

52

My dear Dr.Barton,

We managed to send off copies of the minutes of our Mission meeting last week,with the special letter of explanation from Mr.Knapp, and today I want to write a few lines more personal. It is some weeks since I have writen you and busy weeks they have been. Preparing the semiannual accounts and attending to the many things needed during the last month of school filled every moment during May and June. As soon as school closed,Miss McLaren and I went to Agants and were gone a week, having visited the nearer village schools during the last weeks of school We reached home Frid.July 11th.and the following day the Erzroom delegates arrived,but I managed during the early days of the following week to prepare the papers needed for the meeting and to give one day to a visit to Mashgudag,where we are adding to our school house,with funds promised by a lady in England. The other delegates arrived on Sat.A.M.19th.Dr.Ussher coming with them,he having been to make a second visit to Miss C. Ely. So we began the meeting that P.M. The meetings were held at our Artemid summer house,on the lake shore nine miles from our houses,and the people staid there,except that the gentlemen came up for the Sunday services both Sundays,and on Friday all came up and we had a reception for local friends. Except the last Sunday evening,when we had our sermon and communion service,I spent the nights at home,as I do not like to leave the premises alone. With an auto and ideal roads,9 miles night and morning would not amount to much,but our roads are far from ideal,and tho I am favored with an ideal horse,more than three hours a day were spent on the road. Early Monday morning,July 28th.the power boat called at Artemid and Drs.Ussher and Atkinson left us to go to the Jerusalem Medical Conference,and we have word that they reached Diarbekir the following Sat.and expect to reach Beirut next Sat. Our meeting was both pleasant and profitable,but the report will tell of that,and I will not repeat. We have been looking anxiously for the report

of the action of the Prudential Committee concerning our station question and we think that some letter must have been lost, as it is a good many weeks since the decision was reported as near at hand. We hope that our circle may remain unbroken. We are now looking daily for a wire from the Yarrows telling when to send their road things to meet them. The knowledge that they are to be here before the next year of school begins gives me a feeling of relief such as I have not known during the last year. The question of how to secure funds for the college is one which constantly weighs on my mind. I am more than ready to do all that is in my power, but I can not judge what hope there would be of my succeeding in securing funds, were I to go out for that purpose. I should not suppose there would be any occasion for my going to America for that purpose, and I do not know what hope there would be of success in Great Britain, or in Europe. Perhaps Mr. Yarrow may have some ideas on the subject when he arrives. I wait for light.

There is nothing special to report regarding the local political situation. Our new Vali has certainly done some things, e.g. has recovered a lot of sheep stolen by the Koords last spring and returned them to their owners, something almost unheard of in these quarters. There are report of movements among the Koords near the Persian border, but I do not know what the actual facts may be.

You may have known of a Van Armenian named Hampartsoom Der Harootunian who graduated at Colerado Springs and returned here, and will be sorry to learn that he died last week of consumption, which he hoped was cured before he left America. Two German young men, teachers in a German school in Aleppo came here recently and one of them died last night.

Pastor Lohm ann has been here, but was disinclined to talk of the work with us and is said to have had a good deal to do with the Tashnagists, and they are erecting a school building, intending to take day pupils, tho they had agreed not to compete with us in that line.

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Van

Aug 5, 1913.

SEP 2 7 1913

AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

August 29th.1913.

My dear Dr.Barton,

The last post brought your last letter,and I was intending to write to you this week anyway. You will not be surprised to learn that the question of my duty concerning the collecting of money for the endowment of the new college is very much upon my mind. It is only since this month came in,and since the close of our Mission meeting,that I have seen anything which I could call vacation,and during this month,while I have tried to rest some,I have spent a large share of my time at my type writer,trying to interest our Armenian friends and others in this college scheme. Whether it is my duty to go out for a personal tour with this object in view is very difficult for me to decide. It seems like presumption on my part to hope for success in such an undertaking. On the other hand,I realize that the needed endowment will not come in of itself, but must be personally solicited,and I do not see anyone else who can undertake this work. It is of course true that I have a good many acquaintances and friends in Europe and Great Britain and in America,both among Armenians and others,and I am coming to the conclusion that probably there is no one more likely to succeed in such an undertaking. At first I thought that in America the scheme might run itself,but your letter and Mr.Yarrow's opinion convinces me that probably personal pushing is needed even there. So I am coming to feel that probably it is my duty to undertake the business. Mrs.Cole,our good friend in London,suggests my coming there in March,to avoid the sunless winter,which might unfavorably affect my health,but between Nov.and May it is nearly impossible to get out of Van. Dr.Ussher will probably be coming back in Oct.and it will be economy for me to meet him at Igdir,so that the carriage and road things can be used both ways. So I am rather planning to start then,go first to Stamboul and try to get letters of introduction from the Patriarch and others for use among Armenians,and then perhaps make Geneva my first objective,where our good friend Mr.Favre may be able to help among Armeni-

SEP 27 1913
AMERICAN MISSION
VAN, TURKEY-IN-ASIA

August 29th.1913.

My dear Dr.Barton,

The last post brought your last letter,and I was intending to write to you this week anyway. You will not be surprised to learn that the question of my duty concerning the collecting of money for the endowment of the new college is very much upon my mind. It is only since this month came in,and since the close of our Mission meeting,that I have seen anything which I could call vacation,and during this month,while I have tried to rest some,I have spent a large share of my time at my type writer,trying to interest our Armenian friends and others in this college scheme. Whether it is my duty to go out for a personal tour with this object in view is very difficult for me to decide. It seems like presumption on my part to hope for success in such an undertaking. On the other hand,I realize that the needed endowment will not come in of itself, but must be personally solicited,and I do not see anyone else who can undertake this work. It is of course true that I have a good many acquaintances and friends in Europe and Great Britain and in America,both among Armenians and others,and I am coming to the conclusion that probably there is no one more likely to succeed in such an undertaking. At first I thought that in America the scheme might run itself,but your letter and Mr.Yarrow's opinion convinces me that probably personal pushing is needed even there. So I am coming to feel that probably it is my duty to undertake the business. Mrs.Cole,our good friend in London,suggests my coming there in March,to avoid the muddy winter,which might unfavorably affect my health,but between Nov.and May it is nearly impossible to get out of Van. Dr.Ussher will probably be coming back in Oct.and it will be economy for me to meet him at Lydia,so that the carriage and road trip can be used both ways. So I am rather planning to start then,go first to Stambul and try to get letters of introduction from the patriarch and others for use among Armenians,and then perhaps make Geneva my first objective,where our good friend Mr.Favre may be able to help among Armeni-

ans and others. I do not think it would be right to poach on the preserves of our German brethren, and so I would probably go on from there to England. Mr. Rushdonian's friends in Edinburgh have writen him that they wanted to endow his professorship, but feel that they need my help. There are a number of places more or less hopeful in England and Ireland. If you think it wise for me to cross to America, please let me know what time you think it would be best for me to arrive there. Possibly it may be best to improve the opportunity of some special meetings which you may be organizing. There would be the possibility of a return trip in Europe, if some special time would be more hopeful in America. There are a good many Bitlis and Van people in California, so that possibly it might pay to "go west" and try to get hold of them. I beg that you will be so kind as to write me frankly just what you think it best for me to undertake, and do not hesitate to say so, if you think it unwise for me to go atall. Mrs. Raynolds does not seem to incline to accompany me on such a trip. She is not fond of travelling, and especially of such rapid moving as would be needed for me. It is time for our furlough, but neither of us had planned to leave Van again till the Master calls us home, and I incline to think that Mrs. R. will really be happier here, tho she would like to see old friends.

The political situation does not seem to be the most auspicious possible, and might suggest waiting, but one who has reached my age feels that what he does must be done quickly. The mission authorized us to take a a furlough at such time and place as might seem to us best, and from what you have writen, I think it is regular for me to start without waiting for the permit to be confirmed from Boston.

Begging then that you will give me your views on the subject, perhaps addressing me at Stamboul, and with kindest greetings from us both,

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

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P.S. August 30th. In talking with Mr.Yarrow last evening he mentioned one or two things which it may be well to mention to you also.

From various sources the desirability has been emphasized of some preparation of the ground,before the personal interviews are sought. In Europe not very much has been done in this direction,and it might be wise to delay the visits and interviews till something more can be effected. On the other hand,in the U.S.considerable has been done in this line. The Herald has brought it before its readers,more or less has been published in other papers about it,Mr.Yarrow has spoken about it,and circulated his papers,and I have writen a good many letters to Van people about it. Mr.Yarrow suggests that on this account,the best time to work in America might be the coming fall and winter,following up what has been done,and connecting the new work to it,rather than to leave so long an interval that the subject shall pass out of mind. Perhaps then it may be wiser for me not to stop much in Europe now,but to push on pretty directly to America and begin work there. We all feel that we are absolutely committed to carrying out this scheme and that the institution must be opened a year from now,and the endowment pushed as much as possible in the interval. Should this be your view,I stand ready to come pretty directly to America,making only a few brief calls on friends by the way,and you can send your decision so as to meet me at Stamboul,and if you think best,give notice,thru the Herald or in other ways,that I am expecting to begin active canvassing for this object in the late fall or early winter. I do not think of anything farther which it is necessary to say,so I shall probably leave here about the middle of October, and I shall be glad to get a letter from you at Constantinople.

With kindest regards from wife and self to yourself and family and other friends,I remain Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Van

Aug. 29-1913

30-

Rec'd OCT 27 1913

Geo. C. Raynolds

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Constantinople
Oct. 15th. 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your papers of Aug. 30th and Sep. 4th have reached me here, via Van, and have given me no little encouragement. You see that I have started out without waiting for the formal confirmation of the vote of the mission concerning my furlough, but from all that you had already written I felt so confident of the approval of the Com. that it seemed better not to lose time, and as it has proved, I just hit a quick wreck on the Black Sea, be-

tween big storms, and as I am very sensitive to sea-sickness I feel it a great thing to have got over that stage of the journey comfortably. The Atlantic is before me anyway, and my friends feel that I will be justified in avoiding the Mediterranean, even at some increased expense. Moreover I feel it very important to call on Mr. Favre in Geneva hoping thereby to start some interest in our college among continental Armenians. Unfortunately the R.R. route thru Bulgaria is not yet open, and so I am going via Constanza. I plan for only a day or two at Geneva and then a few days in Lond. and then push on to America. In Lond. I am to

be the guest of Mrs. Madeline Cole, Danehurst, Putney, S.W. and from there I will write you of my further plans.

If I land at New York, I shall probably go to my cousin, Dr. Schauffler, United Charities' building. I presume I had better go on to Boston pretty directly, for consultation with you, before formulating any definite plans.

I more and more realize that I am undertaking a big job, but it does seem to me that it is the Lord's call, and what I see of what has been accomplished here tends to strengthen my faith, and your letter is calculated to give me courage.

I expect to leave here to-morrow and probably reach

London next week. So I hope to reach America somewhere near Dec. 1st.

Mrs. Raynolds is staying by the stuff at Van, and is keeping hard at work.

I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D NOV 13 1913

Geo. E. Raynolds

55

Nov. 2d. 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am glad to inform you of my movements and plans.

I left Van Sep. 22d. sailed from Batum Oct. 2d. reached Constple. Oct. 8th. and left the 12th via Constanza, stopped 3 days with dear Mr Farre, in Geneva, reached London 24th.

I am entertained there by Mrs. Cole, who is very actively helping me in my work. She

gave an "At Home" for me on Thurs. evening, which she felt to be pretty successful. Mrs. Lynch was there and several prominent Armenians. Nov. 9th I have an invitation to address Armenians.

The interval I am improving for a visit to Edinburgh and Manchester, but am not likely to accomplish very much I am afraid. My passage from Liverpool to

N. Y. is engaged for Nov. 15th. by the Carmania of the Cunard line.

Rev. F. D. Greene has promised to meet me on landing and take me to his house. It may be well for me to stop a few days in N. Y., but I shall plan to move on to Boston pretty promptly and consult with you all about my plan of campaign.

Thus far I have kept well, and have been very highly favored with smooth seas and pleasant weather

I dread the atlantic passage, but trust the Lord to provide.

Hoping then before many weeks to see you, I remain

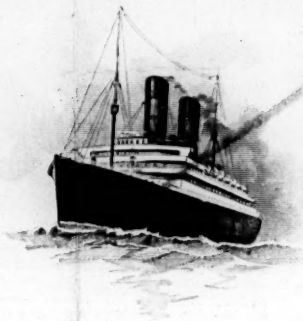
Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D NOV 26 1913

Geo. C. Raynolds

56



On Board the
CUNARD
R.M.S. "CARMANIA"

Mound, La. Co.
Nov. 24th. 1913.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am most thankful to be able to announce that I have reached New York, but am not yet ashore. Again the Lord has granted me a smooth voyage, for the season, only two days really rough, and even I have had very little of real discomfort.

It is too soon to announce definite plans, but I presume I shall stay here till after thanksgiving, very likely move on to

Hartford before Sunday and reach Boston some time next week.
If there is any post for me now please forward to c/o Rev. F.D. Greene United Charities Bldg. New York. ~~After Tuesday~~ to "c/o Smith Worthington Co. Hartford, Ct." after next Monday.

Dear Dr. Bell,

Your two letters have just been handed me and make a difference in my plans. Perhaps I had better stay a little longer in New York and see friends in Ch. till about the time Dr. Barton returns. I want to get down to work as soon as, for I have come for work and not for play, but perhaps I can do something here till it is time to meet Dr. Barton, and I realize that it is better for

my Boston visit to be deferred till he comes.

I am going to talk with Dr. Smith now.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D DEC 8 1913

255 Laurel St.
Hartford, Dec. 6th. 1913.

Dear Sec. Bill,

I am thankful to be able to report that I am this far on my way toward Boston, and am ready to come on thus as soon as I learn that Dr. Barton is ready to see me. So please be so kind as to let me know about his plans, so far as they affect my own. Please have any mail matter belonging to me forwarded to the above address, till

the time comes for me
to move in your direction.
I am trying to improve
all opportunities for
work which offer, and
I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

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Geo. C. Reynolds

Hartford Dec. 6-1913

REC'D FEB 17 1914

Geo. C. Reynolds 58

20

Fresno, Cal. Feb. 10th. 1914.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your very important letter of Jan. 31st. reached me only yesterday and I have read it and the inclosed letter from Miss Atkins with very deep interest. I am somewhat surprised that these two stations have came to the decision which this letter announces, but I can not help feeling that it is a most sensible decision. When Van was first occupied it was the opinion of the mission that the two stations should be united but naturally the decision was not agreable to Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and the Misses Ely whose hearts were bound up with the people and the work there, and the decision was withdrawn.

As you say, if the station is to be maintained there should be a Dr. resident there, but considering what resources are available for

the E. F. Mission, it has always seemed a pity to use there the funds which would be needed properly to inaugurate a medical work there.

It seems to me that the arguments for giving up Bitlis as a separate station are much stronger today than in 1872-3 when the first one was taken. The Armenian population of Bitlis city was never very large, and it has very greatly decreased during the last few years. This fact is brought to my mind more forcibly here in Erzerum, than in Bitlis itself. It seems as if all the people I had ever known in Bitlis, with their children and grandchildren, were now living in this city and vicinity. I am astonished to find so many here. and the movement in this direction is not diminishing in force. Of course this fact greatly decreases the necessity for maintaining a separate station there. As Mrs Atkinson says, the power boat on the Lake

makes it very much easier to keep up communication between Bitlis and Van, and make it quite practicable for pupils to go to Van for their education. The high school at Van is greatly superior to that at Bitlis, but it seems to me that it would be quite possible to maintain a school at Bitlis which would carry its pupils through the second year of the high school, without the presence of a missionary, except for the occasional visits which could be made from Van. Doubtless the girls' school would be the most difficult problem. This is the only place where the question of buildings needs to be considered. But it seems to me that to continue the station for the sake of the girls' school would not be a wise expenditure of money. If the Maynards were to live in Van, I think they could pretty satisfactorily superintend the work in the city of Bitlis and the lake villages and the Bulanik

region, as the latter might be wa
from Erzroom. The giving up of Moush decreases B.
I have all the
felt very doubtful as to the w
of expending so large a sum of
at Bitlis as would be needed to
comfortable residences for the
this needed to make it a fully
quipped station, and properly
vide for a first class boys' sch
As between the two station
Bitlis and Erzroom, it seems
me there can be no doubt th
it is Bitlis and not Erzroom
which should be given up.
The fact that Erzroom has
a supply of buildings is not
strongest argument. Bitlis
situated between the two sta
of Erzroom and Van, and can
easily worked from those c
while Erzroom has a very
field for the proper workin
which Erzroom city, as a c
absolutely essential. That
could not be worked fro
Bitlis or Van.

So now that the majority of the members of Bitlis station have come to feel that it is best to give it up as a separate station, it seems to me that no farther doubt should remain as to the propriety of the step. It is probable that the appropriations already made for missionary residences at Bitlis will suffice to provide the needed buildings at Van.

I fully agree that every effort should be made to avoid hurting the feelings of dear Miss Ely, who has so faithfully devoted her life and labor and money to the work there, and for this reason it may be better to postpone definite action while she lives. The plan of purchasing more real estate can be quietly given up, and the care of Miss Ely arranged as well as possible, and in the mean time houses can be built at Van for the use of those who are to come there.

I can but believe that the mission will approve of this plan.

I am very deeply pained by the news of Bro. Capron. It is certainly one of the mysteries of Providence.

You will want to know how I am getting on with my special work, but that I shall be better able to report a week hence than now. The Americans here are hard at work and are expecting very satisfactory results. I have had a delightful visit at Los Angeles and it also brought some results. I saw Mr. Harwood, but he was not in a position to do anything just now. He gave hope of some $40 later. It seems that his brother, who is also living there, was a college friend of mine, and I know him later, and I am not without hope that something more may come later.

Dr. Smith wrote me that it might be worth my while to go to Portland and Seattle, but the parties there do not favor it. So I expect to start eastward next week.

I plan to call again at Kansas City, then pass on to St. Louis, where some of my American friends are enthusiastic about our work. Then I expect to go to Chicago and vicinity for a few days, perhaps stop at Detroit and possibly at Cleveland on my way east. I shall want to go to Poughkeepsie sometime and I would like your advice as to my movements after about April 1st. when I may hope to be near N.Y. again. Any suggestions or names of parties to call on, or introductions which you may have in mind will be thankfully received.

At Chicago my address would be c/o Sec. Hitchcock. During the first week of March I shall probably be at St. Louis, address c/o Mr. K. F. Nutman 3890 Windsor Place. During the last week of Feb. c/o F. W. Schaeffler, M.D. 319 Argyle Building, Kansas City would reach me. I realize that I am moving rather slowly but the campaign here takes some time, and

besides this delightful climate
very attractive at the present t
Somehow I feel a good measure
of confidence that success will
crown our efforts for the cole
With hearty greetings for
my friends at the rooms, I am
Yours most sincerely
G. E. Raynolds

REC'D JUN 27 1914

Geo. C. Reynolds

337, MILL STREET,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

June 26th. 1914.

Dear Mr. Case,

Your favor of yesterday came to hand this morning and I reply at once.

Thanks for your congratulations, but I realize that my life, tho a busy one and I hope not wholly

useless, has not been in the time supposed to provoke a D.D. but I certainly appreciate the kind feeling which the action of the Williams College trustees manifests for myself, and the compliment to the class of '61, to the work of the Am. Board and to Yale College.

Regarding the matter of Russian visè for passport, I think the visè of a Russian consul is necessary, as well as of a Turkish consul. As to the latter I am not quite sure whether recent changes make it unnecessary, but certainly it would do no harm and might avoid difficulty.

Of course the same remarks apply to the Mc Kennans.

I think I shall be passing towards Maine about July 13th. so that if any of the Secretaries wish to see me about anything, this will be a chance. Please let them know.

Yours sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D JUL 10 1914

Geo. C. Raynolds '69

New Canaan, Ct.
July 9th. 1914.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Yours of July 1st. has just come to hand.

Thanks for your congratulations anent the D.D. & appreciate the kind interest which it shows, but I realize that my work has not been in the line to justify such a degree.

I am planning to leave here next Monday and spend that night at Willimantic, Ct. for a conference with Mr. H. F. Topliff, the cousin of Mrs. Upton, about whom they wrote as a possible candidate for Science Prof. at Yale.

Mrs. Upton's sister, Mrs. Stone, writes that she has seen him and that he shows some inclination towards such a step, and that his fiancée has some drawing toward missionary life. I think that it is desirable for me to see him before I see you.

I shall hope to reach Auburndale Tuesday A.M. and have a little visit with Mrs. Mofs, sister of Mrs. Ransom, and very likely I shall go in to Boston that day, or if not, on Thursday.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D AUG 31 1914

Geo. C. Reynolds 61

Greenwich Village, N.Y.
Aug. 29th. 1914.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I wish I could have a chat with you over the present situation and its relation to our work in general and mine in particular.

I sometimes feel as if it were both hopeless and morally wrong to ask people to continue to contribute to our college, when so many other important matters are occupying public attention, when so many new claims for help are being pushed to the front by the war, when cost of living is going up and opportunities for earning a living are decreasing, and when the political condition of Turkey is so uncertain.

I want you to advise me what course to pursue. Aside from the above considerations, I should feel that I needed advice as to how to carry on my campaign. Hitherto much of the visits I have made and work I have

attempted has been among those with whom I had some personal acquaintance, which gave me a standing place from which to work. But I have nearly exhausted the list of such places, and I feel that it is going to be more difficult to obtain a hearing. The fact that a month has passed since any word from home has reached me adds somewhat to the general feeling of doubt and discouragement which comes over me.

I am wondering whether the war will lead our friends in Van to postpone the opening of the college. I see the suggestion that should Turkey enter in to the fray and find herself at war with England, hatred of the English may make the position of americans also unsafe, but this seems to me hardly possible. As to war conditions prevailing in Van, I should not expect it at this stage of the game, for Russia has too much to think of farther west.

But if the terrible work is to drag on for years, the time might come when she would turn her attention in that direction. Even then I should not anticipate some fighting there, but rather an easy walk-over for Russia.

Well, I should like your view of the situation and your advice as to my course. Shall I continue to seek opportunities for speaking and for presenting the cause to individuals? I have been planning to spend a week among Armenians in Worcester and one in Providence, and have written to both places about the matter, but I do not get replies to my inquiries. I have an appointment to speak at the Cong. Ch. at Greenfield Sep. 13th., but no appointment for Sep. 6th. or arrangement for the interval between tomorrow and Sep. 13th.

I wonder if the report of the S.S. anl. meeting got there before the war closed mail communications.

If it did I know you will need it, but if you could spare it for a couple of days, and send it to me to read, I should be very thankful, and will return it promptly.

What word have you from Sec. today? Have you any word as to how Mrs Mary Cole, and her sister, who was to mind her in Eng. are getting on?

Excuse me for trespassing so much on your time, give my regards to friends at the rooms and to Mrs. Barton, and believe me

Yours most sincerely
G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D OCT 30 1914

Battle Creek, Mich.
Sanitarium, Oct. 28th.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I am going on, my third week with no news from home, and so I am writing to inquire if you have any word from Van, or from Turkey which would give explanation of the delay. I know how busy you are, and I hate to bother you, but if you or some one at the rooms could let me know occasionally if any news from Van or from ~~Van~~ Turkey, that would be of special interest to me comes to hand, I would be most thankful, especially if it happens that no letter comes to me, and this Miss Dodge will know. I wonder if that report of the Harpoot meeting has come to you. If it has, and if you could spare it for a few days and send it to me to read I should be most thankful. I think it would be safe to trust it to our American post, and I ~~will re-~~ turn promptly.

I am enjoying myself here and getting good. I have had a radical operation for my nasal polyps, going way up into the ethmoid bone and clearing out a lot of incipient polypes

waiting to reveal themselves in future months and years, and keep me in constant trouble. I hope this will prove a radical cure, and that would many times repay me for coming here. My other trouble is a painful and weakened condition of certain muscles, particularly of the neck and shoulder, for which I am taking various baths, massage, etc. which I hope will improve this condition. The Dr. thinks I ought to stay a month, and so I have decided to remain till the close of the Mrs. Mfs. convention, which is booked, Nov. 14th to 20th, so that I shall not be back in N. Eng. till Dec.

With best wishes for yourself and Mrs. Barton, and my friends at the rooms, I am

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

P. S. I promised an American here, that ~~would inquire~~ if there is any way by which he could get money to his friends in Turkey.

G. C. Raynolds
Received Oct 28 1924

REC'D NOV 10 1914

Battle Creek Sanitarium, Nov. 7th

My dear Dr. Barton,

I have your two letters with inclosure of Mr. Harrow's circular, which I have passed on. I think I wrote you that I expect to have him just after the convention, Nov. 21st. I shall almost want to come to Boston to read the E.G. report.

Sep. 23d. is the date of my last letter from Van. If you get any important news not likely to reach me by letter direct from Van, (Miss Dodge will know when letters come to me) I wish you would be so kind as to let Miss Dodge write me a line to pass it on. It is a real trial to have my wife and associates in trouble and danger, and I live in peace and comfort.

I am wondering if Russia, after taking Byazzid, Diadin and Karakelisa, will take straight on to Erzroum, or push on direct to Van and Bitlis. The Shaikh-ul-Islam's proclamation of a holy war makes one anxious & hope that Moslems in India will continue loyal to England, and also in Egypt, and I do pray & pray that massacres may not be

repeated in Turkey.

I had not heard of Dr. Greene's operation & hope am wondering what its nature was.

and pray for a safe recovery.

I inclose a line for Mr. Wiggin which please be so kind as to hand him.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Raynolds
Montreal
Nov 20 1912

REC'D NOV 16 1914

Battle Creek, Nov. 13th 1914.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your most welcome letter of 11th inst. reached me this morning and afforded me very great satisfaction. The assurances contained in Mr. Bryan's communication are most reassuring. With regard to the possibilities of a Jihad, your opinion is of the greatest value. Put the two together and I feel that the occasion for anxiety is very largely removed.

I am somewhat puzzled by the reports as to the action of the Armenians, because I supposed that most of them would have been drafted into the Turkish army and so would be unable to form such bands as reported. I wonder if it is possible that they have refused to go into the army, and have organized these bands instead. This morning's paper reports 20000 in such organizations at Zeitun, which I think must mean Zeitun. I should think the Turks would hesitate to use Armenian soldiers against Russia. On the other hand the presence of Armenians in the Turkish

army would make it difficult for the Armenian bands to attack that army. I am not surprised by the welcome reported as extended to the Russians in the towns occupied by the Russian troops. Apparently the Russians who crossed the border at Bayazed are not going immediately to Van, but are moving toward Erz. to cooperate with another division marching direct from Kars. Had they decided to go directly to Van, I think it would be merely a walk-over, for there are no fortifications and I don't believe that the ill-fed and equipped Turkish army would make much of a stand against them.

Now regarding that new mission house at Van. That there should be such a house in connection with the college there is no doubt. The question would be when to build it. If we had our $100 000. I should feel that it should be built at once, i.e. before any other college building perhaps. Of course nothing could be done before spring, even in peace times. So I should hope that funds appropriated may continue to draw interest for the present. I should doubt the wisdom of laying

in material work till it becomes pretty clear what the future of the work is to be. With a future assured thus, the question of the endowment becomes the determining factor. Whether we can hope for the completion of the endowment within any reasonable time I do not know. I do not suppose financial conditions in this country will be such as to give hope that it could be completed by my prolonging my campaign next spring, and I am certainly in a hurry to return home.

As to my immediate plans, I expect to leave here Sat. Nov. 21st, probably going that day to Niagara Falls to see Americans there. Nov. 29th I am to speak in St. Luke's Ch. in Buffalo. Then I plan to make a straight line for Ch. I plan to visit Philadelphia and Washington some time and think very likely I shall make that trip the first thing, and then spend the rest of the time before sailing in N.Y. and N. Eng. If you have any objections or suggestions I shall be glad to receive them, and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

ours

P. S. I think the salary arrangements you speak of are certainly very generous. For our family I am sure we could get along on less.

Yours C. Reynolds

Battle Creek.

Nov. 13-1914

REC'D NOV 27 1914

Geo. C. Raynolds

65

Buffalo, Nov. 26th '14

Dear Dr. Barton,

The inclosed circular letter from Mr. Yarrow came to hand 3 or 4 days ago and should have been forwarded more promptly, but I have been leading a rather strenuous life for the last few days. Last week was very full with the Conference at Battle Creek. Among those present were Prof. John Shedd, Prof. at Olivet College, and his mother whom I knew so well in Persia.

He was very much interested in my College scheme, and especially in my effort to secure a Science Prof. and he invited me to spend last Sunday at Olivet and talk with some of the students. There are one or two who might like that work, but they will not be ready so soon as we want our man.

Then Prof. Shedd suggested my calling at the Agr. Col. at Lansing, securing one an invitation from Prof. Sawyer, & spent a pleasant day there, and got the names of some of this recent graduates, one of whom, from the description of his friends, might prove just the one we want.

I shall try to get into correspondence with him.
Dr. Shedd also spoke of a man in fresh graduate study at Ann Arbor, who might be hopeful, and so I stopped there Tuesday. The man is a very fine fellow and promises to consider the question.
Tues. night I came on to Niagara Falls, and had a meeting with Armenians that evening, a hundred or so present, five of them from our schools, and I hope the visit did good.
This morning I came on to my nice's home here in Buffalo, for Thanksgiving and am to speak in Dr. Fitch's church on Sunday.

Dr. Shedd also suggested my calling at Cornell, but I am not sure that I shall. He also spoke of a man now in California who might fill the bill nicely.

A private letter from Cornwall urges me to use every effort to find the right man this winter.

My plan is to leave here next Monday for Hartford I am to speak at the Cong. Ch. Philadelphia Dec. 19th. and later visit Princeton and Washington.

Unless you have some special reason for my doing so, I shal not plan to visit Boston at present. I shall probably stop in

New York on my return from Washington, and then expect to spend the time in N. Eng. until I can start for home. When will that be I wonder!

I have enjoyed my month at Battle Creek, had an operation on my nose which I hope will prove an entire cure for the polyps, and slight operation on the nasal duct of one eye, and I have got some benefit from the treatment of my muscles and have enjoyed the whole month of rest, but it was rather expensive, $85. for the month. I shall probably have to

use from my Dec. pension to straighten out my account. I must ask Mr. Wiggin to make the usual allowance for the Detroit muting and then see how I stand.

If I should happen to be in Hartford Dec. 6th. do you suppose it would be possible to make an exception and send me that E. J. M. report Sat. P. M. to be returned Mond. A. M.?

Yours most sincerely
G. C. Raynolds.

47 Garden St.
Hartford Conn.

REC'D DEC 6 1915

255 Laurel Street
Hartford, Dec. 4th '15.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have just received a letter from our good friend, Mrs. Madeline Cole, Danehurst, Putney, London, S.W. asking for information regarding matters in Turkey, etc. I am sending her a copy of the atrocities Committee's reports, and I wish you would be so kind as to send her one of the circulars explaining the "Plan for Relief of Refugees in the Caucasus", and any other papers which may interest her. It is worth

while to help such a good friend all we can. I think you send him the "Herald".

She expresses a desire to have her circular regarding the Armenians, a copy of which I remember seeing at your office, printed in American papers. I have written her that I will pass on this request to you. In case it should be used here, it would be well to send her a cutting of it.

Armenians report that they are getting some telegrams and letters from friends in Turkey now.

My pastoral work is getting on pretty satis-

factorily, but I don't get the invitations I had hoped for from American churches to speak in their pulpits. I have an invitation from "American National Defence Union, Boston", to speak at an Armenian meeting in New Britain Dec. 19th.

With love to all friends at the room, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Raynolds

Hartford Dec. 4-1915

REC'D DEC 9 1914 Geo. C. Reynolds 67

Princeton, Dec. 8th '14.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am delighted this morning by home letters including a circular from Mr. Yarrow, which I inclose. I am very thankful for the F. F. meeting report which Mr. Bell so kindly sent me, and which I have sent on to Mr. Barstow as requested. The votes passed are of interest but the discussions which preceded them would have been still more so.

Last night's reports that

Russians had captured Serai and Bashkalla seem to give some hope that they are marching on Van from the Persian side, tho on the north they passed on from Bayazid toward Erz. Perhaps they may get possession of Van this fall, after all, which would give hope of greater security there and perhaps of continued postal service.

I have written to Mr. Reed, asking if he could not send you a weekly news statement to be sent to friends here.

Yours affectionately
G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D DEC 15 1914

Geo. C. Raynolds

Philadelphia, Dec. 14th

Dear Dr. Barton

Your Report has just reached me and I have read it very carefully and with great interest, and I return it with only one suggestion and that regarding the extra year of study at Hartford I confess I am coming to believe that an extra year there will be time well spent.

On the bulletin boards this P.M. I see the statement that word has come to Lyons that Americans are being killed somewhere I fear it must be at Vera

I beg if you get any definite news from Van you will pass it on. Also any hints, or instructions as to ways of sending letters there. How I wish I were there!

Yours affectionately
G. C. Raynolds.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

REC'D JAN 26 1915

29

2862 Mission Ave. N.Y. City.
Jan. 25th. 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton, (mailed 25)

Your favor of 21st. inst., with inclosures is received this morning and I hasten to reply. It seems to me that Mr. Farrow's request that, in addition to the $2000. which it seems that he certainly must have received before this, $3000. more should be placed in Mr. Pett's hands, subject to Mr. Farrow's order, in case of need, is reasonable. This in addition to the regular appropriations. The $880. = $4200. reported as debt on the college is certainly legitimate. The $14000. voted by the Board was, if I understand correctly, with the understanding that the interest should be used toward the running expense of the college, while the permanent endowment was being secured, so that it is legitimate to use what is needed for running the college this year, from that. Whether deficits in the regular work, caused by the war, decrease of tuition receipts, etc. can be made up by loans from the college fund, is a

question for the Board to decide, I suppose, but I presume that the Board will expect that such deficits must be expected, in such times as these and provided for in some way. Certainly I should vote for sending the $5,000. which Mr. Barrow asks for.

An American line reports receipt of a letter from Van dated Dec. 2d. and I am surprised that we got nothing by that post which brought it.

I happen to know that in the letter which Mr. Ingham received by the Nov. post there was no allusion to Mrs. Ingham's condition. Mrs. Raynolds cautioned me that it might be so, and I have made no allusion to it in talking with Mr. Ingham.

Next week I expect to go to New Haven and spend Feb. and March in Ct.

Recent news, in the papers, is rather reassuring than otherwise. Advance on Richmond is halted for the present.

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Dec. 6 Letter from Jacob Raynolds

Jan. 12 Letter from Jacob Raynolds

REC'D FEB 16 1915

70

c/o Mr. D. C. Rogers.
29 Corbin St.
New Britain, Conn.

New Haven, Feb. 15th

Dear Dr. Barton,

I expect to be in New Britain for a few days, but am to speak at East Hartford next Sunday. I very much want to talk over my plans with you if you are long enough in N. Britain to make it possible. If I knew your plans I might time my going to or returning from E. Hartford so as to meet you there, or possibly at Hartford as you passed.

If not too much trouble please let me know if I can hit you, and oblige

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Reynolds

New Haven Feb. 15-1915

Please Hand to

Rev. J. F. Dawson, D.D.

REC'D FEB 27 1915

B/26

66 Farmington Ave
Hartford, Feb. 26th. 1915.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your telegram came to hand this afternoon, but to tell the truth, I have weakened on the plan of speedy sailing, since talking with Dr. Barton last Sat. night. I have talked with several people whose opinion I value, among them Mr. Stewart of Urumia and Prof. Ananikian of the School of Missions, both of whom are very decided in the opinion that I ought not to attempt such a journey as we were talking of, and I confess that the more I think over the matter, the more the difficulties, dangers and uncertainties of that long trip from Adana to Van loom large before me. I am not sure of finding muleteers or animals. Harpoot missionaries tour with their own animals but can get no load animals except donkeys. The country is reported stripped so that I might not find comfortable stopping places or food, while typhus and typhoid are reported as prevailing. Something may happen at any time which would so anger the Moslem population

as seriously to endanger one's life. at the
best it would be two months before I could
reach Van and no one can guess how two
months may change the situation.
Should the effort of the allies to pierce the
Dardanelles be successful, and Constantinople
fall, the danger from enraged Moslems may
increase, on the one hand, and on the other,
a quicker passage via the Black Sea may be
secured. Even with the country in normal
condition, the journey from Adana to Van
would be no holiday trip for one of my age
age, and alone, tho with normal conditions
existing, and the need what it is now,
should not shrink from undertaking
But as I said, in view of all the difficulties
dangers and uncertainties I don't feel
fied in taking the risk. So I am going
to possess my soul in patience, in americ
while longer. I have hoped to get another
of Van letters by this time. I shall be early
glad to get reasons for changing my mind.
Meantime I remain
Yours most truly
G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D MAR 11 1915

Geo. L. Raynolds

66 Farmington Ave.
Hartford, Mar. 10th. '15.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am gratified to learn from your favor of Feb. 27th. that you approve of my decision to postpone my departure, and the activities now manifest thus seem to me to justify the delay.

I plan to be in Boston next week probably arriving there sometime on Wed. I have written to Dr. Patton that I should be glad of some opportunity to speak on Mar. 21st. if there were an opening.

I get no letters from Dear
since those dated Dec. 2nd
but a postal from Mrs.
Reed says he had a card
from Dr. Upshur early in
Feb. and all safe then.

Yours affectionately
G. C. Raymond

Miss Annie Raymond &c
Br. Boston.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY FROM VAN VISITS HERE

Rev. Dr. George C. Raynolds Comes to United States for First Time in 20 Years—Half-Century in Work—Built School with Indemnity Paid Him by Turkey.

For nearly half a century the Rev. Dr. George C. Raynolds, who is now visiting in this country, has been doing missionary work at Van, in northeastern Turkey, and he has been largely instrumental in the development of industrial and educational as well as evangelical work there. He has also been through the horrifying experiences of the Armenian massacres.

Dr. Raynolds is a native of Longmeadow, where he was born in 1839. He was educated at Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1861, and from which he received his D. D. in 1913. He hurried through a course in medicine after graduation and became an acting assistant surgeon in the navy, where he served until the end of the war. Shortly afterward he married and in 1869 went to Harpoot, Turkey, as a representative of the American board. There he remained three years, and was then transferred to Van, where he has been since, with infrequent vacations or furloughs. His present visit to America is the first for 20 years, though he has once been to Europe in the meantime.

Van is on the eastern frontier of Turkey in Asia, close to the border of Persia and Russia, and close by the foot of Mount Ararat. The vilayet of Van is about the size of Switzerland and much like it in physical characteristics. Dr. Raynolds has carried on there educational, medical and evangelistic work, all alone most of the time, but for some years with the assistance of an American associate. Dr. Carver took up the medical work in 1900 and four years later there was another division, so that Dr. Raynolds has lately been able to devote his attention more especially to evangelistic work.

Wounded by Kurds with Sword.

In the early years of his experience the missionary had a dispute with a Kurd, and bears on his head the scar made by a blow from a sword in the hands of one of those wild tribesmen. A claim for indemnity was made against the Turkish government, but nothing was done with it for some years.

After the Armenian massacres, Gen. Lew. Wallace, United States minister at Constantinople at the time, made a serious demand for indemnity. The Turkish government was not willing to admit itself in the wrong and pay an indemnity, but bought an ironclad from the United States government, for which it paid an unusual price and included in the price were concealed some indemnities. When Dr. Raynolds was notified by the department of state that there was $2500 to his credit, he used that money in building a school.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Reynolds, American Missionary at Van.

After the Armenian massacres in 1894-5-6 the work of the mission was somewhat modified. There were literally thousands of homeless Armenian children to be cared for. These refugees took shelter under the British flag, as there was no American consul at Van. The streets were filled with women and children and the relief measures necessary to care for them were the first and most important thing.

So from that developed an industrial undertaking, where the children spun and wove cotton and wool and made their own clothes, tanned skins and made their own shoes, did their own cooking and eventually erected the school buildings.

Builds Orphanage and School.

An orphanage, a school house and a church were erected, and of these Dr. Raynolds was the architect and master-builder, the style of architecture being something entirely different from what those people were accustomed to.

After the famine conditions had been relieved and the relief work disposed of, the establishment of a college was broached. This institution opened its doors in September, 1914, with a class of six young men and 12 instructors. These are all natives and the principal professor has a degree from the University of Edinburgh.

Van lies close by the war zone, not far from the path of the Russian advance in the Russo-Turkish war and in the present war. It is an ancient walled city, and on a great rock near by are cuneiform inscriptions of Xerxes. While the city itself has not suffered from the war the wounded from the battlefields not far away have been brought to the Van hospitals.

In spite of the war the educational and evangelical work is going on as usual, and even the Turkish kindergartens have not been disturbed. The Turks are generally desirous of extending educational advantages and ready to support institutions like the schools and colleges at Van.

Dr. Geo. E. Raynolds,
Boston Sun. Herald,
Mar. 28/15. OEB

REC'D APR 23 1915

Geo. C. Raynolds

N. Amherst, Apr. 22d. 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Let me acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding copies of letters from Washington.

A letter received from Mrs. Raynolds a few days before had mentioned the inquiry as having come to them thru the Harpoot consul.

One day while I was in Washington I went to the Department of State and inquired if they had any important news from Turkey. I mentioned who I was and I think I may have said, "If anything of importance should come I should be glad to know", giving my address. I certainly had no

thought that any such inquiry would be instituted.

My last letter but one told of a telegram from Miss Eliza, saying that she was planning soon to start for America on account of her father's severe illness, and asking if Miss Gilliman would come with her. The letter said that, at first, Miss Gilliman rejected the idea, but that some of the circle thought it might be easier to go then than later, and that she was looking more favorably on the proposition. The last letter however said that Miss S. had no farther light on her path and it was probable that she would go

I am surprised that they should think it would be easier to get away then than later. Miss Eliza might consider her going so imperative as to justify her taking risks, but I should not suppose that Miss Silliman would think of starting before the close of the school year.

If this getting out is really practicable, it seems as if it ought to be possible for me to get in. The trouble is none of us can know what conditions really are. If I could be sure that Miss Eliza was coming out, with such an escort as would make her trip safe, and if I could know at what point she would strike

the coach and at what date I should like to be there to return with the same as coach, but I do not see any possibility of ascertaining any or all of these points.

If you have data which would help me, please let me know.

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D JUN 23 1915

Geo. C. Raynolds

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Ashfield June 22. 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of June 18th reached me last evening and I am truly grateful for the confirmation of the previous cable from Dr. Lyshar as to the safety of our circle. I hope it means that their premises also are safe, and certainly if they are able to house 1000 Moslem refugees, the buildings must remain.

Now regarding the question of my return, I made some inquiries at Hartford about the matter and find that there are three northern lines which might be used to reach Petrograd. 1st The Russian-American to Askangel, which goes way up north of Iceland,

and so north of the war-zone. This would doubtlys carry contraband, and I see that German sub-marines are reported near Arkangel, and so I think I should hesitate to trust myself to that line.

The other two go to Christiana and belong to neutrals, but they cross the upper part of the war zone. Still it would seem that they would be fairly safe. I have not been able to ascertain about the chances of civilian travel in Russia. An Armenian friend who has busines in Yalta, in the Crimea was unable to return to this country last fall because the railroads were not open for passengers. How it would be now I do not know, but should think

there would very likely be delay even if the lines were nominally open for passenger travel.

I have been thinking about the route thru Turkey, from Beirut. What do you know about the R.R. from Beirut to Aleppo and the Euphrates? If that is available for travel, the distance to Diabekir would not be so very great, and it might be possible to reach Bitlis. If a fellow could get there, he might hope, by hook or by crook, to get across the line to Van. To what extent the country between Aleppo and Bitlis is disturbed and dangerous I do not know. With Mr. White for a companion, and the weather permitting and dear camps, I should feel differently from what I

did about attempting it alone and early in the season. You may have some information which would throw light on this question, or you may be able to secure information from steamer companies.

My last letter from Mr. White indicated an eagerness to be off. His mother's illness prevented my going to his home two or three weeks since, and I have not heard how serious it proved. With him for a companion I should feel quite differently from what I did about undertaking it alone.

I am planning to remain here until July 1st and then go, with the Perrys, to "Mountain Rest" for a little.

Is anything being sent in Pan for Moslem relief?

Yours most sincerely G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D JUN 30 1915

Geo. C. Reynolds

Ashfield, June 28th. 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of 25th. inst. has just come to hand. That "P. S." gives me great satisfaction. I hope conditions will not change for the worse before we get there. My present plan is to go to Hartford on Wed. of this week, on Thurs. get off the box of things which I do not want to take with me, to Boston and get ready the things I do want to take with me. On Friday go to Worcester, as I want to see Dr. Berry again. Perhaps a slight operation may be needed on my eyelid, and may stay over Sunday, and as Monday will not be a favorable day to travel, I may wait till Tuesday before moving on to Boston. Mr. White

wants me to visit him, and we two will consult with your folks at the Rooms, and try to get our plans in shape for the journey. Home seems near!

Wish we might meet the furlough party at Beirut and use their road outfit. Wish we could know their plans.

Hoping to see you soon

I remain

Yours most sincerely

E. C. Raynolds

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Boston, July 12, 1915.

My dear Friends:-

Allow me to send out another circular letter as I shall not have time to write individual letters before the day when I hope to be able to sail for Van. Our Prudential Committee has authorized Mr. Henry H. White,- the recent graduate of Amherst Agricultural College, appointed to the Science Department of our Van College - and myself, to make an attempt to reach Van, and we expect to sail on the Oscar II, Scandinavian-American Line, July 29th, from New York, for Christiania, Norway. From there we shall try to go to Petrograd, probably going around the Gulf of Bothnia, by rail, and then to Moscow, then probably to Baku, on the Caspian, thence to Tiflis, Echmiadzin, and from there to Van, a five days trip by carriage.

Yesterday I received my first news from Van, since the change, letter written May 31st, telling of the terrible times they have been through, and I almost feel guilty to have been absent from my post during these experiences, and you may be sure that the tale increases my eagerness to reach home and relieve my poor wife from the dreadful strain that has been upon her so long.

I am spending a few days at the home of Mr. White, and together we are getting our passports and making our arrangements for our departure. It is an immense comfort and relief to me to have such an efficient and agreeable companion as Mr. White for the trip, and it gives me courage for the way.

And now, dear friends, I want to thank you all for the many kindnesses which you have shown me during the months I have been in America. I am very grateful for the opportunity which this visit has given me for renewing acquaintances and friendships of the olden time, and making the acquaintance of new friends, mostly of the generation which has come on the stage since my last visit in America.

I regret that I have not been able to accomplish all I had hoped for my beloved college, but a substantial beginning has been made in securing funds, the college itself has actually begun its work, and I feel a strong confidence that when the world settles down once more into normal conditions, the friends of the institution, relieved from many of the burdens which the war has brought upon them, will rally to its support, put it on its feet, and start it on the useful and honorable course which I feel confident awaits it, in offering to all classes and conditions in that land a higher education, founded on the only safe and true, viz. the Christian foundation.

I am sure, dear friends, that you will keep us and our work in mind, help us when you can yourselves, and encourage others to do the same.

I earnestly entreat your prayers for our safety and comfort on our long and difficult journey and for the success of our work when we reach home, and that you will each one accept this general letter in the place of the more personal one which I have not time to write to you each individually and that those to whom I am indebted will accept it as an answer to their welcome epistles.

And so I bid you farewell with no expectation of seeing you again in this world, but with the hope that we may all meet, when this short span of our lives is past, eternally to praise the Lamb that was slain, and in His strength perform the duties which the new stage of our existence shall bring us.

The dear Lord be with us each and all till we gather beyond the river.

Believe me

Yours most affectionately,

(Signed) G. C. RAYNOLDS.

Copy Geo. C. Reynolds
to Friends

Boston July 12 1915

REC'D AUG 25 1915

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S. S. Oscar II. Aug. 6th 1915.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Here we are pretty well on our way across the Atlantic, and with much to be thankful for. The first five days were smooth and comfortable, then three days a little rough but by no means stormy, and we kept our beds more or less, but this morning is bright and smooth, but pretty cold, too much so to be quite comfortable on deck.

I had a large number of farewell letters, among them those from you and Mr. Bell & Mr. Eddy and Mr. Wiggin were highly appreciated. These proofs of esteem and regard from so many are gratifying, save for the humiliating consciousness they awaken of the sad unworthiness to deserve them.

Aug. 7th

This morning an Eng. St. overhauled us & put men aboard to take us to a Scottish port for examination, a much pleasanter method of procedure than the German! From what we hear it seems hopeful we may get thru all right, and if Miss Silliman succeeds in getting thru I hope the Dr. Kumans and Miss Hazeltine may join the Persian party. Oh! that would be splendid to get our station complete.

We have had a quiet voyage thus far, only three days just a little rough. and we have not been badly seasick

Aug. 9th.

We spent yesterday at Lerwick in the Shetlands, where English officials examined the passenger list & it is said that higher officials arrived to examine the cargo, and last evening we left that port and this morning are at Kirkwall in the Orkneys. Have heard some firing assuming here, target practice probably.

Wed. Aug. 11th

We were detained at Kirkwall till 6 P.M. yesterday, when we left towards

the east and at present 9.30 a.m. are still on our way with the hope of reaching Christiansend this evening and Christiania tomorrow.

I hope we may get news of Miss Silliman there. I certainly hope that she may have left that place for New York before this. It will be very reassuring for us if we learn that she has got there safely.

Mr. White asks that bulletins be sent to Miss Emma White, 21 Garfield Ave. Patterson, N.J.

Or hastily we may get our letters from Christiansend, and so I will say good bye, with his love to all the dear friends at 120 Rooms, who have been so kind to me while in America, and I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Reynolds

En route Aug. 6-1915

REC'D SEP 27 1915

Geo. C. Raynolds

77

Petrograd, Aug. 19th. 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I sent you a letter from Christiania, as also a cablegram, saying "Travel safe for ladies". This I ventured to do on the strength of the testimony of an Armenian, Atamian, who had recently come thru from Tiflis, and I see no reason for questioning his opinion, as yet.

We came thru from Christiania to this place very comfortably taking sleeper, from Torneå down a compartment to ourselves. We had no special difficulty from the customs examinations, tho there were plenty of them, none of our belongings, even books and papers, being objected to.

Before leaving America I had

noticed in the papers, that a new appointment had been made as an addition to the staff of ~~the~~ ~~staff of~~ the Petrograd Embassy, a Mr. Warfield, a man whom I know very well, who has visited Yale, and whom I had met recently at Columbia University, and I said to Harry (White) How nice it would be if we could meet him on the road. The first morning after leaving Christiania, I was talking rather loud to a man at the other corner of our compartment, and a gentleman came in from the next compartment and accosted me, and lo! it was Mr. Warfield, who had heard and recognised my voice! So when we arrived

here, he arranged to introduce me to the Ambassador, who seemed to have very little idea as to our creeds or the means of fulfilling them, till Mr. Warfield gave him information and suggestions. Later Mr. W. and one of the legation Secs. called at the Foreign Office and presented our request, and we wait results.

I had letters of introduction to a Mr. Gaylord, who is carrying on a work for Russian young men here, and he has been very kind indeed to us, has helped us in getting our money, in securing our tickets, in sending a telegram to Van, etc. while Mr. Hollander, one of his secretaries took us sight-seeing yesterday. We have secured our tickets to Tiflis, with a

a sleeping compartment all
to ourselves all the way. with
but one change of cars, save
that we propose stopping over
one night at Moscow, at our
own charges. We are staying
six days here, partly to avoid
Sunday travel, partly because
time is needed for the Embassy
to secure a permit to travel from
Tiflis to Van, thru the war zone.
Leaving here Mond. evening
we are due in Tiflis Sat. evening.
We learn from the papers that
Turkish troops again got posses-
sion of Van, but I hope not of
the city itself, still I am anxious.
They are said to be driven back
again now. With hearty greet-
ings for all friends at the rooms
from White and myself, I remain
Yours affectionately
G. C. Raynolds

REC'D SEP 27 1915

Geo. C. Raynolds 18

Sunday, Aug 22-1915

Last evening I met a prominent Armenian who had just received a letter from Moush, telling of the terrible scenes he had witnessed there, and reporting some 100,000 refugees from the border country as gathered in the Erivan region. He had no definite word as to the consequences in Van of this last Turkish occupation, and was not without hope that they did not get possession of the city itself.

It certainly seems an inopportune time for ladies to attempt to go to Van, and I thought a little of sending another cable, but I conclude that you very likely have more information than I, while a cable would

by no means be sure of reaching you before the date of sailing of the Persian party.

It looks as if there would be plenty of relief work to do when we get there, but not so sure that school work can be continued, especially college classes. I feel no doubt as to the path of duty for myself, but I tell White that I do not wish to take him into danger unnecessarily, but he shows no desire to turn back and we commit our way to the Lord and trust Him to guide and guard us.

We do not anticipate difficulty before we reach Tiflis, and must wait till we get there before deciding on our farther course.

REC'D SEP 27 1915

Geo. C. Raynolds

Aug. 23 - 1915

Monday 4 P. M.

Your telegram reached me two hours ago, and I fear may mean that our people may have been obliged to leave Van, and we are in doubt what we ought to do. Our tickets are for train leaving here at 9-45 this evening for Moscow, and from there by train leaving Wed. evening. We have telegraphed this pack, with Moscow address, to Tiflis. I can hardly conceive of circumstances forbidding my going to Tiflis, unless the whole station are starting for America, which seems extremely improbable. Our tickets will be forfeited if not

used on time, and so we expect to go on to that point, but it causes considerable anxiety as to what has happened ur Son.

All we can do is to commit our ways to Him who knows all and cares for us.

REC'D SEP 18 1915

Geo. C. Raynolds

НАЦІОНАЛЬНАЯ ГОСТИННИЦА · МОСКВА ·

АДРЕСЪ ДЛЯ ТЕЛЕГРАММЪ:
„МОСКВА,- НАЦІОНАЛЬ".
ТЕЛЕФОНЫ 18 80 33 31 и 227-97.

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE:
„MOSCOU - NATIONAL".
WESTERN UNION CODE USED

Hôtel National · Moscou

DIRECTION: JULES WICK.

Aug. 25 - 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton,

White has written you of our movements and of the telegram just received from Tiflis.

We can get no information but as to what has happened at Van, but I fear that Jevdet Bey got in there again and wreked vengence on

A. TRIB. & Cie, ARAU & LAUSANNE

only on the Armenians but on the Americans as well. It is evident that some or all the stations are at Tiflis and seems clear that Mrs. Raynolds is sick, and it is with a heavy heart that I resume my journey, but I am very thankful that I am so far along on my way to join the dear ones.

Is it possible that the Armenians of Turkey are to be wiped out, and the work of these many years for them to be destroyed? Doubtless the results of that work in souls saved are sufficient to make all who have had a hand in the

work thankful for the privilege. But we had hoped for a still more fruitful future. Perhaps even despite present discouragements, even this may be worked out.

With love to all friends

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D OCT 7 1915

New York, Oct. 5th. 1915.

My dear Dr. Barton,

And so, most reluctantly, I am back in America again. In the light of present circumstances, it almost seems as if my course for the last two years had all been a mistake, but I am sure that it was my purpose to seek guidance from above, and to follow it. But here the college for which I have been laboring has come to an untimely end. My absence from the station during these times of storm and stress have brought terrible extra burdens on the dear partner of my life, under which she has broken down, and will be with us no more. I almost feel as if I were guilty of her death. Then the long and expensive journey all the way to Tiflis, only to turn around and come back again. It was certainly no slight satisfaction, even if I could not see her again alive, to be present at the funeral services, to see the dear features once more, and to provide the stone to mark her last resting place, but was it worth all the expense of the long double journey? Well, what is can not be recalled. Now I feel as if I ought to visit the rooms, and Mr. Yarrow at least will wish to do the same, and we need to consult together what presentation to make to the public of the college question. Of course you are all busy preparing for the annual meeting, but our steamer tickets include $3. toward the fare to Boston, and I have selected next Monday as the date for which my ticket should be made out. I expect to see Mr. Yarrow in the morning and talk over the matter more definitely with him, but I hope it may be possi-

ble for us to put in this meeting before going to New Haven

I must tell you what a treasure dear Harry White has bee to me on all this long journey, and he has come to seem a part of my very life. I hope that some useful service may open before him in place of the one so untimely cut short.

A large company of friends were at the dock to welcome us this morning, and I am now ~~with~~ at Mrs. A. T. Shauffler's*, and shall brobably spend the rest of this week in this vicinity so will you be kind enough to ask Miss Dodge to forward any letters which may come for me to the Board rooms here in New York.

Please give my love to all the dear friends at the rooms, and believe me

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Raynolds
New York
Oct 5-1915

P.S. Mr. Harrow and I hope to go to Bos on neph Monday.

* 286 2 Marion Ave.
N. Y City.

Boston, October 15, 1915.

My dear Friends:-

Less than three months ago I sent out a circular letter, intended as a final good bye to you all and to my native land. I sailed July 29th, with bright anticipations of settling myself, during the little that might remain of this earthly pilgrimage, in the loved Van home, reunited to the dear wife, to labor again for the people whom for forty six years we had sought to help. The Lord gave me a travelling companion in the person of Mr. Harry White, just graduated from the Mass. Agricultural College, and under contract for a three years' service in our new college at Van, and his efficient help and loving sympathy made the long journey easy and pleasant, and he wonderfully endeared himself to me. The long detour around the Gulf of Bothnia (to avoid German submarines) took us to within a degree of the Arctic circle, and we had a comfortable journey all the five days to Petrograd. We received a telegram from Tiflis which showed us that our associates were in that city and that Mrs. Raynolds was ill, and we hastened on with anxious hearts, reaching Tiflis on Sunday, Aug. 29. After long search, we found the hotel where our associates were staying. As we entered the court, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow were sitting under the veranda, but hardly recognizable, so thin and worn, hardly able to rise and welcome us. Armenians who had helped us find the place had already told us that Mrs. Raynolds was in hospital and the eager inquiry concerning her brought a shadow over their faces, and Mr. Yarrow, taking me to an inner room, sorrowfully informed me that the dear one had passed away from earth two days before, and little by little the sad tale of recent occurrences was elicited. Before leaving America we had learned of the five weeks of conflict between Turkish soldiers and wild Koords, on the one hand, and the local Armenians on the other, and of the final taking of the city by Russian troops. For a few weeks the Armenians felt themselves in control, and roseate plans were formed for an Armenian province, to occupy again the historical capital of their race.

These weeks were anxious and laborious ones for the American circle. The thousand Moslem refugees who had been sent for safety to our premises must be cared for, and were given all the support which available means admitted, but the administration of the help and the care of the sick fell almost wholly to the missionaries, because few Armenians were willing to serve the hated Turk. Favorable sanitary conditions were simply unattainable; typhus broke out among them, but till the coming of the Countess Tolstoi and her Red Cross assistants from Russia, our circle stood by their job, though realizing the great personal danger it involved to themselves. Early in July, Dr. and Mrs. Ussher, Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow and Miss Rogers were taken with the dreaded disease; the two latter, having it somewhat mildly, recovered sooner, but dear Mrs. Ussher fell a victim on July 13th. and was laid away in our little grave yard, while her husband and Mr. Yarrow were both too ill to be informed of the sad event. Both the gentlemen went very low. One day the Drs. gave Mr. Yarrow but two hours more to live, but Mrs. Raynolds and Frau Sporri felt that they could not give him up, and devoted themselves to earnest, believing prayer, and the Lord heard them and the patient began to rally, and his life was saved.

During those fearful weeks,five members of the station down with typhus,the rest engaged in nursing them,the whole responsibility of the station work came on Mrs.Raynolds. Many sums of money and innumerable lots of goods had been brought to the premises for safe keeping,and these were demanded by their owners, and this work alone was a tremendous burden,added to the treasury and other work always required. Besides this, several of the former orphan girls had come to Mrs.Raynolds for protection, several of them were taken sick, and she gave them also all a mother's care. The last letters which I received from her,written June 15th and July 22nd tell of these things, and she pathetically writes "Oh, I am so tired". But she kept up a brave heart and strong hands to the last.

Till near the end of July,the Armenians remained hopeful, and were pushing business, but then news of advancing Turkish forces began to be heard,threatening to cut communications with Russia. Russian troops began to talk of withdrawing,and panic siezed upon the Armenians. Their leaders gave orders for them to flee, and a general exodus began,and it became evident that the Americans too must leave. They had three horses and planned to hitch two of them into a four wheeled wagon and the other into one of the carts,to try and tie a few things on the backs of the cows,provide thus for the sick and the children,while the rest must walk,like the rest of the fleeing thousands. But fortunately the Russian Red Cross people came to their rescue,putting some of their ambulances at their service. Dr.Ussher was carried in a litter slung between two horses,the Yarrows occupied one of the ambulances, three of the ladies drove in our cart,while the wagon was filled with the few Armenians who had staid by them,a few of their belongings and food for the party. During an attack from Koords,on the way,most of these belongings were thrown away,so that scarcely anything but the clothes on their backs remained to them. About the third day of the flight,Mrs.Raynolds was riding in the cart, and with her usual thoughtfulness for others,be it man or beast,she attempted to get out to lighten the horse's load, in ascending a hill, during the general panic caused by the Koords attacking the fleeing multitude. She fell and the wheel went over her leg, fracturing the fibula. The Red Cross Drs. put it up in a plaster cast,and gave her a place in an ambulance,but she must have suffered much during the following days. The next day our faithful horse, Mesud, who was drawing the wagon,gave out and had to be shot. Dear Mesud, you fell,like your mistress, doing your best to help those who loved you.

It was Aug.11th before the party reached the Russian R.R. station at Echmiadzin,and the next day they reached Tiflis in such sorry condition that it was with great difficulty they could find a hotel to receive them. Dr.Ussher and Mrs.Raynolds went at once to hospitals, the rest to a hotel. When our Board learned of their situation, it at once cabled money to them. The two weeks which elapsed before I reached Tiflis barely sufficed to bring most of the party, especially Dr.Ussher, to the place where travelling could be thought of. In this interval, as stated above, my beloved wife had passed on to her reward, not so much from any acute disease, as from the exhaustion which necessarily followed the anxious,trying labors of the weeks before leaving Van, and the trials of the long flight; the bone had not united,nature had given way. It was a sad, but precious privilege to arrive before the burial took place, to have the opportunity of looking once more on the beloved face and enjoy by her side a few mo-

ments of quiet prayer. Then followed the funeral service, at the German Lutheran Church, appropriately conducted by Mr.Yarrow, and the interment in their pleasant cemetery, and before leaving, I was able to secure a block of sand stone, five feet long, two feet high and fifteen inches wide, to place above the grave. The upper face was polished and an English inscription engraved upon it, and orders were given that, in the spring, two cypress trees should be planted beside it. The day before we left, our whole party, except Dr.Ussher,still confined to his bed, visited the spot, and photographs were taken of the scene, with the group of friends about the grave. And so we said our final adieu to the dear one,realizing that both the home and the home-maker were gone, with scarcely the smallest relic to recall familiar scenes.

And now what was I to do? I felt at first that I could not turn around and return to America, and many plans were considered to permit me to stay on and work there, but whichever way I turned, no opening presented. Van no longer existed, its people were fugitives on the face of the earth. Their need was great enough certainly,and if I could have commanded ample funds to relieve their suffering, I should have felt like staying, but this was out of the question and I reluctantly came to the conclusion that the only thing for me to do was to join my associates in returning to America. It is a keen disappointment to feel that the work we love has thus been destroyed,the institutions which we labored so long to found, and for whose future we indulged such fond hopes, wiped out. But as I review the past,I by no means feel that this labor has been in vain. I feel sure that already hundreds are gathered in the upper mansions to welcome my dear wife and bear witness that it is the work of our mission which has brought them there, and I fully believe that as the years go on,their numbers will be increased to thousands, and this suffices to assure us that our work has not been in vain.

It may interest you to know that I was absent from New York 68 nights, on this trip, 25 of which were passed on steamers, 16 on railroads, and 28 in hotels. I have had no time as yet to perfect plans for my future, but I shall try to do something for the Master I love while life lasts. It seems probable that, at least for the present, I shall make my home with a niece, at Hartford, Conn. My address will be, c/o Mrs.O.B.Colton, 225 Laurel Street, Hartford.

Many of you have already written me, and your words of kindly sympathy touch me deeply and are most highly appreciated and I heartily thank you for them. It will hardly be possible for me to write personal letters to each of you, and I beg that you will accept this circular letter in lieu of them and that you will believe me,

Yours gratefully and affectionately,

(Signed) George C. Raynolds.

Boston

Friends

Apr. 15-1915

83

255 Laurel St.
Hartford, Nov. 18. '15.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I plan to take my Thanksgiving dinner with relatives in Worcester, and to improve the opportunity to make a call at Boston.

I plan to spend Tues. night at Auburndale, a few hours Wed. at Boston, perhaps stop with Armenian friends Wed. night and go on to Worcester Thurs. a.m. I let you know, in case there should be any special matter that anyone wanted to see me about.

With love to all friends

Yours affectionately
G. C. Raynolds.

& Friends

REC'D NOV 19 1915

PLEASE PRESERVE THIS ENVELOPE

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St.
Boston,
Mass.

Geo. C. Reynolds

RECD JAN 27

Hartford, Jan. 26th. 1916

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am inclosing one copy of a manifolded letter I am sending to associates.

This question of going back to Van somehow weighs on me, especially after my talk with Dr. Shedd, and the receipt of letters from Erivan telling how American relief committee there refused to help our people, telling them to go to the Americans. I am sick one just how prudent and wise it would be for me to attempt one return at least alone. If I could have my dear Harry White with me it would change

my feelings somewhat
but of course it is very
clear that he ought not
go, even if he were w
I do wish some of us
be there though. Eri
letter speak roads o
between Erivan and
They speak the death
B. Hachadour Dirani
one of our prominent
teachers and literary
I want to thank you
the very kind expressi
of personal regard in
letter of Dec. 30th, which
most highly appreciate
Have you any word fr
Andrus, or the people a
Mardin or at Bitlis?

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynes

REC'D JAN 27 1916

16

255 Laurel St.Hartford,Jan.25th.1916.

My dear Van Friends,

I feel as if it were a long time since I have heard from you,and as if I did not know much about you. I am wondering where Mr.Yarrow is,and what he is doing,or where Dr.Ussher was. I had been hoping that Miss Silliman would put in an appearance,here in Hartford,and perhaps join our Turkish class. I am just finding out where Miss Knapp is,almost a neighbor,instead of being at Columbia,rooming with Miss Rogers. I feel a desire to keep in more frequent touch with you all.

You will be interested to know that I have one of our boys near me now,Vartan Garabedian having come to Hartford and found work in the Underwood Type-writer Co.

I have a letter from Mrs.Michaielian,of White Plains,telling of a letter received from her aunt Hasmig,reporting their families as now well,since they have been able to get some comforts,thru $100.sent by their friends here.;says she is now teaching in an orphanage at Erivan,and that seven other of our Van teachers are similarly engaged. Vartan thinks that several of these are Mashdag people,Moodoian, Garabed,Armenag and Sarkis,and probably B.Hohan is one. The Gotchnag reports that a considerable number of Van people are now back there,some with families,and this makes me feel as if I wanted to be with them,and almost guilty that I did not remain over that side. Dr.Shedd has been with me an hour or two,this afternoon,and he suggested that it would be very desirable fo some of us to be there. Do you think that I had better get ready to return to Van? Dr.Shedd is inclined to think that Russia has changed her policy,and now intends to hold and advance her position in Persia and Armenia. The newspaper accounts say that the German buildings have now been destroyed,but do not speak definitely about our buildings.

Last week,I had a mild attack of la Grippe,and staid in my room four days,but went out for my work on Sunday. I do not feel quite myself yet,but think I shall soon,and I am very thankful that it was so light.

I wonder if anyone has any news from Bitlis and the ladies there,or from any other of our interior missionaries,or as to the condition of surviving Armenians.

A week ago Sunday the Armenians held special meetings here and in New Britain, and I think about $1000.was raised. Vartan contributed a lire,about his last,and when it was announced,some one offered $5.for it,another $10.another $15.and I believe this was given and the lire permitted to remain besides.

I have been reading a little in theological lines,and learned for the first time what the claim of moderate higher criticism is about the structure ,composition and collecting of Bible books ~~is~~,and have to confess that the arguments against the old view of inspiration and Inerrancy seem unanswerable. It means a complete revolution in my ideas,and I have not as yet got myself adjusted to the new situation,and feel as if I did not know just where I am at.

With love to you all,I remain

Yours most affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Geo C Reynolds
to Van Freeds

Hartford Jan. 25-1916

REC'D MAR 11 1916

Geo. C. Raymolds

255 Laurel St.
Hartford, Mar. 9th 1916.

My beloved Dr. Barton,

I have just learned of your return from the south, and want to tender you my sincere sympathy in the bereavement which called you thither.

I was in New York this week and saw Dr. Floyd Smith, and begged him, if possible, to visit Van and report on the situation there. I wish I were going with him, but hardly think it would be wise for me to attempt it at this season, I am so sensitive to the cold, but I do hope several of us can go back before the coming summer is past.

I should like to be present at
the 50th anniversary of grad-
uation at Williams College
in June, and the settlement
of the little estate of my wife
can't be completed till about
that time, but I doubt if either
of these things ought to delay
our going. My dear Harry
White showed me a letter
which you had written to
Barstow about Dartmouth
and Van, which seemed en-
couraging as to securing
the station. I do enjoy
Harry's society and I feel
he is growing in mind and
heart and he is still enthusiastic
thusiastic for going to Van
as also is his fiancé. If
we could live together as

dear old Van, & should feel it an ideal culmination of my life work, but I don't want to let the personal and selfish motives take too prominent a place in deciding the question.
He expects to call at the room this week to talk with you. I do hope he can come to Van under full appointment and should hope you would feel that another year of study would make such appointment possible.
As things will be likely to go if we get back to Van, it would seem as if an agricultural department would be one of the first things to be aimed for.

I am happy to report myself in good health and contented, as far as I can be in this country.

I believe the booklet in memoriam of Mrs. Rayner is about ready for printing. I don't know just what is the plan about expense of printing, whether I am to look out for it or the Board. I shall want some 200 copies for distribution among my friends anyway.

With hearty greetings to all friends at the room, and warm love for yourself

Affectionately

G. C. Rayner

REC'D APR 1 1916

Geo. C. Raynolds

4

255 Laurel St.
Hartford, Mar. 31st 1916

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of 29th. inst. came yesterday, and gave me much satisfaction. It seems to me very decidedly that the plan you have decided on is a wise one, and that the sooner some of us are on the ground, the better. It seems very desirable for Mr. Garrow to go, and I am inclined to think Mrs. Garrow's plan of going with him may be wise. Of course the outcome of the war is still in doubt, and

I should doubt whether women and children should knowingly venture into the war zone, but it hardly seems probable that Rufria should draw back from, Van, Bitlis and Erzroum, and still less possible that the war zone should ever reach Tiflis, and that city is not a bad place to stay.

Whether any of our single ladies would be ready to go back now I do not know. It is Miss Dillman's furlough year, and naturally she might wish to complete it. Perhaps Miss Bond might like to go and probably Miss Rogers

As for myself, I very highly appreciate the kindness of your motives in suggesting my waiting a little, and I wish I might hope to be of as much use as your flattering opinion suggests. There are one or two reasons why I should like to delay a little. The 55th. anniversary of my graduation at Williams College comes in June, and I <u>should</u> like to be present on that occasion, but I would not let this keep me back, if my going was important. The other has reference to the settlement of the small property left by my wife.

which can't be attended to till July 3d. Whether that could be arranged in my absence I don't know. These two matters attended to, I should be ready to start at once. If I knew beforehand the probable date of any leaving, I might like to devote a few weeks to visiting among my relatives.

I saw Mr. Partridge this morning, and he says that he would be willing to shorten his furlough, if he could hope to reach Sivas and relieve this associates, but he says

that he learned from Mr. Morgenthau that Swas has been very strongly fortified and he did not think Rufus was likely to get possession of it, or that his chances of getting in are as good from this side as from the other. He is Mr. Maynard's furlough year too, but the facility of his reaching Pittis and desirability of doing so make it a different question, and I think he indicated a willingness to go, even before his furlough time expired.

Has anything been heard of the Stapletons?

You probably know that postals have come from Miss McLaren, dated Dec. 30th. One postal was all she had received from the Van circle since leaving Van!

I suppose Dr. Ishii's health would be a reason for his delaying.

I am now getting some chances for Sunday morning addresses in American churches.

With hearty love for all you dear people,

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D APR 14 1916

/M

255 Laurel St.
Hartford, Apr. 13th. 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Apr. 3d. is received. If the plan of starting a party for Paris in July materializes, I presume it will be best for me to make one member of it, will it not?

Things don't clear up as fast as I had hoped in that vicinity, and it seems certain that Turkey intends to dispute the Russian advance all along the line. How soon Russia will succeed in establishing herself strongly enough to warrant us in starting

the Van work I don't know.
It don't seem probable that
the war zone can be extended to Tiflis, and if a
revolution in Russia should follow the war,
as I think not unlikely,
a province so distant from
the capital might not be
very much affected by it.
Whether it would be worth
while for some of us to go to
Tiflis to work for refugees
with no immediate prospect
of reaching Van I do
not know. The prospect
of an entirely safe journey
across the Atlantic too does
not seem to be increasing.
Personally, I should very

much like to know what to expect, as to time of starting, a few weeks in advance so that I could make some farewell visits among friends, before starting.

I should like to make a trip as far west as Chicago, and and as far south as Washington. If I felt pretty sure of leaving in July, I should incline to use the time between close of business here, May 29th say, and Williams College commencement, June 17th. for such a trip. With best wishes for all friends, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

What a pity that Morganthow doesn't return to Turkey!

Geo. C. Raynolds

Hartford Apr. 13-1916

7

REC'D APR 25 1916

Geo. C. Reynolds

255 Laurel St.
Hartford, Apr. 24th 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Thanks for your very kind letters, and for keeping me posted as to matters specially interesting to me.

I write especially today at the request of Mr. Anainikian to speak about the reports the papers give of Mr. Chas. Riggs' version of Turkish troubles. I inclose a cutting from the Hartford Courant. I am told that the New York papers omitted some of what is considered objectionable.

The armenians are much

stirred up about it and Mr. Partridge and I think with considerable reason. Dr. Ufford writes from Kansas City as follows. "Would like to know upon what he (Riggs) bases his idea that revolutionary ideas brought in from Russia had much to do with the trouble. I think it was decreed, regardless of the attitude of the Armenians, and that there was not sufficient revolutionary activity to give the slightest excuse for Turkish action. Even Morgenthau seems to be time that the Armenians in Van rose against the Turk before the massacres.

I wish this misapprehension could be corrected."

Would it not be well for you to caution Mr. Riggs to be more cautious in such statements, and perhaps to have authoritative statements made to counteract the wrong impression given?

I am inclining to resign my Armenian work here June 1st. and spend that month in visiting, going first to Washington and intermediate points, and perhaps, after Wm's. commencement, I may go west as far as Chicago say.

If I felt sure I could not leave the country

before next winter, I might only ask a vacation in my work here instead of resigning.

With love to you and other friends

Yours affectionately

E. C. Raynor

REC'D JUN 12 1916

Geo C. Reynolds

Philadelphia June 9th 1916

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have just now received your two letters of June 5th. and 7th.

Perhaps by today Mr. Hill may have reached Boston, and I shall be interested to see whether the information he gives will at all modify plans for our going. I wrote a little about it to Barrow on Wed. The attitude which he reports of the Russians to the Armenians and of both to Protestants, and the fact that Armenians are not permitted to return to Erzerum, Erz. or Bitlis, but only to Van, makes one a little doubtful whether it is al-

ally but for the ladies and children to go just now. I certainly feel that I ought to go, and that it is most important for Mr. Barrow to go, and Mr. Maynard, if possible, but if the families should wait till the future becomes a bit more clear, I should think it might be as well.

As to outfit, I do not need any grant from the Board. Going as I do, I shall only need to fit up one, or perhaps two rooms, and I have my pension money to do that with. I have about all the clothing I shall need on hand, and have had a present of a Corona typewriter

500,000 ARMENIANS ESCAPE SLAUGHTER

Massacre Checked Through Efforts of Teutonic Diplomats.

New York, April 20.—Rev. Charles T. Riggs, editor of the "Orient," published at Constantinople by the American Board of Foreign Missions, recently returned to America after spending seven years in Turkey, declared in a statement issued today that the Armenian massacres were checked through the efforts of German and Austrian diplomatic representatives. He expressed the opinion that not more than 500,000 were killed, instead of 1,000,000, as has been reported.

Revolutionary ideas brought in from Russia, he asserted, had much to do with the trouble. The Turks, he explained, had turned on a whole people instead of concentrating their efforts upon the punishment of individuals actually engaged in fomenting revolution. Religious hate and business jealousy, he said, led the Turks on to great lengths, after they had started out to destroy revolutionaries.

over which I am as tickled as a boy with a new top. It would be nice to have a few books, but it is evidently unwise to attempt to take them.

The question of salary is dependent on so many things about which we now know nothing, that I should think it better to let us report conditions when we get there. Can we not be considered as on travelling allowance, till we can so report? I should question the wisdom of new recruits going out at present. Perhaps you will think I am getting pessimistic, but I hope not.

I spent last night with Mr. P. J. Riggs and learned

of the arrival of the Stapletons, and I am much mortified to see them, if possible, on my way to New York night with Wednesday, and I have written them to Madison N. J. but do not know if it will reach them. My address for a night or two and Tuesday is c/o Rev. G. G. Smith, 94 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J. Thursday and Friday c/o Grace N. Kimball, M.D. 397 Mill St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Then till June 1st simply Williamstown, Mass. then back to Hartford.

With love to you all,

Yours sincerely

G. C. Raymond.

REC'D AUG 12 1916

G. C. Raymolds

S.S. KRISTIANIAFJORD

DEN NORSKE AMERIKALINJE A/S
(THE NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE)

July 17th. 1916.

Dear Dr. Barton

After leaving at the Rooms,

I will begin a letter to you today, thanking you for the kind send-offs you gave me in various ways, and for all the loving, but alas! so unobserved, appreciation which you have shown so constantly during the time I have been in America, and before. Oh! that I could begin to approach to being what my partial friend

sure to think I am!

The love expressed in the nearly forty letters and telegrams that have been showered upon me is certainly an immense comfort, and will cheer me amid the scenes of sadness and perhaps personal trial which may be expected to await me, and I hope and pray to be permitted to accomplish something in helping the poor people whose suffering appeal to me so deeply,

and in securing the friendship and confidence of those under whose auspices we must expect to carry on our future work.

Sunday P.M. Jul. 23d.

I am glad now to report that we have enjoyed a quiet sea all the way, so that seven & have not missed a meal, and we hope to reach the Orkneys before morning. I have some 35 letters to send back from there, in reply

to the missives my
showered upon me
plan to mail them fr
Kirkwall, and thus g
one letter for you t
the nurse on the sta
to take back and ma
from New York, to
which will reach yo
first With love to
friends at the room
Yours affectionat
G. C. Rayno

REC'D AUG 21 1916

G. C. Raynolds

N·A·L

S.S. KRISTIANIAFJORD

DEN NORSKE AMERIKALINJE A/S
(THE NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE)

July 26th. 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I sent you a letter from the Orkneys in which I said I planned to send another back to New York, and see which reaches you first. There is this advantage also, that this will tell of our actual arrival at Bergen, tho I believe it is the plan to cable from Bergen. We were detained two days and a half at Kirkwall, so that we do

not reach Bergen till Thursday morning.

We shall be glad to get started on our land journey, and are very thankful for the quick and comfortable voyage.

I want to speak of one thing. While I was in Hartford gifts of surgical instruments were offered me from two different parties, and I requested both to send what they might have to give to

the rooms at Boston, designated as for You, and promised that the cost of transportation would be paid thus. So I would request that such payment be made, from my personal account if you please, and the instruments be kept till circumstances make it possible and desirable to send them to You. It may be well to let Dr. Ishee know if anything comes.

So now I will agai
subscribe myself, with
loving salutations t
all friends

Yours affectio
G. C. Raynol

REC'D SEP 11 1916

G. C. Raynolds 93

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Petrograd, Aug. 5th 1916.

My beloved Dr. Barton,

I am glad and thankful to announce that we are actually in Russia again, personal customs inspection passed and a good sleep after our midnight arrival.

We cabled the safe completion of our atlantic voyage and can now report that the completion of the third week finds us safely ensconced in a hotel hut. The getting our large baggage thru the customs remains for today.

The arrival at Bergen was delayed a little by fog, so that it was 7 P.M. before we started

on the anticipated trip to Christiania, but till 11 o'clock it was light enough to enjoy the beautiful scenery. We had one unique treat. At one point a forest fire was in progress, and for a quarter of a mile up the mountain side, the narrow bed of a winter torrent was ablaze with a cascade of flame! I suppose the most beautiful point of the road was passed in the dark. We reached Stockholm Sat. evening Jul. 30th., and we were obliged to stay till Tues. P.M. to get our washing done. Tues. evening, Aug. 1st. we started for the long trip around the gulf of Bothnia, which the war makes necessary.

All day Wednesday was cold and rainy, and we were hoping and praying for more genial skies the next day, which must be passed largely in the open, in getting from Haparanda in Sweden to Tornea in Russia, and were delighted to find the sun shining as we opened our eyes Thursday morning, and we enjoyed an ideal day for that trying transfer. We were highly favored, got thru the two customs examinations without undue annoyance, telegraphed to Mr. Hallinger, the superintendant of Mr. Gaylord's work here, asking him to secure rooms and meet

us at the station, and started south. In the morning we found that it had been raining hard during the night, so the Lord had given us just that one fair day for the muddy transfer. Heavy baggage was checked thru to Petrograd for leisurely examination here, and we were thankful to get thru the somewhat dreaded examination of passports and hand baggage, half an hour before reaching Petrograd, without difficulty.

At 11.40 P.M. we came into the station here, and as soon as we got onto the platform Mr. Hallinger accosted us, and brought us to the hotel

where he had secured rooms for us, and we all slept soundly till about 9 o'clock this morning, and awake, in good health, and devoutly grateful to have completed this long stage of our journey in safety, with no more customs examinations before us, and the prospect of soon reaching a more genial climate than we have thus far found.

Travelling expenses are somewhat higher than last year, and we try to economize as much as seems to consist with a proper regard for conserving the health and strength which are essential for efficient service.

On the train from Stockholm we found two companies of English Red Cross workers, one of them sent by the Friends' Com., and of these one man is to go to Pan, after a few weeks work in other quarters, and so I hope to have him as an associate the coming winter. He is a pupil of our friend Prof. Rendel Harris.

Later.

At this point I left to see about getting our large baggage thru the customs, and am happy to report that it was effected without any undue annoyance, by the help of our efficient friend, Mr. Hallinger, and the prestige of our Red Cross appointment

I was able to get my checks cashed without the difficulty I experienced last year, as Zimmerman of New York, from whom I purchased them, had taken special pains to arrange it, and these prove to have brought us considerably better rates than gold does.

When it came to purchasing tickets, we found sleeper places all taken for days ahead and so we are obliged to wait here until Friday evening, greatly to our disgust. Three sleeper tickets to Tiflis it is impossible to obtain, and we must do the best we can from Moscow. We propose telegraphing to the Am. Consul in Moscow to secure them at earliest possible date.

I wont weary the censor with a longer letter. We wish we could secure news more satisfactorily, especially from America and about that big explosion at New York. We are pleased with the Russian advance in the Caucasus, and the taking of Baiburt and Erzingan.

With loving greetings to all friends, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

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SEP 9 1916

G. C. Raynolds

Moscow, Aug. 13th '16.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Here is to announce one short step more of our journey completed. We had a pleasant night ride from Petrograd, and found rooms engaged for us at the hotel Metropole, pleasant and fairly seasonable. I will not send this till we know our time of departure. The weather is just a little warmer than at Petrograd, but overcoats are constantly needed, and showers come easily and unexpectedly. — Later Our plans are to leave here Tues. eve. Aug. 15th. We are obliged to go 3d class as 2d class reservations are not obtainable. This involves some sacrifice of comfort but quite a saving in expense, and it is only 70 hours of travel and the same car goes right thru to Tiflis. Love to all friends. Yours affy. G. C. Raynolds.

95

Tiflis Aug. 21st. '16.

My beloved Dr. Barton,

I am most devoutly thankful to be able to announce that we reached this place safely on Sat. P. M. Aug. 19th. The four day from Moscow, 3d. class was tedious and uncomfortable, but we got here, & all now comfortable at the Hotel d'Orient. Dr. Macallum had left for Van a day before, but conditions do not favor our starting in that direction at once. Our first business is to secure rooms & establish ourselves here for the present. We will cable our arrival. The city is much crowded and we are not sure we can find rooms but for living. Many of our Van friends are giving us a warm welcome. Address us c/o U.S. Consul, Tiflis, Russia.

With love to all friends

Yours affectionately

G. L. Raynolds.

REC'D OCT 1 1916

REC'D OCT - 4 1916

Tiflis, August 24th. 1916.

My dear Friends,

A little more than six weeks have passed since we set sail from New York, July 15th. Of the, for me, unprecedently quiet and comfortable voyage across the Atlantic, I have already writen to many of you, and I trust that those letters will make fairly good time in reaching you. I have also posted some other letters by the way, but of the speedy arrival of these I have less confidence. Let me tell you a little of our experiences since leaving Bergen, July 26th. We had hoped for a daylight ride to Christiania, but the fog delayed our making the port, so that it was about 7 P.M. before our train got started, but until eleven o'clock the light was sufficient to enable us to enjoy the beautiful scenery, and get quite a little idea of what those wonderful fjords are, numerous inlets from the sea, penetrating among the mountains, all the way up and down through Norway. After the railroad had passed, for many miles through mountain passes, and when on the one hand we were looking up to the snowy heights, it was hard to believe that the body of water along the shore of which we were passing could be an inlet from the ocean and at sea level. I suppose that the finest part of the scenery was passed after darkness had closed down, and this we regretted. We spent one night in Christiania and then pushed on to Stockholm, where we were obliged to stop two days for laundry work. Then came the long detour around the gulf of Bothnia, for the purpose of avoiding too close an acquaintance with German sub-marines, a long and tedious journey, two nights and a day working toward the Arctic circle, then working across from Sweeden to Finland, involving two more customs' examinations added to the two we had already passed, and then 2½ 4 hours running south again, to reach Petrograd, the fourth evening after leaving Stockholm. The customs' examination which we had most dread- was the one on entering Petrograd, with possibilities of strict search, papers and perhaps books rejected, etc. but I am glad to report that we suffered no undue annoyance, and we were delighted to feel that we had said goodbye to

custom houses,and were in the country which,for the present,we are to consider our home.

We can not find words sufficiently to express our gratitude to our kind friends Mr.and Mrs.Hallinger and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory,Christian workers in connection with "The Lighthouse",who seem never more delighted than when ministering to the help of passing friends,and so Mr.Hallenger met us at the depot,and took us to the rooms which he had engaged for us at the"Select Hotel."

The railroads are so crowded that it is very difficult to secure places and we were obliged to wait a week before we could go on to Moscow,and when we got that far,it was represented as hopeless to get second class places for Tiflis,and so we took third class tickets,expecting that,tho the sleeping berths were hard boards,yet we should have closed compartments under our control,but we were disappointed to find that we were in an"open"car,i.e.that the compartments could not be closed,and all the passing was right thru,or between our seats,and we had often to contend strongly for the possession of what we had paid for,and there was no privacy,so that we could not undress all the four nights,and our understanding that we could hire beds to soften the boards on which we lay proved a mistake. Fortunately we had invested in a few good thick blankets at Petrograd,and for myself,with such a blanket four double under me,and putting on my bath robe over my coat,and my shawl and overcoat over me,I was fairly comfortable,and the last two nights were so warm that some of the covering could be dispensed with. But our associates found blankets coming short,and when the children were provided for,nothing remained to molify the hardness of the sleeping shelves. The children afforded some variety by rolling out of bed,but even a tumble from the topshelf was not remembered in the morning. But at last the weary days were passed and we reached Tiflis and found accommodations in a comfortable hotel.

There are a good many of our people here,but not so many as in Erivan and some other places, Just at present circumstances do not favor our moving on to Van,as we had hoped,but the present outlook favors our settling,for the present,st Erivan,to do whatever form of relief work may seem possible and necessary. As an address,I would now give "c/o U.S.Consulate,Tiflis,

Russia." It is going to be no small trial to have correspondence with our friends so delayed and uncertain, but that is one of the things which we must endure, with what grace we can muster. We feel a large measure of confidence that our coming here is the Lord's leading, and we commit ourselves to Him to use us as may seem best to Him, for the relief of suffering, and the advancement of His Kingdom. We are content and more than content to be here.

With love and best wishes for all to whom this letter may come, I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I send this letter to your address, not knowing how soon it is likely to reach Boston. If you think it worth while to send it out to my friends, multigraphed, according to the list of addresses which I have left at the rooms, you may charge the expense to my account.

G. C. Raynolds

Tiflis Aug. 24, 1916.

10 copies

COPY. Post card dated "Tiflis, Russia, Aug 25, 1916.

Dear Mr Hommer,-

I write to say that we have reached this city in safety, as I hope you already know. You probably know that circumstances do not permit of our going at once to Van, and so I ask you to have the address of my Outlook, and of my letters changed to c/o U. S. Consulate, Tiflis, Russia. I am sending a general letter for friends, which, if it reaches you and should be sent out to my friends, would give them this changed address. Deprivation of American periodicals and letters from friends will be one of the chief trials we may have to endure. We are glad and thankful to be here, and will do all we can to alleviate the sad condition of the people we have come to help.

With love to friends, I remain Yours most sincerely (Signed) George C. Raynolds."

Tiflis. Aug 25, 1916

RECD NOV 1 1916

Tiflis, Russia, Aug. 26th. 1916,

Dear Dr. Barton,

We have already announced our safe arrival. Dr. Maccallum and Mr. Gracey are now here and they suggest our going to Erivan for the winter as we shall there be nearer the people who are in need, and can better understand conditions at Van, and perhaps soon go the

They say that, by the help of Lord Bryce and the British Ambassador, they were able to procure papers from very high Russian Officials, which have been of immense help to them, and it seems extremely important that we also have papers of this sort, and I write in behalf of my associates, to ask that an effort be made to secure instructions from the State Departmentat Washington to the U.S. Ambassador at Petrograd, by means of which we can obtain similar indorsement for ourselves, from the Russian Government, and I remain

Yours most sincerely G. C Raynolds

RECD OCT -9 1916

Tiflis,Russia,Sep.2nd. 1916.

My dear Dr.Barton,

You see that we are still in Tiflis,just completing our second week here. The question of residence was the thing to be first settled. We first looked about for rooms to rent here,but found them exceedingly difficult to secure,and when Dr.Macallum and Mr.Gracey returned,they suggested that Erivamn might be a better place for residence,nearer to Van and to the refugee work which we want to do,and that rooms would be more easily found there,and so Messrs.Yarrow and Maynard went down there and succeeded in finding and engaging rooms there,but unfurnished. So we must furnish and fit up the rooms and this is taking considerable time. They found that bedsteads and beds could be obtained there,and engaged them,but hardly anything else could be secured in that city. So all other things have to be purchased here. Transportation is difficult,but we hope to send things down by wagon.

This delay is not unprofitable,as it gives us an opportunity to get acquainted with officials and others here,which will be of help to us in our future work. Considerable entertaining is considered as indispensible to success in managing our work,and this makes necessary a style of living somewhat different from what we would naturally adopt for our own choice. So last evening,here at the hotel,we invited several official and other friends, considering it chargable to Relief work,and probably a good investment for the future of that work. All the officials whom we have met thus far have been very kind and appreciative of our help. One gentleman now holding a prominent position here,for the conquored provinces,was formerly a consul at Van and he and his family were quite intimate with us there. The Russian Government has assumed a very generous policy for helping suffering refugeees. Consequently,while there is a good deal of suffering which remains for us to assist in relieving now,the major part of our funds may be kept for reestablishing them in their old homes,next spring.

We are finding a good many of our people here,some of them sufficiently

established to care for themselves, but others in great need of help in obtaining means for earning their support. In Erivan there are many more of our people, and there we shall be so near to Van that we can know how affairs are going there. We are now assured that matters are getting so settled that we may hope to be able to visit the place soon, and perhaps I, at least may be able to spend the winter there. We have permission to go and other questions must be settled later.

Our Armenian people from Turkey are very appreciative of what we have done for them, in the past, and I inclose two cuttings from the Van dosp, a paper formerly published in Van, now transferred here, which I think you will be interested to see, and possibly Dr. Strong may think it wise to have them translated, in whole or in part, for use in the Herald.

We are hoping to start for Erivan Monday or Tuesday of next week.

With love to my friends at the Rooms and elsewhere, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Tiflis

Sept. 2, 1916.

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RECD OCT -9 1916

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ՀԱՏԸ 10 Կ. **ԵԱԲԱԹԱԹԵՐԹ** ՀԱՏԸ 10 Կ.

ԼՈՅՍ Է ՏԵՍՆՈՒՄ ԿԻՐԱԿԻ ՕՐԵՐԸ

Բաժնեգինը—Ռուսաստանում տարեկան 4 ր., կէս տարուան՝ 2 ր. 50 կոպ., եռամսեան՝ 40 կոպ., հատը՝ 10 կոպէկ։

Արտասահմանում տարեկան 15 ֆր.՝ կէս տարուան 8 ֆր.։

Յայտարարութիւնների իւրաքանչիւր տողը տրժէ ա. եր. 20 կ. վերջինում՝ 10կ.

«Վան-Տոսպ»-ին վերաբերեալ նամակները, հեռագիրները և դրամը պէտք է ուղարկել միմիայն խմբագրութեան հասցէով։

Խմբագրութեան հասցէն՝ Тифлисъ Головинск. пр. № 41. Редакція арм. журнала ВАН-ТОСП կամ Rédaction, du Journal Arménien „VAN-TOSP“. Russie, Tiflis, Golovinski pr. № 41.

Խմբագրատունը բաց է ամեն օր ժամը 1—3. բացի կիրակի և տօն օրերից։

ՀԵՌԱԽՕՍ № 16—90

Ա. ՏԱՐԻ — 1916 ՅՈՒԼԻՍԻ 31, ԿԻՐԱԿԻ — № 36

ԲՈՎԱՆԴԱԿՈՒԹԻՒՆ

Բարի վերադարձը.—Խմբ.։ Գործունէութեան նոր ուղի.—Նէմօ։ Թիֆլիսի փախստականական որբանոցները—Ա. Մկրտիչեան։ Վանի Քաղաքամէջի ապրիլեան կռիւները.—Ս. Շալճեան։ Տաճկահայ ուսուցչական միութիւնը Երևանի մէջ.—Մ. Վանէն։ Ներքին տեսութիւն։ Վարագը աւերակների միջից (Թղթակց.).—Հայկ Աճէմեան։ Նամակ խմբագրութեան։ Միամիտի մը արկածները (Ֆէլիեատոն).—Ամբակում։ Բերոզովկայի հայ գերիների ցուցակը։ Շաբաթական լուրեր։

ԲԱՐԻ ՎԵՐԱԴԱՐՁ

Ամերիկեան Պօրտ Ընկերութիւնը անցեալ դարու սկիզբներից մուտք գործելով Թուրքիա, իր մեղուաջան աշխատութեամբ, յարատև և տոկուն ջանքերով կարողացաւ իր կրօնա-կուլտուրական գործունէութեան ցանցերը տարածել Թուրքիոյ ամեն կենտրոններում և անկիւններում։ Մանաւորապէս հայկական կեանքում—Պոլսից մինչև Կիլիկիա, Փոքր Հայքից մինչև Հայաստանի ամենախուլ անկիւնները, այդ ընկերութիւնը իր կուլտուրական-մարդասիրական գործունէութեամբ կատարել է խոշոր, գնահատելի դեր։ Նրանց գոլէջները Պոլսում, Խարբերդում, Այնթապում և Մարզուանում, նրանց բազմաթիւ դպրոցները, որբանոցները, հիւանդանոցները, արհեստանոցները զանազան քաղաքներում և գիւղերում, պէտք է բարձրաձայն խոստովանել, որ շատ կարևոր ծառայութիւն են մատուցել հայ ժողովուրդին։ Մանաւանդ 90-ական թուերի հայկական ջարդերից յետոյ առանձին թափ է ստանում Պօրտի գործունէութիւնը մեր կեանքում, վերջին 20-ամեայ շրջանում ամերիկեան այդ կազմակերպութեան կրօնական սահմանափակ միսսիան ընդգրկում է աւելի լայն ուղի կուլտուրա-տնտեսական գործունէութեան։ Համիդեան ջարդերով փողոցներում թափուած հազարաւոր անոք որբերը հաւաքուեցին նրա հովանաւորութեան տակ բացուած որբանոցներում, ուր նրանց տրուեց հաց, ուսում և արհեստ. տասնեակ հազարաւոր ընդանիքներ ստացան նրանից նպաստ, գործ և փոխատուութիւն։ Նրա կողքին երևան եկաւ Գերմանօ-հայկական Հիլֆսբունդը, ինչպէս նաև կաթոլիկ զանազան Կարգեր և Միութիւնները կարճ ժամանակ միայն կարողացան գործել, այն էլ շատ անձուկ ծրագրով, մինչդեռ Պօրտի բազմաթիւ մասնաճիւղերը իրենց բազմամեայ յամառ գործունէութեան

[illegible] փորձերով սպառազինուած՝ աւելի հաս-
[illegible] գետին պատրաստեցին իրենց համար,
յաջողել[illegible] աստիճանաբար հեռացնել մինչ այդ
իրենց շուրջ [illegible]նուց մնացած և կրօնական ըմբռ-
նումներից բղխող անվստահութիւնն և դավա-
կրանքը։

Թէ ինչ սրտագին ծառայութիւն է ուզեցել
անել ամերիկեան միսիոնարութիւնը հայկական
ներկայ կոտորածների ժամանակ, դա դեռ մշու-
շի մէջ է, յայտնի կը դառնայ պատերազմը վեր-
ջանալուց յետոյ. սակայն մինչև այժմ արտա-
սահմանեան մամուլի մէջ երևցած հատուկոտոր
տեղեկութիւններն էլ այդ մասին մեզ բաւական
գաղափար տուել են։

Այդ ընկերութեան գործունէութիւնը Վա-
նում, որ շուտով լրացնելու է յիսնամեայ մի
շրջան, եղել է աւելի փայլուն և գնահատելի.
ինչ որ միւս մասնաճիւղերը արել են զանազան
հայաբնակ կենտրոններում, աւելի մեծ չափով
արել է Վանի մասնաճիւղը վերջին 20-ամեայ
շրջանում։

Վանի հայութիւնը առանց երախտագիտա-
կան զգացումի չի կարող յիշել 96-ի հայկական
ջարդերին յաջորդող օրերը. չի կարող մոռանալ
ամերիկեան դպրոցների, որբանոցների, արհես-
տանոցների, հիւանդանոցների արդիւնքները։ Մա-
նաւանդ չի մոռանալ նա նոյն միսիոնարութեան
կատարած մարդասիրական դերը Վանի ինքնա-
պաշտպանութեան կռուի ընթացքում։ Բժիշկ
Ըշբը՝ ներկայացուցիչ նոյն միսիային, մնալով չե-
զոք պետութեան քաղաքացու ունեցած իրա-
ւունքի և պարտականութեան սահմանում, մեր-
ժեց թիւրք կառավարութեան առաջարկած զին-
ւորական պաշտպանութիւնը, որ լոկ պատրուակ
էր հայերի ընդդիմութիւնը անզօրացնելու հա-
մար, ամբողջ ամերիկեան շրջանակը դրաւ հայ
ժողովրդի տրամադրութեան տակ, ուր ապաս-
տանեցան հազարաւորները, ինքը, ամբողջ միսիո-
նարները և միսիոնարուհիները. հիւանդանոցի
ծառայողները իրենց կազմակերպած Կարմիր
խաչով, հիւանդանոցով, դեղարանով փրկարար
դեր կատարեցին միալար կռուի ընթացքում։
Մենք տեսնում ենք նոյն միսիոնարութիւնը
աւելի սրտառուչ մի մոմենտում, յուլիսեան
գաղթի ճամբի վրայ մենք տեսնում ենք վան
պուրականցի հայի հետ նաև ամերիկացի միսիո-
նարները, որոնք մեզ պէս, մեզ հետ փախչում
էին թիւրքական գազան ոխակալութիւնից ճո-
ղոպղելու համար, այո նրանք էլ մեզ հետ տե-
ղահան եղան, թողնելով հարիւրհազարնոց արժող
շարժական և անշարժ հարստութիւններ թիւր-
քերի ձեռքում։

Ահա այդ մեր ամերիկացի գաղթականներն
են, որ այսօր վանեցի գաղթականի վերադարձը
տեսնելով, շտապում են միանալու մեզ, միասին
վերսկսելու մեր հայրենիքի շինարարական աշ-
խատանքը։

Ահա այդ գաղափարով ոգևորուած Վանի
միսիոնարութեան աւագագոյն անդամը՝ ծերու-
նի Դր. Ռէյնոլդս և Վանի Ամերիկեան դպրոցի
վերատեսուչ Մր. Եարօն ճամբայ են ելած և շու-
տով Վան պիտի մտնեն իրենց անվտանգ և բե-
ղուն աշխատանքը վերսկսելու։

Մասնաւորապէս վասպուրականի հայութիւն
յարգանքի և երախտագիտութեան զգացումն
ողջունում է Դոկ. Ռէյնոլդսի և Մր. Եարօյի վերա-
դարձը դէպի մեր հայրենիքը, ուր նրանք, մեզ չա-
ջերմ հաւատացող մեր նոր վերականգնումին
բաղմապատկուած ջանքերով պիտի վերսկսի
իրենց մարդասիրական գործը, և իրենց գոր-
ծունեան աջակցութեամբ պիտի օգնեն մեզ, մեր
հայրենիքի վերաշինութեան գործում։

Բարի վերադարձ, յարգելի փախստականներ։

ԳՈՐԾՈՒՆԷՈՒԹԵԱՆ ՆՈՐ ՈՒՂԻ

Երբէք առողջութիւնը այնքան թանկագին
թուիր, քան երբ մարդը, ծանրապէս հիւանդացա
մահուան վտանգին տակ կզգայ ինքզինք։ Այն ատ
է որ ամեն բանի յանձնառու կըլլայ, ամեն բան
փորձէ, ամեն ջանք ի գործ կը դնէ իր գոյութիւ
պահպանելու, իր առողջութիւնը վերստանալու համա

Այդպէս է դրութիւնը ներկայիս Կովկասահայ
թեան համար։

Թիւրքահայ ահագին զանգուածը բնաջնջուած
գրեթէ, թողնելով միայն չնչին բեկորներ, և Կովկաս
հայութեան է մնացեր հայ ազգութեան ներկայացու
չութիւնը երկրագունդի վրայ։ Ռուսահայութիւնը
որ տասնեակ տարիներէ ի վեր իր ազգային իտէալները

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րի դրամները պիտի հաւասարեցնէին և հայկական թագաւորութեան փոխարէն պիտի ստեղծէին հանրապետական կառավարութիւն։ Այս բոլորի հետ հնչակեանները կողմնակից էին հապճեպ շարժումներու, ցուցարարական գործունէութեան. Վանի մէջ անոնք ունէին փախստական ռուսահայերու խումբեր, ղեկավարութեամբ վառվռուն Մարտիկի։ Անոնց գիշերային մէկ հանդիպումն էր թիւրք պահակախմբին, որ աշդանշանը տուաւ 96-ի Վանի կոտորածին։

Բայց հնչակեանները Վանի մէջ չունեցան երբէք այն մեծ ազդեցութիւնը, որ ունեցած են Կարնոյ, Պոլսոյ, Կիլիկիոյ և ուրիշ հայաբնակ վայրերու մէջ։ Փոքրթուգալեանի վարժապետանոցի դաստիարակած սերունդը որոշ համոզումներ ունէր, Արմենականութիւնը գրաւած էր հրապարակը, ծծած ժողովրդի ուժերը, իսկ նորեկներուն կը մնար բաւարարուիլ բացառութիւններով, կամ երկարատև ջանքերով նոր հոսանք ստեղծել ժողովուրդի մէջ։ Իսկ հնչակեաններ ոչ 96 էն առաջ և ոչ մանաւանդ անկէ յետոյ չունեցան մեծ ծաւալ Վանի մէջ։ 96-էն յետոյ՝ որուն զոհ գնաց Մարտիկը իր խումբովը՝ հնչակեանութիւնը անբուժելի կերպով թուլցաւ։ Սարսափած համատարած կոտորածներէն՝ կուսակցութիւնը ձեռք քաշած էր ցուցարարական գործունէութենէ, նաև անմարսելի «սոցիալիզմ»ը պառակտումներ առաջ բերած էր կուսակցութեան մէջ, անջատելով անկէ խոշոր հատուած մը, «Վերակազմեալ Հնչակեան» անուան տակ։ Այդ հատուածը երբէք գոյութիւն չունեցաւ Վանի մէջ, մնացին միայն հին հնչակեանները, շատ սահմանափակ ազդեցութեամբ և սակաւաթիւ հետևորդներով, մօտաւորապէս հոգի, ամենաշատ միջոցին։

96-էն յետոյ Հնչակեանութիւնն ալ, ինչպէս Արմենականութիւնը, հալածանքի ենթարկուած էր Դաշնակցութեան կողմէ, բայց մինակ այդ հալածանքը չէր կուսակցութեան յետամնացութեան պատճառը. մեծա- [illegible] անոնց նեղուն նեղնոյնանուցած են կենդանի և մահաբեր անհամերաշխութիւնը։

Հնչակեանութիւնն ալ չկրցաւ ստեղծել լաւագոյն և ուժեղ քաղաքական հոսանք մը։ Նա սկիզբէն իսկ բռնեց հակա-իթթիհատական դիրք, բայց չունեցաւ նպատակայարմար տակտիկա։ Համերաշխելով իթթիլաֆականներու նման կասկածելի որակով կուսակցութեան մը հետ և մասնակցելով անոր դաւադրական ձեռնարկներուն, Հնչակեանութիւնը կը նետուէր անօգուտ արկածախնդրութեան մը մէջ, որմէ վնաս միայն առաջ կրնար գալ իրեն և հայ ժողովուրդին համար, ինչպէս որ եկաւ ալ։ Թողնենք որ Հնչակեանութիւնը իր տկարացած և սահմանափակ վիճակովը չէր կարող սեպհական հոսանք ստեղծել տաճկահայ կեանքին մէջ, իր դրոշմը դնել անոր վրայ. անոր ալ կը պակսէր ուժեղ կեդրոն մը և սերտ միութիւն մասնաճիւղերուն հետ։ Անոնք չունէին նոյն իսկ սեպհական թերթ մը Պոլսոյ մէջ, իսկ «Հնչակ»ը կը հրատարակուէր 5-6 ամիսն անգամ մը։

Վանի մէջ հնչակեանները ունէին «Մարտիկ» անունով գրադարան-ընթերցարան մը։ Վերջին կռիւներուն անոնք տուին մի քանի տասնեակ զինուորներ։

Վանի հնչակեաններու երկու բաւական խոստմնալից ուժեր, վանեցի Աբրահամ Բրուտեան և Արտաշէս Սօլախեան, ինչպէս նաև ռուսահայերուն բաւական ծանօթ «Ասօ»-ն (Տիգրան Օտեան) մի քանի ընկերներու հետ զոհ գնացին հնչակեաններու հանդէպ իթթիհատական կառավարութեան յարուցած հալածանքին։ Վերջին կռուէն ամիսներ առաջ բանտարկուած՝ անոնք կռուի ընթացքին անխնայ կոտորուեցան միւս բանտարկեալներու հետ, մեծ ցաւ պատճառելով բոլոր վանեցիներուն, անխտիր։

Վերջին տարիները Վանի հնչակեանները միշտ ընդդիմադրի դերի մէջ եղան Դաշնակցութեան հանդէպ և գրեթէ միշտ համերաշխ գործեցին ռամկավարներուն հետ։

Մ. Արծրունի

ԸՆԹԵՐՑՈՂԻ ՆԿԱՏՈՂՈՒԹԻՒՆՆԵՐ

Հետևած եմ միշտ Կովկասեան քանի մը թերթերու համերաշխութեան մասին գրուած յօդուածներուն, և առհասարակ այն տպաւորութիւնն ունեցած եմ, որ համերաշխութեան համար և իրարու դէմ գրուած յօդուածներու մէջ ատելութեան, թշնամական ոգի մը կայ։ Շատ յօդուածներ կարդացած ատեն մարդ կը խորհի թէ հակառակորդ անձեր կամ խմբակցութիւնները այդ պահուն եթէ իրարու հանդիպէին, անպատճառ իրարու գլուխը պիտի ջարդէին. և՝ դժբախտաբար՝ այս ենթադրութեան իրական պատկերները կը տեսնուին և տեսնուած են յաճախակի հայ կեանքի մէջ, և մենք ալ

Ամերիկեան Միսիոնարութիւնը եղաւ բարի, հաւատարիմ բարեկամ թշուառ տաճկահայութեան։

Մեզ հայերուս մասին բաւական խօսած են օտարները, խօսած են շատ աննպաստ, զզուանքով և արհամարհանքով լեցուն խօսքեր. եղած են ուրիշներ ալ, որ գնահատած են մեզ, կարեկից եղած են մեր թշուառութիւններուն և յաճախ մեր հասցէին ուղղած են խանդավառ հիացման արտայայտութիւններ, բայց Ամերիկեան Միսիոնարներու բարեկամութիւնը եղած է աւելի դրական, մեթոտաւոր և յարատև, մօր մը խնամքին պէս։ Անոնք հեռուէն չէ որ սիրած են մեզ բանաստեղծի քմահաճոյքներով, այլ ապրելով մեր մէջ, քնանալով մեր ծխոտ տանիքներու տակ, ականատես ըլլալով դարաւոր ստրկութենէ և անմշակութենէ գըռեհկացած, ստորացած մեր բարքերուն, տեսնելով մեր ներքին կեանքը բոլորովին քօղամերկ, իր առաւելութիւններով և զզուելի տգեղութիւններովը և այդ բոլորի հակառակ՝ անոնք շարունակած են քրիստոնէական սիրով սիրել մեզ, օտարաբնակ, օտարացեղ, օտարախօս, աննշան մի ժողովուրդ, աշխատիլ մեզ համար, զոհել իրենց ժամանակը, հանգստութիւնը, յաճախ կեանքը, մոռնալ իրենց հայրենիքը, նոյնանալ մեզ, կիսակիրթ արևելքցիներուս հետ, առանց գարշանք ըզգալու և արհամարհանքի, ինչպէս սովորական է արևմուտքցիին, նման պարագաներու մէջ։ Քանիներ կան, կին ու տղամարդ, որ՝ իբրև միսիոնար՝ ապրած և գործած են տասնեակ տարիներով մեծ ու փոքր քաղաքներու մէջ, տաճկաստանի մէկ ծայրէն միւսը և ի վերջոյ գերեզման իջած են նոյն այդ հողին մէջ, իրենց հայրենիքէն շատ հեռու։ Հայ ժողովուրդը անոնց մասին ունի շատ սիրելի յիշողութիւններ և ինքզինք միշտ երախտապարտ կ՚զգայ անոնց հանդէպ։

Վերջին ահռելի դժբախտութեան միջոցին, որ պայթեց տաճկահայութեան գլխին, նորէն իրենց դերին մէջն էին միսիոնարները։ Կարնէն, Պիթլիսէն և ուրիշ վայրերէն կրնանք դատել թէ ինչ գերմարդկային ճիգեր թափած են անոնք տաճկահայերու կոտորածը արգիլելու կամ անոնց թշուառութիւնը մեղմացնելու համար։ Վանի մէջ տեսանք թէ ինչքան սիրալիր կերպով անոնք իրենց դռները բացին ժողովրդին առջև, օրհասական բոպէին անոր կեանքը փրկելու գերագոյն փորձ մ՚ընելու համար, ինչպէս կը խանդավառուէին անոնք հայերու յաջողութիւններէն, ինչ ջերմեռանդութեամբ կ՚աղօթէին հայերու յաղթանակին համար... մինչ անդին՝ Եւրոպայի մէջ՝ իրենց ալեհեր վէթերանը, տօքթ. Բէյնօլդս, իր հանգանակութիւնը կը շարունակէր, բարձրագոյն գօլէճ մը բանալու համար Վանի մէջ, զոր իր հայրենիքը կը կոչէր և ուր Թայդուիլ կը փափաքէր։

Երբ տաճկահայ բազմահազար գաղթականութիւնը Կովկաս թափուեցաւ, Ամերիկայի մարդասէրները չը մոռցան զայն իր թշուառութեան մէջ. իսկոյն հանգանակեցին խոշոր գումարներ և յատուկ պատուիրակութեան մը յանձնելով Կովկաս խրկեցին։ Եկան անոնք և լուռ ու մունջ սկսեցին եռանդուն և արդիւնաւոր գործի, հազիւ մէկ երկու գործակիցներով։ Երբ սկսաւ փախստականներու վերադարձը դէպի հայրենիք, տօքթ. Ուիլսըն, Մէքքալըմ և ընկերները անմիջապէս իրենց ուշադրութիւնը այն կողմը դարձուցին և՝ առանց հարահրոցի՝ գործի սկսան։ Պարսկաստանէն եղներ գնելով երկիրը մտցուցին և սկսան բաժնել գիւղացիութեան, կապելու համար հայ ազգի արմատը իր կենսատու հողին հետ, և՝ ինչպէս կը հաղորդեն Վանէն՝ մինչև այսօր անոնք հաղարէ աւելի լծկան, հարիւրի մօտ կովեր, սերմացու ևն բաժնած են Հայոց Ձոր գաւառին մէջ, զոր անոնք իրենց գործունէութեան դաշտ ընտրած են։ Գարնան վերադարձը աւետող ծիծեռնակներու պէս, Ամերիկեան Միսիոնարութիւնը նորէն գործի վրայ է, և իր ներկայութիւնը, հայրենի համատարած աւերակներու մէջ, մեզ կը յիշեցնէ քսան տարի առաջուան իրենց կատարած արդիւնաւոր դերը հայութեան վերականգնումին համար, որ և իրականացաւ, հակառակ համիտեան բռնակալութեան չարախնդ ակնկալութեան և ստեղծած արիւնոտ միջոցներուն։ Այժմ անկումը աւելի սոսկալի է և վնասութիւնը անհամեմատ աւելի մեծ, բայց և այդ պատճառով մեր հին և հաւատարիմ բարեկամներու կատարած օգնութիւնը աւելի ևս գնահատելի է և արժանի շնորհակալութեան։ Հայ ժողովուրդը ընդհանրապէս և վասպուրականցին մասնաւորապէս՝ չպիտի մոռնան իրենց նոր բարեկամներու հետ նաև իրենց հին և աննենգ բարեկամները, որ իրենց ուրախութիւնն ու տառապանքը կիսած են երկար տարիներով, և անոնց համար պիտի յատկացնեն երախտագիտութեան տաք անկիւն մը իրենց սրտին մէջ։

Նէմ՚օ

ՀԱԻԱՏԱՐԻՄ ԲԱՐԵԿԱՄՆԵՐ

Երբ ասկէ քսան տարի առաջ, 1896ին, տեղի ունեցաւ Վանի առաջին մեծ կոտորածը, Ջարդէն վերապրածները մատնուեցան աներևակայելի յուսահատութեան։ Բոլորը անկարելի կը համարէին այլ ևս ապրիլ այն երկրին մէջ, որ թրջուած էր իրենց հարազատներու արիւնովը, բոլորը ծայրայեղօրէն յոռետես էին թէ կարելի պիտի ըլլար վերաշինել համատարած աւերակները, փոխարինել կորսուած հարստութիւնը, լեցնել մեռածներու թողած պարապը և նոր կեանք վերսկսիլ։ Այդ սարսափելի անկումին մէջ, երբ ոչ մէկ կար մեզ բարեկամ, մեզ անկեղծ աջակից, Ամերիկեան Միսիոնարութիւնը մեծ եռանդով գործի ըսկսաւ։ Դրեցին Ամերիկայի և Եւրոպայի թերթերուն, նկարագրեցին հայերու թշուառութիւնը, տեղական կեանքէն լուսանկարներ խրկեցին, կոչեր ուղղեցին անհատներու և բարենպատակ մարմիններու և դրամ խնդրեցին, ինչպէս կըսեն, «աւուր հացի» կարօտ մնացած հայերու համար։ Դրամները սկսան գալ առատօրէն և Միսիոնարներու փութկոտ ջանքերով տարածուիլ ժողովուրդին մէջ։ Զեռնարկեցին մանածի և կտաւաշինութեան գործի. երբեմի բարեկեցիկ ընտանիքներու տուներէն սկսած մինչև ամենախոնարհ խրճիթներու մէջ սկսան ճռալ նեղ օրերու ապաւէն ճախարակները և մանել բամբակի թելեր, որոնք կը գնուէին Միսիոնարութեան կողմէ, որ այդ կերպով թէ օրապահիկ մը հայթայթած, թէ դիմացինի մէջ ծուլութեան ունակութիւններու ծնունդ չառնելուն նպաստած և թէ գոյացած արդիւնքովը նպաստի միջոցները ընդարձակած կըլլար։ Այն ընտանիքներու, որոնք հնարաւորութիւն չունէին աշխատելու, կուտային ամենօրեայ հացի բաժին, ատկէ զատ՝ անոնք հիմնեցին շայախի և ուրիշ կտաւեղէններու գործարաններ, բացին ընդարձակ որբանոցներ, ահագին թուով՝ որբերու համար, գիւղացիներուն տուին լծկան և սերմեր, վերջապէս դարձան լքուած հայութեան մէջ սփոփանքի, քաջալերութեան վառարան, ուժ տուին, ձեռք տուին, հայութիւնը իր սոսկալի անկումէն բարձրացնելու համար և մնացին անոր հետ, միշտ, թէ իր թշուառութեան և թէ ուրախութեան օրերուն մէջ։

REC'D OCT 25 1916

Erivan, Sep. 9th. 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton,

This is to report the completion of one more stage of our long journey. Last Monday evening the Yarow family left Tiflis, having secured permission to take with them the baggage which we had brought from America, and several boxes of things which we had purchased there for furnishing the house here. We wished to purchase some other things to give out to the people here, and so the Maynards and I waited till Wed. evening before starting. In many respects this last stage of the journey is the hardest of the whole. The train service on this branch is very inadequate, only one car for first and second class passaengers, no place cards sold, the only way to secure a compartment, or berth is by presents given thru someone having influence with the conductor. The rush and push and crowd at the depot is beyond imagination, and when one, after all this crowding, actually gets possession of his compartment, which the conductor, on account of his present, has sent a soldier to guard he feels mean to enjoy so much better quarters than the crowd, who are standing all night in the passages. Our train left Tiflis at Midnight, and reached Erivan at 10 P.M. the next night. The depot is some distance from the town, and Mr. Yarrow had promised to be there with carriages to take us to the house, but to my surprise, I found that some 25 of our Van people had come down to greet us, and one party of friends hurried me to their carriage, while others looked after the baggage, and the rest of the party. When we reached the house, we found a table all set and loaded with fruit, which our Van friends had prepared assuring and emphasising the welcome which was writen on every face and expressed on every tongue. It was all a delightful surprise, and the familiar faces about the board, and all the words of cheer spoken, united to make me feel as if I were really "at home" once more. Joy and sorrow were mingled in every heart, as we looked into eachother's faces, and thought of the great gaps which had been opened in every household, and all were ready to join with Mr. Yarrow, as he lead us, in thanksgiving and supplication to

the Father of all mercies.

And so the families have reached their winter resting place.and we are all devoutly thankful for the kindness which has attended us all the way. The house which we have rented is a fine,comfortable one commanding a fine view of Mt.Ararat,and both air and water seem promising. It seems as if the whole population of Van were here,and a succession of callers keep us busy from morning to night. The tales of sorrow which come to our ears are terrible. A friend,a prominent man of Van,has just been in who tells of seeing his whole family,except one boy,carried away by the river on that dreadful retreat. It is seldom that one comes,who can report his family unbroken. And the suffering is by no means at an end. Comparatively few are able to find work,and the stipend which the Russian Govt.so generously provides,thousands of dollars in the aggregate,affords but about 33 cents a day to each individual,while prices have gone way up,and it is certain that we shall be obliged to do a good deal in the way of daily help to keep people alive for receiving the help we are hoping to give,in the spring,to reestablish them in their ruined homes. So we seem likely to find our hands full all the time,partly here,and partly at Van itself,whither I hope to start in a very few days,with the hope of spending the winter in Van. Probably Mr.Yarrow will go with me to stay a month or so,at least I hope that I shall find some letters and periodicals at Van,when I reach that place.

With warm love to yourself and my other friends,I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Erwan Sept. 9, 1916.

E. S. McC.

8 Copies

E. S. McC.

10 Copies

Dr R. Chambers
Rigg circle
H.
Missy Home
Dr Usher
Miss Gillman
Tues Depot
Hartford circle
Oberlin "
Miss Yarrow
Miss Lena Farnham
Mr Stapleton
Ransoms
Mrs Stapleton

RECD NOV 6 1916

Erivan, Sep. 27th. 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton.

Let me begin by saying that I am sending to you four oil paintings, the work of Mr. Hohanes Baghdasarian, a brother of Pastor Marderos Baghdasarian, of the Armenian church in Boston. I am sending by the hand of a Van Armenian named Anooshavan Der Marderosian, who is on his way to return to America after a year or two here. He begs me to mention the fact that he sent some money thru the Board which has not reached its destination, and to ask that all possible effort be made to find out what has become of it. My objects in sending the pictures are first to secure, if possible, means for the artist and his family to live, and secondly in the hope that they may be so used as to increase interest in the work here. The view is almost exactly the one which is constantly before us, from the windows of our house here, and the pictures are fully true to life. I suggest that his brother be informed of the coming of the paintings, so that he may have a chance to help in disposing of them.

I think that, when I last wrote, I was expecting soon to start for Van, but the information we have since recieved as to conditions there has led us to postpone the trip indefinitely. We learn that very few of the city people have returned, and those mostly without their families, and there is no likelyhood of many being there this winter, so that there seems nothing in particular to accomplish by going, more than an Armenian agent whomwe are sending can do, He can look after the care of the few buildings remaining, and there seems little hope that our going would protect them from destruction, in case another retreat were to take place. The roads too are reportrd not very safe, and on the whole it seems wiser not to attempt even a visit just now.

We have been hoping that Dr. Macallum would make us a visit, so that we might consult about the situation in general and about the method by which we had best carry on the work, but he writes that it seems necessary

for him to remain at the consulate for the present, and so it is decided that Mr. Yarrow and Mr. Maynard shall go up to Tiflis to talk over the whole situation with him. Our judgement at present is that it is essential to give considerable assistance to the people here and thruout the Caucassus to enable them to get thru the winter, tho the hope had been to retain most of the funds in hand to use later to reinstate the people in their homes, but to be reinstated they must be kept alive the coming winter, and this seems to demand much more help than they are getting from the Government. Here in Erivan we have begun a little work for women in the way of spinning wool and knitting stockings, and contemplate soon beginning the making of clothing. It appears that the refugees in Alexandropol and other outlying districts are even worse off than those here, and we are considering the establishing of relief centres in some of these places also. But as this policy is different from the one which has been pursued, it seems very necessary to have a consultation.

We are recieving very few letters from America, but Mr. Maynard's Outlook is coming pretty satisfactorily, but mine has not appeared. I wonder if Mr. Wesmer sent the order for changing the address. It is best now to have my mail sent to c/o American Consulate, Tiflis, Russia. I hope that we shall get the Missionary Herald soon.

With hearty greetings to all friends, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Ervan

Sept. 27, 1916.

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CONOV 11 1916

Erivan, Oct. 10th. 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton,

We have had a pleasant visit from Dr. Macallum, as very likely he may have writen. He felt quite strongly that a short visit, at least, should be made to Van, and so Mr. Yarrow started yesterday for that purpose. Mr. Backhouse, an English worker, has gone with him.

B. Hohanes Puznuni, one of the three students whom we sent to Harpoot four years since, to take the theological course, has just returned, having almost miraculously escaped, by the help of the Dersim Koords, to Erzingan and so on to Erzroom and here. He is very anxious to engage in evangelistic work, and such work is greatly needed among the refugees, both our Protestant people, who are here deprived, to a large extent, of their usual spiritual shepherding, and also among non Protestants, who are peculiarly open now to receiving spiritual suggestions. It occurs to us that the Board might well consider this a part of its interrupted work, which it would be glad to resume, tho in different surroundings from those formerly existing. The cost of living is much greater here than it used to be in Van, and we find that we must give say eighty roubles a month, to enable such men to live and support their families, which would be equal to about $ 300. a year. So we would ask that, if possible, that amount of appropriation be made for his salary for a year. Another of our teachers, B. Marderos Der Sahagian, who has studied at Marsovan, and has been on our teaching force for several years is now here and we have talked with the pastor of the evangelical church here, and the church would be very glad to have him act as assistant to the pastor with a special view of his working among the many refugees who are living here and many of whom attend this church. We would very much like to have the Board grant a similar salary for him too.

It seems rather probable that B. Hohanes mentioned above may be located in Erzroom, as many refugees are now flocking in there, many of whom are from the Harpoot region and who are in special need of just such work as he

can do,and this is specially needed since it seems probable that Mr.Stapleton may not be able to return there this winter,so it might be allowable to consider his work as for that station,and we should be very glad to employ another man in this vicinity,especially to encourage the churches here which have grown and are quite enthusiastic in their work.

The children of the refugees are greatly in need of such schools as we might give them,at comparatively little expense,by employing some of our teachers,at a somewhat lower salary perhaps than the one mentioned above. In some places these children can get about two hours a day of instruction in connection with local schools,but this is very inadequate and besides the character of the influences to which they would be subjected is such that many of the parents hesitate about sending their children there,even if it were possible. If you should feel it possible to allow us to do a little work in that line we should be thankful.

This evangelistic work,if done atall,needs to begin at once,and we have decided to provide for three evangelists,feeling that if the Board finds it impossible to make the grant asked for,we will endeavor to secure the funds,from our own tithes,or from personal friends.

In the line of relief work,we are giving wool for spinning and then knitting into stockings to about 500 women and girls,and the requests for such work is outrunning our ability to supply them. The need of supplementing the small grant which the Government grants is very pressing and the people are very grateful for this assistance,but they say that the benfit they get is at least as much in thus having something to occupy their hands and thoughts. Can you begin to imagine what it means for these people to be thus forcibly driven from their homes with the loss of all these homes contained,and to be cast adrift among strangers,with nothing with which to provide for the daily needs,with nothing to occupy hands or minds and with no definite hope for the future?

And this is the condition of thousands and tens of thousands in this land and in many other lands as well. Oh! what an awful responsibility rests on those who brought about this terrible war!

With loving greetings to yourself and Mrs. Barton and the friends at the rooms, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Your favor of Aug. 13th. is received. Dr. Mac[illegible] says he has word that foreigners are not a[illegible] mitted to Erzroum and Trebizond. Pro[illegible] Glad of good accounts concerning our [illegible] Ambassador Elkins.

Oct. 10, 1916.

Enviran

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CD JAN 20 1917

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Erivan, Russia, Nov. 15th. 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your most kind and welcome letter of Sep. 14th. came to hand some time since, and I am astonished to find that it is more than a month since I have writen you. We realize that it is four months today since we left New York, and still we are not in Van. Mr. Yarrow has writen you of his visit there and so you understand that Van is no place for us at present. We sometimes wonder whether the months are to lengthen into years before we can settle ourselves in our former quarters again. There seems little prospect as yet of a speedy close of this dresdful war, and it seems improbable that we can go back there till the final settlement of the world status shall have been made. At present we are officially forbiden to distribute relief in the war zone, which includes Van.

There is abundant opportunity however for such work here. But a small portion of the refugees in the Causassus are able to arrange for doing any work, and so they are obliged to subsist on charity, and tho the Russian Govt. makes a very large provision for relief of refugees, yet the number is so immense on all its frontiers, that a very small amount reaches each individual, and thru the inefficiency of the Armenian societies to whom the distribution is intrusted, even that is irregularly distributed. Consequently suffering is very general and acute. Our wool spinning and knitting industry gives a little relief to about 1 000 women in this city now, and in the best way, giving the poor women something to occupy their hands and minds, and this they consider as great a boon as the pecuniary assistance. You should have seen the eager throngs which pressed on us when we were issuing billets for this work, but when a thousand were given out, we were obliged to stop, because the funds we have in hand would not permit farther extension. But the throngs still pressed upon us, and we tried to give a small allowance to mothers who were keeping their fatherless children with them, but the crowds are not diminished, while we see that our resources will not permit this distribution to continue. When I left my

office yesterday after three hours of work, I had to make my way thru a crowd of at least a hundred women, who must go away disappointed of receiving any help, and we have decided that we must stop this form of relief too. I dread what must be my tomorrow's experience, when I announce to those who will certainly have gathered that I can do no more for them. If only we could double the number of wool workers, it would lighten the load very perceptibly, and we are making up telegrams begging that funds may be sent to permit this. Mr. Maynard is starting a similar industry in Alexandropol, and there are several other points where it is most desirable to give such assistance.

My younger associates are doing the hard work, touring here and there as needed, and permit me to stay quietly at home, and I sometimes feel as if I were a supernumerary, but I realize that it is wiser for me to avoid unnecessary exposure to cold and the discomfort of travel, as I am sensitive in those directions. We have a very pleasant family life here, and my associates are very kind and considerate in their treatment of me.

We are waiting very impatiently to learn who is to be the next President of the U&S. this morning's papers saying it was not yet evident.

Please give my love to my friends at the rooms and believe me

Yours very affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Jan. 13th/16

Duplicate.

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Erivan, Caucassus, Russia, P.O.Box 23

Dec. 18th. 1916.

My dear Miss Wheeler,

I was delighted, a few days since, to learn that you had sent $ 918.75 for orphans here, and I improve the first opportunity to write you on the subject. I had kept in mind your inspiring offer, given when I saw you before leaving America, to help us to the extent of supporting 60 to 100 children, if we saw our way to establish an orphanage here. After reaching Erivan, which is to be our temporary home, we had to study the situation before ~~and deciding what course to take in the matter.~~ Begin "We found the number of fatherless children right here in this city mounting up into the thousands, and knew that similar conditions prevailed among the refugees throughout the Caucassus, where the large majority of those from the eastern provinces of Turkey are congregated. Their number was then estimated at fully 175 000 and these figures are constantly ~~being increased~~ by straglers filtering thru the lines from the Harpoot, Erzroom, Moosh and Sassoon regions, with some from Bitlis, tho the work of extermination was unusually thorough there. It is in these children that the hope for the continuance of the Armenian race is bound up. This fact is appreciated by the different Armenian societies which are operating among the refugees, and they have established a considerable number of orphanages in different centres ~~here~~. I have visited several of these institutions and my observation coincides with the general testimony of visitors, that they are remarkably well conducted, clean and healthful. ~~Our criticism would be that the founders do not appreciate the need of religious influences, so that some of our teachers employed in them are much hampered in their attempts to acquaint the children with the principles of Christian morality.~~ But numerous as these institutions are, they do not reach a tithe of the need. ~~So we considered the possibility of ourselves opening at least one orphanage here, or in some other centre, but even so we should touch but the fringe of the suffering. Besides the cost of establishing such an orphanage would be prohibitive.~~ ¶ There is ~~such~~ a foun-

dation in Baku carried on by our friends and we inquired about the possibility of sending some children there ~~and~~ we found that the cost of support amounted to about $ 76.00 per annum, which is twice as much as our friends used to send us for such a purpose when we were in Van. ~~To start a new plant would increase the initial cost very greatly. So we decided that it would be impracticable for us to start an orphanage.~~

~~I wrote you Dec. 3rd, asking if you would~~ If we have consider ~~it~~ whether it would be possible ~~to send us money which would enable us~~ to give a small stipend to such orphans as were living with their mothers, so as to permit the latter to keep their families together, which is an object especially desirable in the present state of the Armenian people. They are a race scattered and peeled, families already largely broken up, and it is desirable not to increase this process of disintegration. Most of these mothers have no income save what the Russian Government gives, which even when regularly distributed, barely suffices to keep them alive. The problem which this Government has on its hands in providing for the refugees within its borders is simply enormous, ~~and~~ their ~~numbers~~ are constantly increasing on every frontier, and it is not strange that the ~~amount~~ sum reaching each individual is small and more or less irregularly distributed, so that the lot of these poor mothers is sad beyond description. ~~Now~~ To give a monthly stipend, ~~as suggested above,~~ of $ 2.00 to each child, or even, where there are several in a family, to a part of the number, will make it possible to keep the family together. ~~The basis on which your last donation seems to be founded is that of $ 35.00 per annum for each child. The plan which I propose gives only $ 24.00 to each, and this extra $ 11.00 will enable us to reach a larger number. The sum you sent, on the larger basis, would provide for 105 children, but on the smaller one would extend the number to 153. Even thus, but a small portion of the needy orphans, even in the two centres where we are beginning the experiment will be reached.~~

~~I realize one difficulty in my plan, in that it will not be very easy to secure the frequent letters from and about the children which was so im-~~

portamnt a factor in the old plan. It was a comparatively light task when the children were under our eye and care, but in the scattered and changing circumstances of these children, the securing such letters will be more difficult; indeed at first it seemed almost impracticable, but since this last money has come to hand, I have been reconsidering the question, and I think that we can do something in this direction, certainly to the extent of giving brief histories of the children at the outset, and indeed I have already begun the preparation of such stories.

So I write to ask that you make an effort to secure donations on this modified plan, which changed conditions seem to demand. I even dare to hope that sufficient interest may be awakened among possible patrons to extend their number and enable us to make our work somewhat more adequate for meeting the almost limetless need that is pressing upon us.

Some of ~~our former~~ the patrons of our former orphanages may be interested to know that I am finding many orphans, children of those older orphans, and whom the earlier patrons may look upon as their grandchildren. It is one of the things for which I constantly thank the Lord, that He gave me those twenty years of orphanage work and that so considerable a proportion of those dear children are taking places of influence and worthily serving the Lord Whom they there learned to love, and that so very small a proportion have really made shipwreck of their faith. That work paid, and I am sure that this new undertaking will also pay.

Be~~lieve~~ me my dear Miss Wheeler

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

Presbyterian Historical Society
Presbyterian Building
Philadelphia
No 557

G. C. Raynolds

Miss Wheeler

Erivan, Dec. 18, 1916

4

RD MAR 19 1917.

Совдепъ Военнаго Времени
Совдепъ Беларуси № 557

Erivan, Caucassus, Russia, P.O. Box 33

Dec. 18th. 1916.

My dear Dr. Barton,

It is a month or more since I have writen you, but other members of the station have writen you in the mean time. Yesterday we got a package of the Missionary Herald from July to Nov. and I tell you it was heartily welcomed by us all. Copies of the Year-book came a day or two earlier. I have just been reading your annual report, and it did me good like a medicine. How gloriously the world is opening up for the entrance of the Gospel ! It seems as if the Christian public could not fail to enthuse over the situation and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The touch of melancholly that sometimes, per force, comes over us when we see so much suffering which we can only partly mitigate all around us gives place to joy that there are still places in the world where constructive work, material and religious, is being done.

I inclose with this a copy of a letter which I have writen to Miss Wheeler on the subject of helping the thousands of orphans whom we find all about us. This branch of relief greatly interests me, and I can but hope that, be it thru Miss Wheeler's efforts or those of other organizations or individuals, something well worth while may be accomplished.

We feel as if we were approaching the limit of our abilities in relief, unless further funds are sent us. We sent telegrams a month ago to your Committee asking for additional means, but no answer has come as yet. I do hope thatthe result of the President's Sat. and Sunday collections may prove sufficient to give us a good big boost in our efforts.

We are keeping fairly well, tho during the last few days some of us feel a bit seedy.

With love to all my friends at the rooms, I remain

Yours very affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Erivan, Dec. 18, 1916

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P.O.Box 23, ERivan, Caucassus, Russia,

Dec.29th.1916.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I trust that you have had a pleasant Christmas, and I wish you a blessed New Year of 365 days, filled with fruitful work for the Master.

I am inclosing again copies of reports and letters to Miss Wheeler, which will give you a little view of one branch of our labor which specially falls to my department, thinking that this information is due you both as Sec. of the Board and as Pres. of the Relief Committee.

The clothing material ordered from Moscow has begun to come in, three cars having come, but we can't really begin distribution till the other three also arrive, but we are busy making up the mens outer clothes, intending to give out the rest as material for the people themselves to make up. Mr. Gracey, who has just arrived, will probably take charge of the distribution. He advises me to send copies of my letters to Miss Wheeler to Mr. Gentle, Cackett and Mrs Cole, as they are also interested in this undertaking, and I am doing so. I shall try, as time and opportunity permit, to increase the number of these individual reports.

I think I have reported the arrival of the Missy. Herald which gave us all great satisfaction.

With love and best wishes for all friends, I remain

Yours most affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Вскрыто военной цензурой.
г. Петроградъ.
Военный цензоръ № 341.

Eritrea,

Dec. 29, 1916

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ECD MAR 19 1917

ВОЕННОЕ ЦЕНЗУРОЙ. НЗОР

Erivan, Caucassus, Russia, P.O. Box 23,
Jan. 10th. 1917.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your two letters dated Nov. 7th. and 16th. reached me together a few days since and afforded us all great pleasure. Thanks for your promise to do anything possible to facilitate our work. At present we are not hindered here, but we are not permitted to labor in the war zone, but even Dr. Macallum does not have that privelege. Mr. Stapleton is hoping to get an exception made for him, but I do not know the result.

We are very thankful that additional funds are coming for our use, and my associates have gone to Tiflis for a consultation with Dr. Macallum and the Consul, as to the best way to make it accomplish the most possible good. The need and distress are becoming more acute daily. The Govt. allowance is being reduced in amount and is often delayed in its distribution, while prices of food and other things are soaring, and the clamor on the part of the poor people for help makes one almost want to run away till he can have the means in hand to grant at least a measure of aid to all. I give three hours on each of the three days weekly when I am at my office to see individual cases, and with the help of an efficient assistant, dole out the small sums we have felt justified in giving, to those to whom we have already given admission tickets, seeking out as many of the most needy cases as time and funds seem to justify and letting it be known that only those having such tickets could be admitted. Neverthe=less the needy throngs so gather that when I leave the office, I have to make my way thru a crowd consisting of scores of people packed as closely as they can stand before the door. If, as I hope, we are able to enlarge our industrial relief department, and take on say another thousand of women, it will relieve the situation a little, but not fully. And the work of which I have spoken is only for those in this one city of Erivan, while the need in outlying districts is much more severe, and that we have not yet been able to touch, save for what Mr. Maynard is doing at Alexandropol. We have sent out a few hundred bed comfortables made from the lower grade of the wool, not available for spinning, these mostly to

new comers, who are filtering thru the lines from Sassoon, and the Harpoot regions, coming with only the scanty clothing they have been wearing for many months, and with nothing in the line of bedding. Just now we are using the bedding output to relieve the suffering of the worst cases here in the city. Children are being born whose mothers have no adequate bedding for themselves and nothing provided for the new comers. We are now giving out four yards of cotton flannel for such cases.

Дозволено цензурой. г. Тифлисъ. № 1840

The orphan relief about which I have written you is going on. The funds in hand and pledges permitted the granting of the monthly stipend of $ 2.00 each to 120 children, or you might put it to that number of families, for nearly always, when one child is taken on the list, it means that several other children must share the help it affords. A similar allowance granted to each of these orphans would inadequately supply the need, but this can not be attempted till all the families have have received one stipend. So what were we to do when the funds in sight were exhausted? We talked the matter over and decided that here was the place for the exercise of faith, and we are slowly enlarging the list, trusting that when friends at home understand the situation, additional means will reach us for this branch of the work. Shall we be disappointed?

We are most thankful for the $ 800.00 appropriation from the Board for evangelistic work. This field is both needy and promising, and I hope soon to give reports of how the money is being used.

The loving sympathy of your letters does much to cheer us when depressing surroundings cloud our horizon, and we all thank you for it.

With kindest greetings to all my friends at the Rooms, I remain

Yours very affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

I wonder if curiosity is pardonable to see what Sec. Eddy has writen about me in the Oct. number of the Envelope Series, which is advertised.

Erivan, Jan. 10, 1917

REC'D MAR 19 1917

Erivan, Caucassus, Russia, P.O. Box 23, 108
Jan. 24th. 1917.

Dear Friends,

I want to report progress in our work for orphans here at Erivan. I have already explained that we have decided, instead of attempting to open an orphanage here, to assist the guardians of those fatherless children (not already provided for in the various orphanages which have been established by different Armenian societies, using funds furnished by the Russian Govt.) by small monthly grants to one or more such child in each family, so far as our funds permit, so that they can at least preserve the lives of the children, and at the same time keep families together.

Among the 200 000 refugees now found in the Caucassus, it is estimated that there are some 15 000 or 20 000 fatherless, and often motherless children, of whom perhaps 7 000 may be in the above mentioned orphanages. For this helpless class it seems legitimate to furnish free aid, tho in general we try to help the people by furnishing them work. We began giving this sort of aid before any definitely designated funds reached us, using small gifts from personal friends. Then Miss Emily Wheeler sent us funds to care for 100 orphans, and we went on accepting candidates till that limit was reached. But this only gave us a taste of the work and demonstrated the immense importance of carrying it forward, and we felt that we ought to have faith enough to trust the Lord to provide the funds necessary for doing so.

And so we are continuing the adoption of children, and I have already 150 on my list here, while more than 60 have been taken at Alexandropol. The funds sent us by our New York Com. are all needed, and more, for other departments of the work, and we hope that special orphan funds may reach us so as to make it unnecessary to trench on those funds for this purpose.

In our former orphanage work in Van, we were accustomed to furnish the patrons with annual letters from and about each individual child. But the circumstances are so different here, that this seems impracticable. The children are scattered, and we have neither time nor opportunity to secure the personal acquaintance with each child, which would be needed for such letters, tho we do what we can in this line. The best we can hope to accomplish is to give friends an idea of the circumstances of different groups of the children, and then tell of a few individuals under each class. I have already reported about two such groups. Now for one or two more.

Shadakh is a district lying 50 miles south of Van city, consisting of numerous villages clinging to the precipitous sides of the mountains, or availing themselves of little strips of tillable land along the banks of the streams which unite and flow into the Tigris. In 1896 our Van orphanage received many waifs from this region. The mountain villages live largely by their flocks and herds, while the central town was famous for the fine fabrics woven in their hand looms, from the hair of the Angora goat. In ordinary times they were able fairly well to defend themselves from the raids of their Koordish neighbors, but in the cataclysm of 1915, they were compelled to seek safety by flight-like the citizens of Van. But thru their greater distance from the border, many of them were cut off from the route the others took, and were compelled to flee first to Persia, thus adding to the hardships and dangers of the flight. A large company of them were hindered for a long time on the Persian border, where they suffered intensely from hunger and exposure. But by one route or another, many of them finally reached this region, and a number of our children are from that district. Let me give short sketches of a few individuals from this group, which is sure to be greatly enlarged as our list increases.

Zaroohi Sarkisian is a little girl of nine years. She is from the village of Gughbe, built on the steep mountain side, so that the roof of one house provides the door yard and street for the one ablve it. The fields

G. C. Raynolds.

lie on the opposite side of a deep ravine, and are so much on edge, that the cattle, when ploughing, sometimes lose their foothold and roll down the mountain side. During the summer, the villagers have to guard their crops, night and day from the depredations of bears and wild bores, and when the grain is harvested, they dare not trust it to even the sure footed donkey, but bring it on their own shoulders, then using their house roofs as threshing floors for lack of other place sufficiently level. One boy from this village, after graduating from our Van high school, went to America, and has worked his way thru Harvard college and secured his M.S. degree. The Zaroohi about whom I am writing is his cousin. Will it not pay to help such a child to weather the present storm and win a place in this world and the next?

Vosdanik Der Hohanesian is also from this same region. An uncle of her's graduated from our Van high school, studied theology at Harpoot, and was for some time the preacher for our city church, and then went to America and was the acting pastor of an Armenian church in Mass. Vosdanik's father was forced to join the Turkish army, and that is the last which has been heard of him, and there is little doubt that he has suffered the fate of most of the unfortunates of this class, and is dead.

Sisè Der Mukhetarian is an eleven years old girl, daughter of Der (Priest) Mukhetar from this same region. At the time of the fateful retreat, he and his family made their way as far as Igdir, the frontier village of Russia. They found no place to stay except in the open fields, and during the following two months, what with exposure, hunger and epidemics of Typhus, Typhoid and dysenterry, the refugees died off by hundreds daily, and Der Mukhetar was one of those who died. We are glad to help his widow, Mariam, to support, tho in a very insufficient measure, herself and family.

Vartkis Aivazian is a little fellow of six summers from this same Shadakh region. One of his sisters was killed before they got away from their home, and another met a similar fate, while on the retreat, in the vicinity of Pergree, where after the terrible Koordish attack, the streams were choked with the dead, and the fields were strewn with corpses. The rest of the family reached Igdir, and both parents fell victims to the dreadful pestilence spoken of above, leaving poor little Vartkis to be cared for by relatives, who would be unable to accomplish their task without the small stipend which we are glad to be able to afford them.

Annig Zarkarian is a girl of eleven years, also from Shadakh. Her father died while on that fearful retreat, not being able even to reach Igdir. His widow is now in this city and struggling to provide for her three little children. In such a case, we ought to be able to grant our small stipend to each of the three, and then they would be able to secure but a very meager support. But as yet we only venture to take one of the three on our list, but shall be glad if, later, we can add at least another.

So here I have given you a little idea of the situation of one of the small groups which make up the great body of refugees for whom we are trying to labor. Another day I will try to present other individuals from other groups. It is our hope and expectation that we shall be supported in extending this branch of effort till at least one member of each orphan family is receiving this small stipend.

How long present conditions are to continue who can tell? We long for the day when this people can go back to their former place of abode, but that will be to find everything in ruins, and they will need large help to enable them to get on their feet again.

Bespeaking your sympathy, contributions and prayers for this suffering people, I remain

Yours very sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

G. C. Reynolds

Enroll, Jan. 24, 1917.

E. M. P.

Miss Wheeler

Miss Yarrow

H

5 copies

3 Dr Usher

RECD MAR 19 1917

23 P.O.Box Erivan, Caucassus, Russia, Jan.25th.1917.

y dear Dr.Barton,

Your kind favor of Nov.28th.came to hand a short time since,and e are very thankful for your kindness in seeking official recommendation or us,and it is very desirable for us to have something of that sort. hope that we shall get favorable word from our Embassy,on the subject ere ong.

We are very thankful that Mr.Stapleton was able to secure permission to o to Erzroom,and I hope that he is there before this. There are many easons why it seemed especially important that he should reach his old esidence,to attend to the property left in his charge,and other things.

We are all most grateful for the special and the regular apprpriations hich your letter announced,and we will report as to their use in due time. here are a good many things to cheer us in the social and religious life f the people. I have just come from a reception given by the young peole,and it was pleasant to see so many of our old friends gathered there much the old time way. While a good many of the people have no doubt ost much of their religious interest,yet it is by no means true of all,and here are a considerable number upon whom the effect of recent events has een to increase and deepen their own spiritual life and incite them to take old of direct work for others.

We are all getting very busy now,each in his special department. I nclose another report of the orphanage department,and I am sending copies o Miss Wheeler and to several parties in England.

I am glad to report that the general health of the circle is good. r.Yarrow and I have had a little malaria,but we are in good condition now. he clothing material has not all got along as yet,but the men's outer lothes have been made up,and the women's are in process of making,and r.Gracey has gone to Alexandropol to begin preparations for clothing disribution,he having undertaken that department. We are sorry that the oods have been so much delayed,but here in Erivan the season thus far has een mild,tho it is pretty cold this morning.

We have decided to ask our New York Com,for a new grant to use for the rphans,for we ought to give our monthly allowance to all of this class.

With loving greetings to yourself and my other friends at the rooms remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

G. C. Raynolds

Enivan,

Jan. 25, 1917

K

RECD MAY 8 1917

Erivan, Cauvassus, Russia, P.O.Box 23,
Feb.15th.1917.

My dear Dr.Barton

I am surprised to find that more than a month has elapsed since I last wrote you. The weeks have a way of slipping away very fast even when we are thus isolated from friends. It is only the long intervals between the reception of letters from friends and the delay in the coming of our periodicals that makes time seem to drag.

Our work is driving us all more or less completely. The needs of the people are increasing, for the allowance which the Govt. has given is decreased in quantity and delayed in delivery, while the prices of the necessities of life are going up all the time. The industrial relief is being pushed, a cotton department being now under way here and in Alexandropol, and it is hoped to add the weaving of cloth of both materials. We are chagrined that the clothing material purchased in Sep. has not all arrived yet, and as all the different kinds need to be distributed at once, and the material has not yet all come, the distribution is delayed in a most provoking way. The making up of the goods is giving work to a good many for a time.

I have already writen of how the orphan relief department started and the developing experience convinces us more and more fully that this method of giving help should be extended to reach as nearly all of this class as possible. At the meeting of the Com. in Tiflis, it was voted to extend the number of orphans helped to at least 1 000, and we have asked the New York Com. to give us a grant sufficient to reach 10 000. The crowds desiring to see me at my office became so unmanagable that we have changed our method of treatment, and are having examiners canvas the city and visit and examine every refugee family, and send to the office those whom they find suitable for receiving aid, either as orphans or women workers. The number of orphans already on my list has reached nearly 450, which means that number of families reached, as I am taking but one of a family, as yet, tho probably there is an average of not less than four to a family. The examination is not yet completed. Besides this preliminary examination, we have female Christian visitors employed, who are eepected to call on each family each month, keeping track of the children, encouraging the mothers and other friends and exerting the moral influence so much needed. This sort of assistance, or something to take its place, is likely to be needed for two or three years after the people return to their former places of abode.

The war cloud seems to be extending and threatening to settle down even on our own beloved land, and I fear that postal communication will be much interfered with in any case. We pray that Wilson's hope of bringing about an early close of the war, and that without actually enterung the contest, may be realized.

Personally, we are thankful to be keeping well and busy. We are waiting with much interest to see what will be your decision as to my dear Harry White's coming to us. I hope that our letters on the subject have reached you. I long to have them with us, if that is the Lord's will.

With love to all friends at the rooms, I remain
Yours very affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Erivan, Feb. 15, 1917

REC'D AUG 16 1917

17

АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23
Post Office Box 23. Erivan
Caucassus, Russia.

May 16th. 1917.

My very dear Dr. Barton,

It is long since I have received a letter from you, and I believe the last letter which I sent to you was dated Feb. 15th. The mails are exceedingly unsatisfactory, very few letters reach us, and periodicals are irregular and greatly delayed, so that we do not know whether anything we may write will get thru, or how many letters sent us may be lost. Till now, nothing has reached us from America of later date than the last of Feb. For some time I hardly wrote anything, but lately I have been sending out several copies of a circular letter which I have prepared, to give an Idea of what we are doing, especially to friends who have sent contributions. I trust that a full report, from us all, has reached New York, but in view of the uncertainties of communication, I think that I will inclose you also a copy, hoping that one or the other may get thru.

Till now, I have had a feeling that I was not accomplishing very much, tho the department which I have been carrying, viz. the care of orphan work in this city, together with looking out for individual cases of need among the sick, and utterly helpless, the giving billets for the women applicants for spinning work, etc. is important, takes time and relieves the burdens of my more heavily burdened associates.
Now however a new department is opening before me, which promises to fully occupy hands and heart. Permission for establishing one orphanage has been assured us and funds for beginning the undertaking have been sent from England. So our Com. have voted to start the work, and have appointed me to superintend it. Before I left Van, I thought that my work as superintendent of an orphanage had passed, but now a new term of service seems to be opening before me, and under somewhat different conditions from the old.

Then our primary object was to relieve suffering. Here we are already doing that work by our extensive system of what might be called home relief, if anything worthy to be called a home existed among these poor refugees. Our present plans are taking shape on somewhat different lines. A nation has been destroyed, a people has been driven forth, scattered and peeled. We want to help in gathering up the fragments, reinstating them in their old abodes, and then assist in building up a new and better national organization, which shall add new luster to the ancient Armenian name. To accomplish such a work, able, educated, faithful, Christian leaders are essential. It seems as if an unique opportunity for the training of such leaders were opening before us. We have these thousands of children before us for whose relief we are already laboring. We can get acquainted with them and judge of their capabilities, and then select a few scores, or hundreds of the most hopeful, gather them into an institution where they can study the usual school branches, and at the same time get training in the different handicrafts, in agriculture, or be prepared to take positions as teachers, or workers in other lines, and all this under influences which shall develop true, earnest, Christian character. I feel as if here a sphere of service were opening which angels might envy.

We are seeking the buildings needed for inaugurating this scheme, and if we can find them, we will begin the fitting them up, the providing clothing from our own looms and shops, and begin receiving these bright, promising boys who have already so won my heart. I already have in mind efficient and congenial Armenian associates to carry on the work with me, and all

our American circle will aid in forming and executing the plans which will be needed. I feel the need of the prayers of my friends in undertaking such a sacred office, and I feel sure that I shall have them.

With hearty salutations for yourself and all your associates at the Rooms, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds

Caucasus, Russia,

May 16, 1917

RECD NOV 21 1917

АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23
Post Office Box 23. Erivan
Caucassus, Russia.

July 9th.1917.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I have delayed writing you till I should have something definite to report regarding arrangements for starting the new orphanage, which has been committed to my care. I think you already know our plan concerning this institution, viz. to select, say at the beginning, a hundred of the brightest and most promising boys from the many thousands about us and call them in to be educated under our care and prepared to act, some as teachers, some as experts in different trades and in Agriculture, and then send them out as leaders for their people, when they are able to get back to their former abodes. The effort to be, of course, to bring them all into personal relations with Jesus, preparing them to become active laborers for Him among their peoples. It is not my thought, however, to make this work a Protestant propaganda, but rather aim to keep the boys in sympathy with the national church, that they may exert all their influence toward purifying and spiritualizing that organization-and do this more effectively by keeping up a more or less intimate relation with the old Ch.

Our Com. voted several months ago, to take action along the above line, but is only since a few weeks that definite form has been given to the movement and the superintendence committed to me. Since then we have been seeking for buildings to accommodate the institution. The search has been a very difficult one, sometimes seeming almost hopeless, owing to the greatly overcrowded condition of the city by the incoming of 15 000 refugees. Rents are enormously high; there was little hope of getting anything that would atall provide for even 100 boys for less than an annual rent of R 5 000.

There is a place not far from our present residence which attracted our attention early in the search. It is a two storey house, in good condition which would answer very well for 100 boys. On the adjoining lot and owned by the same man, stands an unfinished building, now two stories high, very solidly constructed, and intended to be carried up another storey. The location is ideal, in the Armenian section of the city, on rising ground, not far from the Erivan vineyards, on a good, but quiet street. The house has water pipes and electric lighting installed. It seemed just what we wanted.

The owner was approached, but he was unwilling to rent, but intimated that he might sell the property. This seemed at first to put an extinguisher on our hopes. We continued our inquiries, but no other place atall suitable could be found, and our thoughts kept returning to this place. We began to consider the possibility of buying. We remembered that if we were to pay the rent for ten years in advance, the money instead of being sunk year by year, would at the end, be in our hands as property which would doubtless be sold for what we gave for it, if no longer needed for the purpose for which it was purchased.

The plan for the orphanage was to have a department for each sex, and if possible, for the boys at least, to enlarge its capacity beyond the first hundred. If we could secure both buildings, it would make possible the carrying out of one or both of these additional plans. We concluded to investigate possibilities.

The absence of the owner of the property has delayed negotiations

until last week. Mr Gracey's persuasive personality seemed to give promise of bringing about the favorable psycological conditions, and he and B.Hovsep tackled the job. When he learned the object we had in view in purchasing, he seemed interested, and disposed to help forward an effort to improve the condition of his people. Moreover he was greatly in need of ready money, since circumstances have made a large portion of his capital unavailable at present, while he is anxious to purchase a new business site nearer the depot. He affirms, and it seems probable, that the property has cost him R 100 000, and that when the value of the rouble was much greater than at present. To erect such buildings today would doubtless cost 50% more than the above figures. The price was finally fixed at R 120 000, and there will be some expense for transfer.

All who hear of this think that it is a good bargain, and that there will be no doubt of being able to get the money back when the orphanage has no longer need of it, and so I hope that you will feel that the arrangement is a justifiable one. It has taken a great burden off my mind, and now I am beginning preparations for the institution in earnest. We have brought this matter constantly before the Lord in prayer, and I can but believe that we have been following His leading, and that He will bless us richly in the future of this undertaking.

We are feeling a good deal of anxiety concerning our associates who were still in Turkey when America declared war on Germany. Your "Turkey Bulletin" has just come to hand, but we do not know what may have happened since then. It seems hardly possible that severe measures should be adopted toward them, unless compelled to do so by Germany-and that too seems almost impossible.

I think that Mr. Yarrow has recently writen you of the other departments of the work, and it seemed to fall to me to tell you about this orphanage matter. You may also be interested to hear about a somewhat new branch of my work in another direction. A good many babies have been born among the refugees, and we have welcomed each with a few yards of cloth for the first wraps, and a little comfortable to lie in. As the warm weather came on, it seemed important that provision should be made for supplying Pasteurized milk for the small children who need it, and so we are now giving such dally provision to about 125 persons, at a cost of about R 200 per week, and I hope that thus the lives of the rising generation, the hope of the Armenian people, may be conserved.

The Yarrow and Maynard families have gone to a higher altitude for the hot season, but Mr. Gracey and I are staying by the stuff here, and I hope that we shall not suffer in doing so.

Well I must stop znd say good Bye. I have just read about the new arramgement of your offices, and desire to congratulate you on the change. I wish I could look in upon you, but I haven't time. With loving greetings to all my friends at the rooms I remain

Yours very affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

P.S. We are just ready to send off a long cable, and we are all hoping that, among the rest, dear Harry White and his wife will be able to come this fall.

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Yours very affectionately

S. G. Kenyon

P.S. We are just ready to send off a long cable, and we are all hoping that, among the rest, dear Harry White and his wife will be able to come this fall.

OCT 16 1917

Erivan, P.O. Box 23, July 14th. 1917.

My very dear Dr. Barton,

I wrote you a short time since telling about the purchase of property for the orphanage which we are planning to start here. I inclose herewith a plan of the buildings and premises.

There are some things which I wanted to say to you concerning this matter which it seemed better to say in a separate and personal epistle, and so I seat myself to say them now.

In making the purchase there was another thought at the back of our brains, besides the one dwelt upon in the previous letter, and that was that the Board might wish, at some not distant day, to inaugurate work in the Caucassus. The people here are often speaking of such a possibility and expressing their desire for such a move on the part of the Board. They remember that, in former days, the Board did begin some work in this region, superintended mainly by the Erzroom Station, but owing largely to political conditions, the effort was discontinued.

The Protestant movement however has been continued with considerable success, and there are a number of centres here in the Caucassus where more or less fully organized Protestant communities are found. The Erivan Church is one of the strongest of these bodies, and its Pastor, Bad. Vahan Harootunian is a strong man, a good preacher and successful pastor. The church pays him a merely nominal sum, he works as salesman in the store of one of his parishioners, at a very small salary, and how he manages to support his large family is a mystery. Somewhat similar conditions prevail in several other places.

The coming of the Van refugees has greatly strengthened this church, at least for the time, and their small chapel has been most uncomfortably crowded all winter. Now they have arranged temporarily for a larger room. One of our theological students at Harpoot escaped, almost by miricle, and we have set him at work as itinerant evangelist in this field, and he finds much to encourage in his intercourse with the people. Two of his classmates who were from Bitlis are also here and similarly employed. The local communities, with help from the Bible Lands Mission Aid Soc. are keeping two men in the field.

Under the old regime much government opposition was encountered, despite which, growth was taking place. Now religious liberty has been proclaimed and opposition to evangelistic effort is withdrawn, and all feel that the hour has struck for actively pushing evangelistic undertakings. The people feel the very great importance of having support and assistance from outside sources. At a recent convention, in Baku, of evangelical churches, there was considerable discussion on the question "The cooperation of what missionary body would best meet our needs?" The feeling was very strong, especially on the part of representatives of the churches south of the Caucassus Mts. that the American Board was the Society which they could most cordially welcome.

From remarks in the Herald and elsewhere, we feel pretty certain that the Board is looking forward to extending its work into southern Russia. Erivan would be the natural point from which to care for this field. Were such work to be undertaken, the Board would need buildings for residences and for medical and educational work. The property which we were seeking seemed ideal for such a purpose, location central for the Armenian community, on a good but quiet street, existing structures well built and convenient for such uses, the large unfinished building intended for a third storey, the space on the street, between the two buildings evidently

intended to be occupied by a similar connecting structure, room sufficient for a residence above the ~~the~~ present dwelling, and ample room for several other buildings, for school or hospital in the orchard.
Of course this is not enough room for a work so extensive as that which was growing at Van, but I have the hope that Van may be rehabilitated, and that, as a college centre, it may suffice for the Caucassus also, at least for a good many years.

So you see that we had this thought in our minds, that if the orphanage should be discontinued, or should be removed to Van, the Board might like to purchase the property, but if not, there would be very little doubt of being able to sell the place for what we have given for it. Very probably it may be unwise to publish this letter at present, and I hope that the previously mentioned considerations will be considered sufficient to justify the purchase.

I am already hard at work making preparations for the orphanage. For the bedding and clothing I think we shall use almost, if not quite, exclusively material produced from our own looms, the making of which has put bread into the mouths of many needy ones by the way.

We have just had a visit from Dr. Kennedy, who used to be a teacher at the Bardezag school. He comes out now under the auspicies of the Lord Mayor's Committee, but plans for his future are not yet perfected. Perhaps some union plan between that Com. and ours can be arranged. I think that Dr. Kennedy would be glad to find a position permanently under the auspicies of the American Board. He has made a pleasant impression among us here.

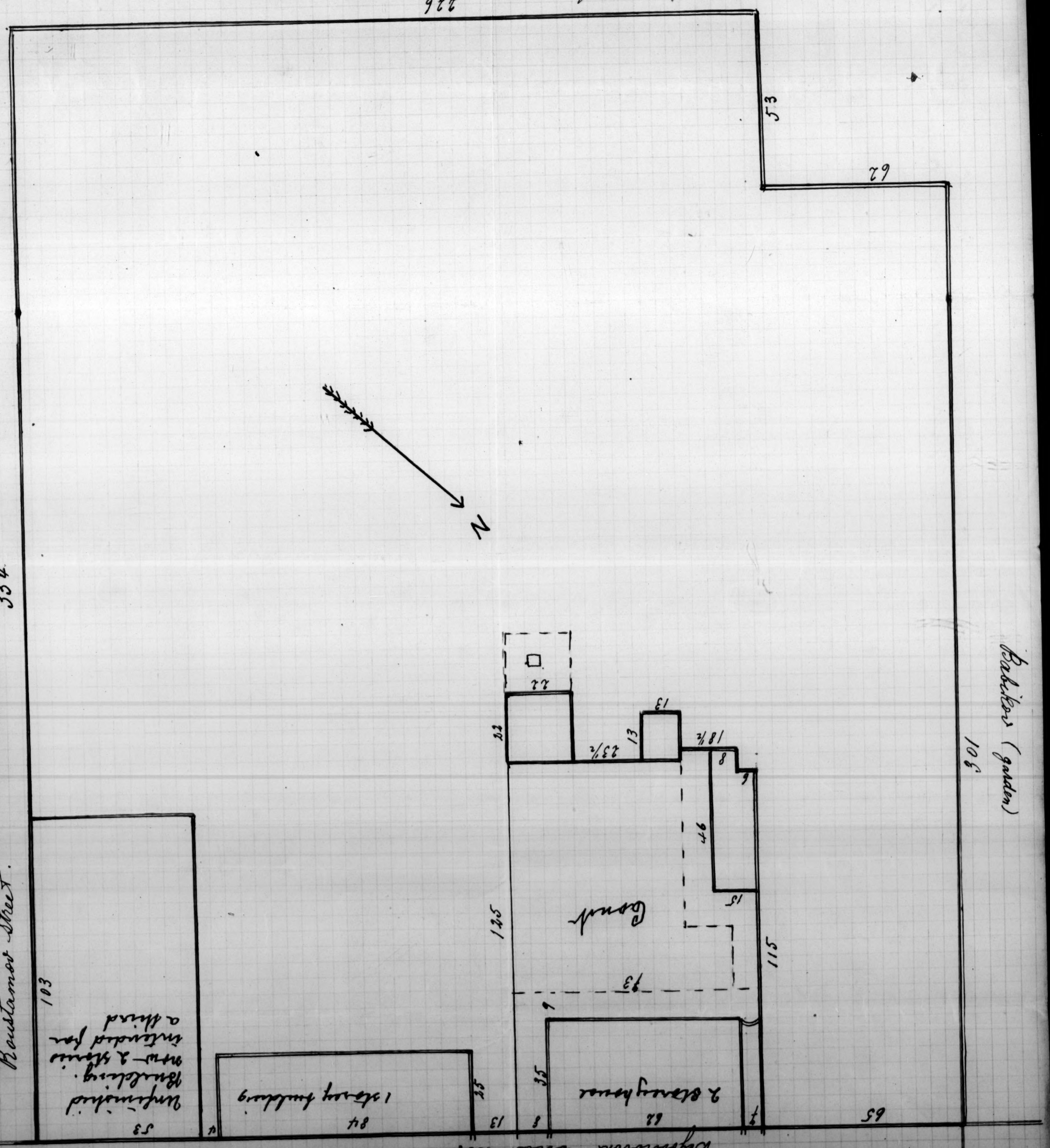
Very likely Dr. Macallum may reach you as soon as this letter does, and you will be able to talk over matters with him, and get an intelligent understanding of the situation from him.

With hearty greetings to all friends at the rooms, I remain
Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Erivan, July 14, 1917

Ahoond Molla hussein Ahmed oghloo. (garden)



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Plan of property at Erivan, Russia
purchased for an orphanage.

DEC 6 1917

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АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23 Post Office Box 23. Erivan

September 23rd.1917. Caucassus,Russia.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I do not find a record of having written you since July24th. and I must beg pardon for permitting so long a time to elapse without sending you a letter. I am inclosing now a letter which gives some account of the past and present nature of our work,and I am doing it with the purpose of asking that the letter may be multo-graphed and sent as an acknowledgement of gifts to the work from friends who send us money thru Mr.Wiggin. It is simply impossible for me to write individual letters to all those whose gifts have been sent in my name,and it has seemed to me the best way to prepare a letter to be thus sent out,in my name to our generous friends.

Of course you at the rooms know what gifts are received by you and forwarded to us,but it will be well for me to inclose a list of those whose contributions have reached us here. I may also ask to have copies sent to some other of my friends,as I am not keeping in as close touch with some of them as I would like to do.

We have just had a delightful visit from Dr.Ellis and Mr.Beery,the first visit we have had from any official of the Committee. I think that they were well pleased with what they saw of the work being done and the methods being used, Dr.Ellis was not quite persuaded,when he came,of the wisdom of establishing the orphanage,but I think he came to fully approve of it before leaving,and he warmly approved of our purchasing the property instead of renting.

We ought to have the institution started by this time,but are delayed by the difficulty of getting rid of the tenants now living there. There is a law that now during war time,a tenant can not be put out against his will. We were assured that this law did not apply when the title deeds of property were changed,,,We knew that their lease would run till Sep.1st.O.S.,ten days ago,but now the men are refusing to give up the rooms,on the plea that they can not find other rooms. It really is difficult to find rents,but it seems impossible that three or four men,for their personal comfort,should refuse to vacate premises which they know to have been purchased for such a purpose as these have been. We are using what means we can to get possession,but it is not yet evident what success we shall meet. It is the upper storey,which we wish to use for school rooms which are held. If worse comes to worst,we must hurry up and finish a school room in the unfinished building. We are already at work on rooms for Dr.Kennedy's use for medical work.

We are very anxious about the party who,so letters of June told us, were to sail from San Francisco on July 18th.to join us here. We have had no announcement that they have actually sailed,and have received no telegrams from or about them.,and two whole months have passed. Unsettled political conditions might give some question as to the wisdom of ladies coming now,,but we hope that would be all right,and we certainly very much need some new associates to enable us to push the work,as increased funds would permit,and as is essential to the saving the people in the outlying villages. We are all too busy to permit

us to organize and superintend the work so essential in these outside places. I feel especially anxious about my dear Harry White and his wife, and I do very much long for their society here. It seems impossible that we should have no wire from them, if they are really on the way. We hope that they will be able to come down the Volga, and not go on to Moscow, where matters are more or less disturbed now.

With loving greetings to my friends at the rooms, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

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REC'D DEC 6 1917

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АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23
Post Office Box 23. Erivan.
Caucassus, Russia.

September 22nd, 1917.

Dear Friends,

It is no small satisfaction to me to find in Mr. Wiggin's accounts, as they come to hand, contributions for our work, larger and smaller, from many friends, many of them already known and valued, others hitherto unknown. A large number of these are sent in my name and it is both my duty and pleasure to acknowledge the gifts and thank the givers. The first fifteen of such donations that came I tried to acknowledge by a personal letter to each individual, and I should be more than glad to do the same for all, but my time is too fully occupied to admit of this. The alternative which occurs to me is to prepare a somewhat full statement regarding conditions here and what we are doing to relieve them, and send this to the Mission Rooms to be multigraphed and a copy sent to each donor, and I hope that this method will be acceptable to our friends.

As you may know, a year ago last July, a party consisting of Rev. H. A. Maynard and family, members of the Bitlis station of the American Board, Rev. E. A. Yarrow and family and myself, long connected with the Van station, left New York under the auspicies of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, to take a share in the distribution of funds among the Armenian refugees from the Van, Bitlis and Erzroom vilayets, now stranded in the Caucassus. We came to this city of Erivan as the centre from which we could most easily reach the people whom we wished to help.

We found that in this extensive district of the Trans-Caucassus, at least 250,000 refugees were scattered, the larger part from the Van vilayet. Most of them had come here in 1915, when the Turkish Govt. perpetrated its fiendish work intended to exterminate the Armenian people, and leave to Islam the exclusive possession of the fair land, the ancestral home of the ancient Armenian race.

The tales of massacre and outrage, like that at Agants when the whole male Armenian population was rounded up during the day and at eventide sent out in companies, to the river side, to be relentlessly shot down by the soldiers, or like the Bitlis experience, when nearly the whole population, male and female, adults and children together were made away with; or Sassoon, where after slaying the men, the women and children were crowded into buildings, deluged with kerosine and burned to death with a cruelty surpassing that of Nero himself, these tales have become too well known to need dwelling upon.

In the final retreat from Van, our American circle shared in the suffering of the people for whom they were laboring, and like them, suffered the loss of their homes with all they contained, personal possessions, books, records, etc. Those of them however who survived were able to reach America, while the Armenians were decimated on the road by a Koordish attack, and during the months immediately following their arrival on Russian soil, pestilence and exposure repeated the process several times. Then the survivors were distributed among the cities and villages of the Caucassus, being mostly located in damp, sunless, unsanitary rooms and outbuildings, but kept alive during the first winter by a stipend from the Russian Government, some help being also given by Armenian, English and American organizations.

On our arrival here, this was the condition in which we found the people. A small proportion of the men had been able to start little shops for tailoring, shoemaking, etc, but the large portion even of this class was without work. The Govt. stipend was diminishing and was irregularly administered. Widows and fatherless children constituted a very large proportion of the population and in their helplessness and hopelessness appealed most strongly to our sympathies.

Helped by the experience of twenty years ago at Van, after the massacres of '96, we began organizing a system of Industrial Relief, especially to enable widows to earn a living, and at the same time relieving the horrible nightmare of unemployment, which was almost worse than that of hunger and privation. The women most eagerly welcomed this arrangement and availed themselves of its opportunities. This business under the superintendence of my associates has grown, especially here in Erivan and in the city of Alexandrople and in Echmiadzin, until a good many thousands of families are being supported thru the wages which we are able to pay our workers.

You may care for a brief description of the enterprise now being carried on. We first procured wool for the women to spin. Men take this wool to the river and wash it by beating it with clubs on smooth stones, bring it back to the shop and dry it. The women then pick it to pieces with their fingers, then comb it thru a hetchel, such as our great grandmothers used to prepare their flax, using a spindle which they twirl down the thigh to make the yarn. For a while this yarn was knit into stockings, but as the business increased, we gave employment to refugee carpenters in making hand looms, by means of which the weavers manufacture different kinds of fabrics. Before very long we added the spinning of cotton, that crop being raised in this vicinity. This requires a small spinning wheel, the making of which gives work to more carpenters. With two kinds of yarn, a greater variety of goods can be produced. We make a plain white cloth for underclothing, bedding, etc. a stouter kind for tents flour bags, etc. Several varieties of cloth suitable for men's clothing are made, using a warp of woolen threads and filling the woof with cotton, durable and not bad looking. Lighter varieties of the same are made for women's clothes. Some all wool fabrics are also made, but as our main object is to clothe the refugees, we don't give much time to that branch. These goods are used to provide clothing and bedding for the refugees, and besides the tailors, a good many women find sewing in their manufacture, and work in the knitting of stockings.

The management of such an extensive plant requires a pretty large force of intelligent, educated, efficient and honest men, without whom such a business would be quite impossible. We are very fortunate in finding the men and women whom we thus need among those who have been educated in our own schools in Turkey, adding a few educated in other schools as well. It is a great satisfaction to find that the former pupils in our orphanage and schools have developed the qualities so essential for carrying on a work like this. Dr. Ellis, who has just visited us, in behalf of our central Committee, expresses himself as very highly gratified at the efficiency and faithfulness with which this work is being carried on. So much for industrial relief which is primarily for the help of widows.

The other class of the community which especially attracted our attention and awakened our sympathy was the fatherless children. In this city about one in seven of the refugee population belongs to this class. In the whole of the Caucassus there are approximately 20,000 such children. A few thousands of them have found places in the orphanages which have been established in different localities by various Armenian organizations, the funds being mainly received from the Government. The mothers of

many of these children are living, but many are full orphans and their situation is especially trying. To attempt to gather such numbers of children into orphanages would be quite impossible. The next best thing we could think of was to give their mothers or friends a small monthly allowance, sufficient to keep the children alive, which is about all that we can hope to accomplish till a better day shall dawn. The funds at that time were limited, but we brought up the number we are helping to 5,000 some time since, and a very recent increase of funds has permitted us to double this number, and the second 5,000 is being rapidly enrolled. The general oversight of this department is in Mr. Yarrow's hands, but till now I have had the oversight of the local work in this city, where we have 600 names on our list. We have three lady examiners who spend their time in visiting houses, keeping in touch with the children and their friends and giving help in moral and religious lines. At first an important part of their work was the ascertaining who were really orphans, and who had fathers, as constant efforts were made to foist children of the latter class upon us as orphans. I have become very much interested in these children. Many of them were our pupils in Van and from leading families of the city, or they are the children of our former pupils in the orphanage, or the school. Now it often happens that they are living in small, damp, sunless and unsanitary rooms or out-buildings, sometimes two or three families crowded into one small room. Yet many of these children are kept clean, even if ragged. Most of them have continued attendance at school here and are bright and very attractive. At the other extreme, our sympathies are called out by the utterly unkempt condition of some of the children, perhaps motherless and friendless, or the friends utterly discouraged, or sick, and unable to care for the children. Hitherto we have taken but one child from a family, and often the mothers, or relatives bring in 2 or 3 or 4 others and beg that they too may be accepted, but our funds did not permit it. Now our increased allowance will enable us to take in other members of these large families, but at the best, we can not hope to do much more than keep them alive, even if threatened famine and starvation are warded off.

My personal department includes the attending to individual cases of need in the city. There are now nearly a hundred cases, old, infirm and helpless, to whom we are giving a regular monthly allowance, and during the course of a month there are usually as many more temporarily sick and unable to work, or for some other reason needing help. Besides this we are giving a daily allowance of sterilized milk to about 100 babies and to some 25 sick people. Till now, we have had no doctor on our staff, but a competent nurse has attended to many mild cases of sickness, and has welcomed scores of new arrivals in different families with a few yards of flannel for their first wraps and a small comfortable to cover them. Often also the mother received a large comfortable, when her need was imperative. Now we are so fortunate as to have Dr. Kennedy, sent out by the Lord Mayor's Committee, of London, added to our staff, and he hopes soon to have a small hospital for severe cases, and he is seeing mild cases at his office or in their homes.

The examining of applicants for spinning work and giving billets to suitable cases is also a part of the duty of my department.

It remains to tell of one other department which is especially interesting me at the present time. Our Committee has decided to make one exception to our way of dealing with the orphan question. We appreciate the fact that it will be very important, when the people are able to return to their former places of abode, that they should have wise and efficient leaders, prepared to take the direction of affairs, especially educated in different trades, in agriculture, or fitted to become teachers. So we have decided to establish one orphanage institution, where we can bring a limited number of boys, carefully selected from the many thousands about us, taking those of sound health, of bright minds and already well started

in their studies, and bring them under our personal supervision, giving them the usual education of the school curriculum and adding special training in agriculture, in pedagogy and in the most important trades, including the use of machinery, so that they can introduce improved methods of work, which shall lead to the displacement of merely hand work in the trades, and introduce scientific farming in place of the primitive modes which seemmtobohave come down from the time of Abraham.

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We have been so fortunate as to secure an ideal location for the new institution, well constructed buildings sufficient to accommodate one hundred boys at once, and an unfinished structure, a part of which is being fitted up for Dr. Kennedy's use as a hospital, and which will afford room for the enlargement of the orphanage as needed. The location is in the Armenian quarter of the city, away from the market and not far from the garden district. From its balcony we have a most magnificent prospect, overlooking the whole city with its encircling hills, and grand old Ararat in the background. As soon as we can get rid of the tenants who are in the building, we shall begin the selecting of boys, the preparations for whom are already nearly completed. The greater part of this preparation involves comparatively little expense for the purchase of outside material, but affords the best method of giving help to the refugees needing assistance. All the furniture for dormitories, school rooms and dining rooms is made by refugees in our shops In the case of the bedding and clothing not only is the work being done by refugees, but the material is almost wholly the product of our own looms, and so has given wages to the needy during all the process of manufacture.

The boys will wear pants and blouse, (the style common here) made from the mixed wool and cotton goods described above, with a jacket for cold weather and a cap from the same material. Their stockings are being knit by our women. The shoes we must purchase from outside, and we use calico for the outside covering of the bed comfortables and the lining of the jackets. The rest of the material is from our own shops.

At present we are using the contributions which friends are sending us to pay for this outfit, which costs about $ 60.00 for each boy, equally divided between bedding and clothing. So our friends can think of these nice boys as becomingly clad in clothes of their providing.

Already some friends are planning to contribute from year to year for the support of special proteges. It is too early yet to announce the cost of such support, but war prices prevail here as elsewhere.

I supposed that I had graduated from orphanage work several years ago, but I am now looking forward with pleasure to a post graduate course, since my associates are committing the superintendence of this institution to me. Conditions have changed, but the measure of need is even greater than in former days. I am glad to anticipate the efficient help of Mr. George Gracey, formerly connected with the Oorfa station of the Board, in ~~in~~ the industrial instruction of the school. He is a master workman in this department, and he is now superintending the industrial relief in this city.

I especially bespeak the prayers of my friends, that we may be able, while educating these boys in the lines of material efficiency, to so bring home the love of Jesus to each heart, as to call forth a living, energizing, reciprocal love, which shall make these boys channels of blessing to their countrymen.

With hearty greetings to all friends to whom this may come, I remain
Yours very sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Caucasus

Sept. 22, 1917.

E.T.

REC'D JAN 23 1918

REC'D JAN 23 1918

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АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23
Post Office Box 23. Erivan
Caucassus, Russia.

Oct.27th.1917.

My dear Dr.Barton,

Your letter of July 19th.came to hand last week,and was very welcome. You then acknowledged my letter of Feb.15th. Since then I have writen you May 16th.July 18th.and 24th.and Sep.23rd. I certainly ought to have writen you more frequently,but when I find time for writing,I generally look over the unanswered letters and select the one which seems most impearatively to demand an answer,and there are so many letters which need to be writen acknowledging contributions sent in my name,that I fail to realize how long it is since I have writen to you.

Your letter was really the first actual notification of the sailing of the party coming towards us. Last Sunday,Oct.21st.I received a letter from Harry White,from Kobe,which was the very first word of any sort which we had received from them,or any of the party. We are very much disappointed not to have the whole party get along,but it is certainly true that political conditions are very uncertain,and it may be wiser that ladies should not attempt to come in till things are more settled. Still there is nothing disturbing here in Erivan,and we wish they were here. I had anticipated with extreme pleasure the having of Harry and his wife at our table this winter,but I will be as patient as possible.

The coming of the three gentlemen who are without their wives is very necessary for us. The increased monthly allowance makes it possible for us to open several other centres for industrial relief,and such extension is very,very important,if the people are to be kept alive the coming winter. Our Com.is becoming more and more completely the sole source to which the people can look for help. But a very small proportion of the refugee population have been able to establish any business of their own, by means of which they can supply their needs. The Govt.aid is almost,or entirely withdrawn,and Armenian societies have very little income,outside of this Govt.allowance. In the few centres where our work is established, nearly all the refugees may hopefully be kept from starvation during the winter,on the allowance which we have been receiving. But this is but a fraction of the needy population. To reach the outlying districts,several new centres must be established,and to do this more foreign superintendents are absolutely essential. We who are here are driven to the limit of our ability,and such outside centres can not be run without foreign supervision.

Messrs.Yarrow,Maynard and Gracey have just returned from Tiflis,where they went for a consultation with the Ellis party after their tour in Persia and Van. They report that repeated wires have been sent from Vladivostock,asking if they should come,and repeated and earnest requests have been sent for them to hasten. I do not know what may be the cause of delay on their part. Mr.Welch,about whom you may know,has come with the party from Tiflis,and we are most thankful for this reinforcement. I am especially delighted with the prospect of having his help in the mechanical department of the orphanage. He is also an enthusiastic scout master,and fond of boys,and I anticipate much from his assistance.

I am happyto report that the orphanage,after several weeks of travail pains,has actually come to the birth,and we already have more than 80 boys

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received. We were delayed a month and a half to get tenants out of the house, and there are still three rooms not in our hands, and this experience has been very agravating. Other preparations are pretty well along, but for the accommodation of the school new rooms have to be fitted up in our unfinished building, a part of which we are planning to use as a hospital. It has been fascinating work to select these boys, and it is pleasant to plan work for them and to imagine the useful men they are going to be, in the future, if ever their people can return to their former abodes.

I have now moved to rooms in the orphanage building, and feel as if I were somewhat permanently established, at least for a few years, should the Lord spare my life. I realize that I am not well fitted to take this responsible position, and were it not that Mr. Yarrow and other younger friends have promised to help in various ways, I should not have ventured to accept the position. I have always done more or less teaching work in our schools, but the organizing and planning for school work needs some one more familiar with modern pedagogical methods, but Mr. Yarrow's advice will help us out, and we have Armenian teachers who are pretty well up in these departments.

Mr. Welsh too will, I trust assist in the general management of the boys. I want to introduce some system of self government, perhaps on the George Jr. Republic plan, a kind of training preeminently important in Russia, at the present time, and, and I think that Mr. Welsh will give valuable assistance in this line also. Personal effort with individuals, to bring them into conscious relationship with the Savior, is the line of effort most attractive to me, and this I have already begun.

Pretty large donations have reached us from English friends, intended especially for the orphanage, so that I do not think that this institution will be a very heavy drain on the funds which our Committee is sending.

With hearty greetings for all my friends at the rooms, I remain
Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Consensus

Oct. 27, 1917.

Mrs. Arthur Fletcher
President

REC'D APR 6 1918

АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 28 Post Office Box 28. Erivan

Nov.20th.1917. Caucassus,Russia.

My dear Dr.Barton,

I wrote you Oct.27th.and hope that the letter will get thru in safety,but with political affairs in their present condition,one can't be very confident about such matters. Thus far things are quiet here,and we have hope that some military changes may take place which will make the future more hopeful.

A week ago we had our first direct news from the friends at Vladivostock,which said that they were to start towards us Nov.15th.and the wire seemed to mean that the whole party was there. We very much need their help,and are very desirous to see them all. Of course I am very anxious to see my dear Harry and Irma,but I shall feel an immense load of doubt lifted when I know that they are safely escaped from the various difficulties which are now liable to hinder their progress. When the word came that the ladies and husbands were stopping in Japan,great as was the disappointment,I felt that perhaps it was wiser that the ladies should not attempt the Siberian journey at such a time. When we learned that a party of Persian missionaries,including ladies,who crossed at just about the same time, had got thru safely,we regretted that our whole party had not pushed on at once. Telegrams were sent from Tiflis urging those who had reached Russia to hasten on,and one telegram at least urged the coming of the whole party,I believe. But by the time that the announcement of their starting came,political conditions seemed to have so changed for the worse,that I can't avoid a feeling of very great anxirty,till I know that they are safely here.

I think I wrote you of the opening of the new orphanage,and we now have the hundred boys whom we had planned for here and at work on their lessons,but the trades department has not yet started,the building not yet being ready,but we are working along as fast as we can.

Begin "Last Sunday we had an ordination service at the Protestant chapel. B.Hohanes Puznunian was a teacher and preacher in our Van field for several years,and in 1914 he went,with two other of our young men,to Harpoot to take the theological course. One of the three was killed in the massacre, and the other two managed to escape by the help of the Dersim Koords, one is now working in Tiflis,and B.Hohanes is the other. He has been acting as itinerant evangelist in this region for a year or so now,helping both the refugees and the native people. There are a good many villages where more or less Protestant work has been done in the past,as you know, but thru lack of laborers and Govt. opposition the conditions are not satisfactory. B.Hohanes seems to be meeting with fair success,and it has been felt that the needs of these communities would be better met,if he were ordained. So the "Ararat Union" took up the matter and the Sunday afternoon service was devoted to this ordination. Some two or three hundred people were present,the Erivan and Shamaghar pastors took part with us missionaries,and I think it was a quite impressive occasion.

Back to Page 2 March

The desire is very general on the part of the people that the Board should take up active work in this Caucassus field,and we feel that it is a field well worth cultivating,possibly a better place for a large centre than Van,reaching a large and varied population of Armenians,Georgians, Russians, Persians, etc.

Russians, Persians, etc. We seem to have a vision of a large and prosperous work here, the Board purchasing the property which we are now using for the orphanage, with possibly the Van college finding a centre of wider influence here and expanding into the university of which I used to dream in Van.

I inclose letters which the newly ordained Badvilley has writen, one to Dr. Ussher and one to Mr. Riggs, which I beg you to forward to these gentlemen.

My time is so full now that I have not been able to finish the job which I began, of sending a postal to each of the donors of money for our work, who sent in my name, to make more personal the circular letter which I asked to have multigraphed and sent to each. Perhaps I will manage before very long to prepare a new circular for such use.

With love to yourself and other friends at the rooms,
I remain
Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds

J. C. Kaynolds

Nov. 20, 1917.

Cancelled

REC'D OCT 19 1918

АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23 Post Office Box 23. Erivan

Jan.11th.1918.

My dear Dr.Barton,

It is a very long time since I have writen you,,Nov.21st.I think my last date,and no letters have come from you in the interval. Indeed,letter writing and receiving seem to have lapsed into the list of lost arts. For many weeks only now and then a stray waif of a letter or periodical has turned up,but not enough to encourage the hope that anything I might write would ever reach America. But within a few days there has been a slight improvement,and I am going to venture to start a letter in your direction.

I do not know how much my associates may have done in reporting conditions here,nor whether reports have ever got thru. The long,long delay of the party from America was exceedingly trying to us. The first certain word we had that they had sailed was thru a letter from Harry White,writen from Japan Sep.22nd.and received Oct.21st. If the party had only come right along,as a similar party bound for Urumia did,we should have had the help we so much needed so many weeks earlier,and been spared the anxiety concerning them,which finally,when we knew that they had started from Vladivostock,became extreme,in consequence of the state of the country at that time. It seems unaccountable to us that Dr.Macallum should have delayed their coming,but perhaps there were reasons which we do not understand.

Well,they are here at last and we are so thankful. Mr.Gracey's leaving for military service,as a Captain in the British army,increases our need of help,but lessens the real addition which we are receiving to our forces. Of the new comers,the Whites are the only ones who actually stay with us in Erivan. Harry has taken care of the shops which Mr.Gracey was superintending,and they are both giving their afternoons to study of Armenian. The plan,so long only a dream,of my having a home with them,has materialized,to my great delight. I room,of course,where my work is,at the orphanage,but take my meals with them,in the rooms formerly occupied by the Yarrows the house nearest to the orphanage,the Maynards,by this arrangement,being able to add to much needed rooms to the two which they occupied last year.

Mr.Partridge,the Comptons and Miss Orvis are located at Alexandropol, where they hope to enlarge the work which Mr.Heald has been efficiently carrying on there,and Mr.Heald comes down to extend industrial work to two or three new centres in the vicinity of Erivan,,probably keeping his residence here. Mr.Elmer has located at Echmiadzin,hoping to add work in one or two centres in that neighborhood. For the present,Mr James remains in this vicinity,and he has now gone to Novi-Byazeed,taking a quantity of rice to distribute among the starving population there,which hitherto we have been unable to touch,except thru the"Home orphan"department. Mr.Williams,who came here as correspondent of the Christian Herald,has obtained permission to stay and work for a while,and he has gone with Capt.Gracey to Van,and asks to be permitted to make that his centre for work.

Mr.Yarrow has extended his list of"Home orphans"to about 13 000,but if circumstances permit the taking up the Kars district,probably two or three hundred more will be found. Mr.Yarrow has now added a new department to his work,viz.an effort to procure food for distribution in several outlying districts,where we have been unable to establish industrial relief centres, and where the pressure of famine is already being felt. It will be a very

difficult matter to procure the food which is needed to keep the people alive. It is possible that there is enough food stuff within the province to effect this object, but what with governmental interference, the unwillingness of those who have food to let it be known, or to sell it, and the great difficulty of transportation, it seems now almost impossible to obtain it. We shall use all means in our power to accomplish the task, provided the funds hold out. Our Committee is at present the only reliance on which the people can rest for their continuinued existence, and we hope that the funds we need will be forthcoming, and that it will be possible for us to get hold of what is sent us, this also, at present, being a very difficult question, oweing to the disorganized condition of the country.

Even here in Erivan, where we have such an extensive industrial plant, the number of those who, thru age and infirmity, are unreached by these agencies, is bvery large. Besides my orphanage work, I continue the charge of the department for individual relief, giving two forenoons a week to such payments. My Armenian assistant is at the office every day and examines the scores of cases which daily crowd upon him, and on my office days we examine his reports and decide to whom I shall give help. There are nearly 200 cases to whom we give billets which assure the possessors of 15 roubles every month, but many other cases have to be helped, so that I am now giving out nearly 2 000 R. a week. If such conditions are found here, you can imagine what it must be in the districts where we have been unable to do anything, as yet, beyond the orphan relief.

My Orphanage work is, of course, absorbing most of my time and strength. The one hundred orphan boys occupy the whole of the dwelling house, except the two rooms which I use, and the two which teachers occupy, tho one room is retained for a library and reading room. A large room in a separate building, close by serves as dining room. The large, new, unfinished building, the other side of the court is being fixed up for school rooms and a small hospital, and the work there is approaching completion. Another building has been erected for use as shops for the industrial department of the school instruction. The walls are of sun-dried brick, so that the only expense there was for work, but the material for the roof and windows has, of course, cost something, but it will enable us to do efficient work in trades instruction. We hope to begin that branch of instruction after the Christmas vacation.

This work for the boys is very fascinating, and we have a fine lot of boys. The spiritual atmosphere of the institution is fine, and I have much hope that a number of the lads have already given themselves to Jesus. We are introducing Boy Scout methods among them, Mr. Welch (whom, by the way I forgot to mention in the list I gave of our workers) is an enthusiastic Scout Master, is organizing this department. He is also to have charge of the mechanical department of the instruction, and is in charge of general mechanical work. He is a Quaker from London, and a fine fellow.

I inclose a photograph of the boys, and I wish I could know whether it gets thru or not. I fear that many of our important letters may have failed to reach their destination. I ordered English text books for the school some six months ago, but have heard nothing of them. I wonder whether the order failed to reach Mr. Hosmer or whether the books were sent and failed to reach us. I find it hard work to teach English without any text book. I shall be curious to see whether periodical orders were received or not. Of late almost no periodicals have reached me.

With loving greetings for yourself and other friends at the rooms
Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds

J. C. Rayrolas

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REC'D JUN 10 1918

АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23
Post Office Box 23. Erivan

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Astrakan, Russia, Apr. 19th 1918.

My very dear Dr. Barton,

For months we have been cut off from communication with the outside world. One or two letters writen in early Dec. and a few periodicals of similar date filtered thru in some way. Local papers sometimes gave a few items said to have got thru by wire, but they were unreliable, as for instance when the English were reported to have passed the Dardanelles and taken Constantinople! We know nothing of the condition of our friends and scarcely anything as to the progress of the war, save that now we get reports that the Germans are seriously pushing back the allies in France. It would also seem that she is extending her influence in Russia and appropriating the resources of Russia to reinforce her own.

How much news you may have had from us I do not know. On account of a few things having recently come thru from America, I ventured to mail you a package on January 13th. containing some photographs of our orphanage boys, but I am not sure that it ever left Erivan. The last previous letter I mailed to you was dated Nov. 21st.

АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
Caucasus Branch.
Эривань: Почтовый ящикъ 23 Post Office Box 23. Erivan

I hope that in some way, you learned of the arrival, soon after Thanksgiving, ~~of the arrival~~ of our associates who left the U.S. in July. With their assistance we were able somewhat to enlarge our work. The needs of the people had been constantly becoming more and more pressing, as other sources of help, which had been ever decreasing, came to an end. The Govt. allowance gave out early. The orphanages held out a little longer, but were beginning to discharge children as their resources failed, and our Committee was becoming the sole reliance of the people. The coming of our associates made possible the extending of the Alexandropole work to reach outlying villages as well as the city. It had the same effect at Echmiadzin and permitted outlying districts to be reached from Erivan also. The Industrial Relief department was able to employ some 8000 women at approximately R. 30. per month, puting some 240000 R. in circulation. Of men, what with our official helpers, carpenters employed in making spinning wheels for the women and looms for the men, and fitting up the new building at the orphanage for school rooms and hos-

АМЕРИКАНСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ ПОМОЩИ БѢЖЕНЦЕВЪ АРМЯНАМЪ и АЙСОРАМЪ
Кавказское Отдѣленіе
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pital uses, and those employed in running the more than 100 looms, etc. proximately 2000 were employed at an average of perhaps 150 R. per month, bringing up the monthly payments for wages to about 540 000. R., and helping perhaps 10 000 families to live.

The number of "Home Orphans" i.e. of fatherless children remaining with their mothers or other friends gradually increased till it reached 15 000, the monthly stipend being R 15. These children were scattered among the scores of cities and villages of the whole Trans-Caucasus district, and the conducting of this department was in Mrs. Farrow's hands. The making out of these lists, the overcoming the constant attempts at deception, and the making the monthly payments, as political conditions became more and more disturbed, made the carrying on of this department a very formidable undertaking. Each child also received a suit of clothes, material and making from our shops.

There remained a considerable class still unreached, the aged, the sick, the infirm, the helpless, and in Erivan this department of "Individual Relief" was in my hands. My efficient assistant spent all his time

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in meeting and examining such cases, and I went to that office two days in the week to make the money distribution, which, toward the end, amounted to from 1000 to 3000 R. per week, and many of the cases thus coming under my supervision were pitiable in the extreme.

Dr. Kennedy held a daily clinic on the orphanage premises, where he finally also fitted up a small hospital, chiefly for maternity purposes. In the same connection was the department for supplying pure milk to babies and a few sick. These departments together did a great deal to diminish infant mortality.

There remains to report my own pet institution, the Orphanage. It was about the first of Oct. that we got our premises sufficiently in hand so that we could call in our boys. Our plan was to take one hundred of the most promising Armenian fatherless boys whom we could find, and we were able just nicely to locate this number, using as dormitories the rooms in the house, reserving two rooms for my own use, and two for the house-father and his associate, one room for a library and one for a sick room. An adjoining

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building furnished convenient dining room and kitchen, but school rooms must be provided in the unfinished building close by. the rest of that building being fitted up for hospital purposes. It took some time to get all these arrangements completed, but the organization of the school did not wait for this.

The boys were divided in to three classes, numbered as third, fourth and fifth to correspond with the classification of our Van school. The fifth, or highest class consisted of twenty boys, and the other two of forty each divided into two sections, using five class rooms in all. Some difficulties were encountered, especially in the English classes, from the absence of text books, which tho ordered months before, never arrived. and type written exercises had to take their place.

The boys proved to be much above the average in ability, and tho they had been running wild for months, they soon yielded to the influences brought to bear on them and it was not long before a loving, Christian, spiritual atmosphere pervaded the institution. It was delightful to witness the

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receptivity of practical Christian truth on the part of nearly all of the older boys, while even the smaller boys were brought to appreciate the fact that they had a personal, loving, heavenly Father to watch over them. I feel a large measure of confidence that many of the larger boys intelligently accepted Jesus as their personal Savior and Friend.

And so the weeks moved on, the hearts and hands of all of us filled with congenial labor, and hopeful for the future. One trouble broke out between the Moslem and Christian classes of the population, and a considerable part of the market was burned down, but quiet settled down again. We realized that German influence was extending toward us from Petrograd, and that the Turkish forces were improving the slump in the Russian army to advance their prons. recapturing Trebizond, Erzingan, Erzroom, etc. but it was like a bolt from a clear sky, when, on Monday morning March 18th a peremptory order came from Consul Smith at Tiflis, to drop everything and come imme-

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ately to Tiflis and leave Russia as rapidly as possible. Our first impulse was to say, "We can't leave this work and these people who need us more desperately than ever, we will stay with them and share their fate." But we realized that if Germans or Turks were to come, or secure control, we could not hope to afford protection to the people, as we have been able to do, at different times in Turkey. Our presence might even make their condition worse. Certainly we would not be permitted to continue our work, very probably we would be interned and so cut off from doing any work anywhere, and we did not venture to disobey the Consul's order.

That day was spent in packing the few things we could hope to keep with us for use on the road, and putting the rest of our belongings in the most hopeful condition for preservation. That evening I said good bye to my beloved boys, and it was a scene long to be remembered. Tears and sobs showed the feelings of every heart. Mr. ~~Williams~~ Yarrow and Mr. Welch were with me and they succeeded in bringing warm smiles to on of the faces, and persuaded them to

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to send me off with three sousing cheers. But it was with breaking hearts that, on Tuesday morning, we made our way to the depot. The R.R. service had long been disorganized, but the Commandant secured a third class car for our use, which took us, in moderate comfort to Tiflis.

Banking arrangements had been so broken up that, for months, it had been extremely difficult to secure money in a shape in which we could use it. Once Mr. Maynard, at considerable risk, went over to Tabriz and brought back two million roubles, but already we had been obliged to pay wages in food stuffs in place of money. We made the best arrangements we could for the continuance of the work, by the hands of the trained and faithful officials who have been working with us, and if the Consul is able to get them the funds he has in hand, we may hope that some departments of the work may be continued for a few months. The orphanage has supplies for at least a half year. How much hope we can have that intenecine war and general massacre can be averted, it is hard to tell. It would seem that, in this respect, Erivan were the most hopeful place, owing to the large Armenian population and the presence

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of Armenian soldiers, but the general outlook is gloomy enough.

When we reached Tiflis, the Consul urged us to press on as rapidly as possible. Train service might stop any time. A number of English ladies and other Europeans wished to join our party.

With difficulty, two cars were secured for our party of about fifty people, and we were able to keep out the rabble and had a comfortable journey to Baku. The only possible route from there was via the Trans-Siberian R.R. to the Pacific. But boats were not yet running on the Caspian and the Volga was not yet free from ice, and so we were obliged to wait there two weeks. The city was much crowded, but the Harrow and Maynard families secured rooms at a hotel. An English club house was placed at the service of the unattached gentlemen. A Mr. Tarian, a wealthy, Protestant Armenian kindly invited Mr. and Mrs. White and myself to be his guests. He was occupying apartments in a large and elegant block, the whole of which was his property, and we considered ourselves very fortunate. But after a few days fighting began between Moslems and Christians in the city.

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The Tarian house was just at the edge of the Moslem quarter and for 36 hours incessant firing was going on all around, tho but one bullet entered our rooms. On Tuesday morning the fighting line had been so far advanced that the Armenian soldiers came and demanded the use of the Tarian house as a military position, and we were obliged to beat a precipitate retreat. We three taking with us only our little hand bags, made our way thru the streets where fighting was going on and dead bodies were lying by the way, to a safer part of the city and finally joined our friends at their hotel. In the morning, to our dismay, we found that the Tarian house had been burned, with all its contents, including our baggage, and we were left with only the clothes on our backs. With difficulty, before leaving, we were able to procure the bedding absolutely essential for the farther journey.

The loss which I most keenly regretted was that of the title deeds to the Erivan orphanage property, which was in my valise. It was made out in Mr. Gracey's name, and he had signed a paper showing it to belong to the American Committee.

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After two weeks in Baku, we secured passage on a small and uncomfortable steamer, the first to leave, to Astrakan. Again we find that boats have not begun to run up the river to Samara, but we have obtained tickets for the first one to sail, and have been permitted to live on board the boat till we start. We board ourselves, but the saving of expense over living in a hotel, even if that were possible, is very great. Hope is now given that we may sail on Tuesday Apr. 23d.

I have written thus far, not with any expectation of mailing very soon, but to have thus much of our story ready when we find a P.O. working. I am going to ask to have this multigraphed and copies sent to my friends, a list of whose names was left at the Kreams.

We have just learned that fighting has been resumed at Baku and that the Muslims have possession, which I fear bodes ill for the Armenians. I am thankful that we are out.

May 16th. Khabarovka on the Amoor River.

Almost a month has passed since the above were written at Astrakan. On April 23d we started for Samara, sailing up the Volga in a fine steamer, boarding ourselves, it is true, but every way comfortable, which can hardly be said of any other stage of this trip.

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We took five days for the trip reaching Samara late Sat. night Apr. 27th. Owing to the general disorganization of this country, we were doubtful how we should get on across the Trans-Siberian R.R. but we were able to secure two cars for our party to take us to Vladivostock. The cars, like those we had seen earlier, had been torn up somewhat by the soldiers, but were patched up so as to be fairly comfortable, and it is worth a great deal to have these cars. Thus far we have not had foul trains.

and this is the sixteenth day of the journey, but we have been able to find pretty good food, usually eating on the car. The direct route thru Mongolia is not passable on account of the activity of hostile revolutionary leaders, so that we have been obliged to make a considerable detour around that province, but now only twenty hours or so remain, but we are delayed here one day on account of a strike among R.R. employes, but we expect to reach Vladivostock on Sat. May 18th. two months from Erivan.

Had we been able to take the Harbin route, & had planned to go down from that point to Peking and make a call on my classmate Goodrich.

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which could have been done at comparatively slight extra expense. Now I can not decide, till I reach Vladivostock, whether an arrangement can be made which I shall feel will justify my going or not, but I much desire to make the visit.

Regarding my own future, were there reasonable hope of being able soon to return to those dear boys at Erivan, I should like to wait six chinese say, till the day might come, but we can see no hope of such a turn to affairs, and so I am, much reluctantly forced to conclude that nothing remains for me, but to return to America and consider my days of active service ended.

I hope to be able to post this letter at Vladivostock, but will add a closing line before doing so. The pleasure and profit of our trip has been immensely increased, by the presence of Prof C. H. Robertson Y.M.C.A. worker in China, who has given us scientific lectures and loaned us profitable books to read.

May 19th. Vladivostock. We reached here safely this morning, very thankful that this long stage of the journey is safely ended. It is said that it is impossible to secure passage to America for some time but that trains are running to Peking, so it

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May 19th. Vladivostock. We reached here safely this morning, very thankful that this long stage of the journey is safely ended. It is said that it is impossible to secure passage to America for some two weeks but that trains are running to Peking, so it

not unlikely that I may go down there to do the waiting with my classmate Goodrich, but arrangements are not yet made. I may be able to post this soon and so will say good bye, repeating the request that this letter be multotyped & copies sent to my friends as per list at the rooms. Both Mr. & Mrs. White would like to have their parents included.

I remain, dear Dr. Barton

Yours affectionately

E. C. Raymond

The earliest address which I can give will be c/o Rev. Henry M. Kelsey, D.D., 417 Market St. San Francisco, & I should be glad to hear, when I reach that point, especially from any friends whom I might possibly call on, on my way to New England.

Author and E. C. Raymond
Appointed 19 July 1915

REC'D AUG 5 1918

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Peking June 11th. 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton,

About three weeks ago I sent a letter from Vladivostock to be mailed to you from Japan. I hope that letter may be reaching you soon now.

A cable has just come from you directing our party to wait here for letters from Boston. Most of the party are already arranged to do this. As I wrote you, it seems to us here that any chance for resuming work, either in the Caucasus, as in Van, is very remote. If I could hope to return to those dear orphans of mine, within any reasonable time, I should be more than willing to wait, but as we see no hope of this, it seems to me wiser to continue my journey to America, and consider my term of active service as completed.

When I reached here I found that Carrington Goodrich was booked to sail from Kobe for Seattle July 12th. I felt a very strong desire to secure passage on the same steamer and put in an application at Cook's office for any opening there might chance to be

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on that steamer. I was greatly delighted, last Friday, to receive word that a vacancy had occured making it possible for me to secure a single berth stateroom, and I joyfully accepted the opportunity. The members of our circle and the Gordsiches all feel that you would not wish me to throw up this working. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that my health has not been normal for the last two or three months, which seems to emphasize the wisdom of the decision. So I am holding on to my working.

Our Str. is the "Atanta Maru," sailing from Yokohama July 17th. and due at Seattle Jul. 31st. I hope I may find letters at Seattle addressed to the care of this Str. I am postponing the determining of my route across the U.S. till I reach Seattle. I should much like to visit Armenian friends in Fresno and vicinity, if circumstances should favor, and that might make possible a call on R. M. Cole.

With love to friends at the rooms

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

P. S. Dr. Goodrich just now tells me that R. R. rules are changed now and that probably one can now take a longer route, as for instance via San Francisco without paying the extra fare the route would involve. In that case I presume it would be best for me to go direct to Duluth. If however for any reason, you should wish me to take another route, you can let me know.

Parkinson

Dec. 11, 1915

REC'D JUL 18 1918

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Peking, June 20th. 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton,

About a month since, I sent you a long letter, reporting our work and explaining our movements, which I hope may be reaching you about now.

Nearly all the younger members of the party are staying this side and planning for temporary or permanent work here as you may direct. For myself, it seems to me and my associates and Dr. Gratrick, that it is not worth while, at my age, to attempt such work as younger men can do. If we could see a reasonable hope of being able soon to return to our loved orphanage, I should feel like waiting, but none of us are sufficiently optimistic hope for this, and we feel that it is wr for me to return to America and com sides my term of foreign service as completed. The state of my health adds emphasis to this decision. Just before leaving Erivan, I bega to suffer from pains and stiffness in certain muscles. This increased during the long

journey, at times causing a good deal of discomfort, tho appetite and general health were not affected. On arriving here, I asked Dr. Johnstone to look me over. He said my symptoms indicated the presence of pus in the blood, and he looked for possible sources of it. Examination of the urine revealed the presence of pus, which led to the diagnosis of slight, chronic, inflammation of the bladder, and he gave me medicine which he hoped would cure it. As yet, no very marked improvement has taken place. I am thinking that it may be wise for me to stop at Battle Creek or Clifton Springs, for treatment, on my way East, but I will not decide that question till I reach Seattle. As I write you, letters sent to Seattle, c/o "Atsuta Maru" (due July 31st) ought to reach me, and I shall hope to hear from you there. Dr. and Mrs. Love and others from the circle here are to be on our steamer.

With love to friends at the Rooms
Yours affectionately
G. C. Raymond.

REC'D AUG 19 1918

The Swedish Hospital
INCORPORATED
SUMMIT AVE. AT COLUMBIA ST.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
TELEPHONE ELLIOTT 481

13th August, 1918.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell,
Secretary A. B. F. M.
Congregational House.

My dear Secretary Bell; -
your good letter reached me at Victoria; and you can imagine what a delightful surprise it gave me. Letters from Dr. Barton, and Dr. Strong, reached me at the same time.

We reached Seattle, Sunday, August 4th, and a room had been secured for me, in this hospital. On the steamer, I had a severe attack of lumbago, when the presence and help of Dr. Love, both as physician and skilled nurse, was invaluable to me.

I enjoyed so much, visits with Dr. Barton, on Monday and Wednesday.

One question we discussed, was whether I had better push on directly to Boston, or make visits with Armenian friends in Fresno, before going.

Dr. Barton confirmed my then feeling,

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that in view of railroad difficulties, and the state of my health, I would do better to go directly East. But my Armenian friends are strongly urging me to make them a visit. And I certainly want very much to see them. It has been suggested that I spend the winter in California, going East in the spring.

Dr. Browne very strongly recommends that plan, and thinks my presence with the brethren in Fresno and vicinity will be hopeful of sufficient usefulness to warrant the step. So my mind is now, rather turning in that direction.

I am writing to you, so that if you have any objections to make, there is likely time for you to make them known.

The doctor has made a careful exam today, which shows rather serious inflamation of the bladder. And very likely this is the explanation of my other difficulties. Probably I must expect to spend several weeks here, before being able to pursue my journey in any direction.

This climate seems very favorable; and I am very fortunate in finding friends, new and old.

With love to you all

I remain Yours sincerely

E. C. [illegible]

Aug 13/20

Rev. L. S. Popsolle
Lastly

SEP 25 1918

Seattle, Washington
September 20, 1918

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your fine letters of September 4th and 10th have reached me. You can hardly imagine how cheering and comforting it is to know of the loving solicitude you are exercising toward me, but Oh'- the days go so slowly, and the funds needed to keep me here pile up so rapidly and the future looks so uncertain that I confess to regret that the Lord did not give me the final call when I was so near passing to the other world.

I feel as if you ought to know what I am trying to do; that I have had difficulty with my spinal column, so that it might perhaps be called lumbago, for many years. Near the hospital there is an institution for carrying on the Swedish Movement Cure and it seemed to us all hopeful that a course of treatment there might set me free from this standing difficulty so I am now taking that treatment three days a week. It is pretty severe and keeps me in pain and discomfort all the time, but we are all hopeful of success. Probably several weeks, however, will be necessary to bring about the final cure.

I feel as if you ought to know these things, and know how deeply I regret that I am the cause of all this heavy expense. I can only trust myself fully to the Lord, asking him to bring me to the place where he would have me be.

With warm love to yourself and your associates, I remain

Yours affectionately,

G. C. Raynolds

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Dictated to Miss Babcock at
the Swedish Hospital, Thursday
evening, September 19th.
Miss Babcock is a personal friend
who finds much pleasure in being
able to help Dr. Raynolds in this way.

Seattle, Wash.
Sept. 29, 1918

REC'D OCT 3 1918

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Seattle, Sep. 27th 1918

My very dear Dr. Barton,

I wrote you not very long ago, telling you a little of my situation and plans. Just now we are considering whether to carry out that plan of treatment or not.

The prospect of being kept for weeks in such constant, severe pain seems to my Drs. as well as myself almost impracticable. And then we can't tell what will be the result. So I have allowed 4 days to pass without treatment, hoping the pain would quite down and I could form an idea of just where I am. I am sorry to say that the pain does not let up, and I am awfully afraid that this condition of my back, which keeps me absolutely helpless, may be the natural condition which the treatment found rather than its result.

. . . . .

I feel more & more that it is wicked for me to continue here on this tumultuous express,

with no better prospects before me than I now have. If I were only over near you, I might find some modest corner so that I could exist as Miss Brook does.

The thought has just come to me. Would it be possible for Dr. Cole to give me a corner in his house, & find some one to take care of me. I believe I will write him about it. But I am so helpless that I don't know as I could get there. I believe there are steamers running between the two places. I should have some the services of some strong man as my attendant. Oh! the outlook for the future is so discouraging. Oh! that the Lord had released me when I was on the edge.

With love to all at the Rooms

Yours most affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

P.S. Maybe it would be wise as a first step to find some generals room, near the hospital for rest

C. Raynolds

COPY

Seattle
September 27, 1918

My very dear Dr. Barton:-

I wrote you not very long ago telling you a little of my situation and plans. Just now we are considering whether to carry out that plan of treatment or not.

The prospect of being kept for weeks in such constant, severe pain seems to my Dr. as well as myself almost impracticable. And then we cannot tell what will be the result. So I have allowed four days to pass without treatment hoping the pain would quiet down and I could form an idea of just where I am. I am sorry to say that the pain does not let up, and I am awfully afraid that this condition of my back, which keeps me absolutely helpless, may be the natural condition which the treatment found rather than its result.

I feel more and more that it is wicked for me to continue here on this tremendous expense, with no better prospect before me than I now have. If I were only over near you, I might find some modest corner where I could exist as Miss Bush does.

The thought has just come to me. Would it be possible for Dr. Cole to give me a corner in his house? I could find someone to take care of me. I believe I will write to him about it. But I am so helpless that I do not know as I could get there. I believe there are steamers running between the two places. I should have to secure the services of some strong man as my attendant. Oh! this outlook for the future is most discouraging. Oh! that the Lord had released me when I was so near the edge.

With love to all at the rooms,

Yours most affectionately

(Signed) G. C. Raynolds.

P. S. Maybe it would be wiser, as a first step to find some private room near the hospital for rent.

George C. Reynolds.
Seattle
Sept. 27, 1918

REC'D OCT 7 1918

925 East Columbia St.
Seattle
Sep. 30th 1918.

My dear Dr. Baston,

Well! you see that the possible thought, suggested in the postscript of my last letter, has materialized, and the very first thing I do after taking possession of my new room is to write and tell you about it. The final bill from the hospital will probably be sent you today or tomorrow. I groan in spirit when I think of what it must amount to. I have asked them to give me a copy of it.

And I am sorry to say I shall have to send a supplementary bill from the man who gave me the Swedish movement treatment. I can't tell how much good this treatment has done, but I hope it has limbered up the spinal column, so that moderate treatment may suffice to give me some approach to health again.

I think I have done wisely in discontinuing that treatment, which I did a week ago today. Until Friday night the pain continued very severe. Sat. it eased up a little. My nurse gave me moderate message, and today is my most comfortable day, and I can do a good many things I couldn't before.

Mrs. Babcock, with whom I think you are in correspondence, and who is wonderfully kind, got a friend to bring us and our things from the hospital, in her auto, and we took quite a little drive thru the city beside.

Mrs. Sec. Smith is also very, very kind and thoughtful, keeping my room supplied with flowers, etc. etc. She gave me a long ride on Sat. Miss Phelps also comes in frequently, and a few other people also come in. I have very much to be thankful for in these directions. I begin to pick up a little hope for the future, and I remain

Yours affectionately G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D OCT 31 1918

/2

Portland, Oct. 25th 1918.

My dear Dr. Barton,

You see I have actually left Seattle. I am making a short visit with my grand-niece Mrs. Agnes Dunforth Hewes, grand daughter of my sister Mrs. Calhoun of Syria. Dr. Hewes came up to Seattle Tuesday, and I concluded to improve the opportunity to make this first stage of my outward journey. I made the journey comfortably, and it is good to feel that, after being in a nurse's hands so long, I have resumed an independent existence. There are a good many limitations still, and my strength is also limited, but I am able to take care of myself to some extent.

I plan to go from here, next week, to Forest Grove to spend some time, possibly a month, with the Dr. R. M. Cole family. So that may be my next P.O. address. Please let Mr. Wiggin know, as I have asked him to send one ~~[illegible]~~ ~~one~~ some ~~[illegible]~~, as I am just out, and it might be sent to Dr. Cole's care.

Please forward this circular letter to Mrs. Blake as soon as I have her address.

I think of you as busy at the Stafford meeting this week, and wish I could be with you. I trust you are having a blessed meeting and hoping that, in some way, that debt may be wiped out.

I wonder if there are any copies left of that Vladivostock letter of mine? If there are, I wish you would have a copy sent to Mrs. Madeleine Cole, Danehurst, Putney, London S.W., Eng. She is one of my warm friends, her house seems home to me, and she has done a great deal for Van. I think it would be worth while to send her the Mfs. Herald, and I would like her name to be on the list of those to whom any of my circular letters are sent. But probably there will be no more such letters, as I am out of the work. I would also like to have a copy of the letter sent to Mrs. Lawrence J. Hewes, 5 St. Helen's Court, Portland, Oregon.

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

REC'D NOV 15 1918

16

Forest Grove, Nov. 9th 1918

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your two letters of Oct. 21st and Nov. 2 are received and much highly appreciated. I do rejoice that those photos of our orphanage boys finally got thru, and I should very much like to have one copy myself. I forgot to whom I asked you to send copies. I am very glad for the hope you give that the picture may prove useful.

It is splendid to feel that the way may soon be open to resume work, relief and missionary, in Turkey, and that you yourself can go and lay out the ground. How I wish that I could go with you. I am really gaining now so as to be encouraged to hope to get back to something approaching the physical condition I enjoyed before leaving Urfa. Today I have walked 3/4 of an hour with-

out causing pain in my back, and have raked leaves in the street a while.

If I were now in Erivan, instead of here, I should hope to be able to continue the care of those dear boys for a while longer, but the making the long journey again is a different proposition.

We were all victims of the big fake this week, but I still have hope that the terms offered to Germany will be accepted. But what lots of difficult questions will come after the war, and what immense demands will still be made on the benevolence of the world.

With hearty greetings to all friends at the Krams, I remain

Yours affectionately
E. C. Raynolds.

George C. Raynolds
Forest Grove
Nov. 9, 1918

Wishing You Christmas Joy

When joyous Christmas chimes ring out
With peals that echo all about
Here's wishing many a merry strain
Will find your heart and long remain.

8115

From Forest Grove, Oregon
P.O. Box 285

POST CARD

Dear Dr. Strong,
At this late day I want to thank you for your kind letter of welcome back to America. I was not then in condition to reply, and somehow the time has passed till now. I do feel a deep sympathy with you in the loss of your son, & put it almost alone as a cause of congratulation, that you have been permitted such a part in the world's salvation, were most appropriate. How must he proved to have had such a son.
I am pretty comfortable now, & hope to return to N. Eng. in the spring.
Yours most sincerely G. C. Reynolds.

POST OFFICE
DEC 18 4 PM 1915

DEC 23 1915

Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D.
174 Beacon Street
Boston
Mass.

JAN 18 1919

Forest Grove, Oregon,
P. O. Box 485; Jan. 12th. 1919.

My very dear Dr. Barton.

I wish I could sit down and chat with you for an hour, but as that is impossible, I am going to write you and ask Mr. Bell to read the letter before sending it on.

I wanted to write you before you started on your new trip, but knowing how fully your time would be filled, I thought I should be doing you a favor not to trench on your time, but you may be sure I have been thinking of you a great deal and I am praying for the success of your glorious mission.

Could I chat with you for a time I should wish to consult with you as to my own future. When I learned, a short time since, that our two Y men, Elder and Arrow, had stayed on at Erivan, I grieved most sincerely that I had not stayed on with them, as I probably should have done, had I known that they were going to remain. I might then have occupied my time profitably, have avoided

the expense of the journey and the hospital, which has caused me so much regret, and also probably, the illness which has been so trying. But it is no use to cry over spilt milk.

The question now is about my future. I had a talk with my Dr. the other day about my case. You may know that there is considerable pus in my urine. An x ray examination at Seattle showed some trouble with one kidney and some inflamation of the bladder. Dr. Walker, who is now treating me, inclines to the opinion that the source of the pus is some other organ higher up, liver or spleen perhaps, but thinks that, tho probably entire recovery can not be hoped for, if I could live in a suitable climate, I should not suffer much from this, and might hope for some years yet of comfortable life. Cold and damp seem to be the peculiarities of climate unfavorable for me, and probably I would not get on well during a New England winter. California would probably be preferable, and if nothing better presents, it may be best for me to find some place to live in that state.

But I can not hope to do anything particular there, and doing nothing is the thing I most dread. Now the climate of Van, or possibly even better, that of Erivan, seems well adapted to my case, and if I could be back at my beloved orphanage in Erivan, even with my present state of health, I might hope to be of some use.

I know that it is not usually deemed wise to send one of my age abroad, or perhaps even to keep such a one on the field. Possibly my case may be a little different from the ordinary in one respect, at least. You know I have a pension which at present amounts to $454. per annum. With this and the small sum coming from my conditional bequest, I could probably live, without expense to the Board, if I were once there.

My thought too has been that when it came to the place that I could no longer work, I might find some congenial Armenian to take care of me, without becoming a burden and hindrance to my missionary associates. I have felt that I should be happier among the people among whom

my life has been spent than anywhere else.
This conversation with my Dr. has set me the more to thinking whether by any possibility, the Board would approve of sending me back to those dear boys at Smirna. It would not be a post that would require heavy physical work, or fatiguing travel, after I were once there.

Well, I present the matter for you and the Board to think of, and I am constantly asking the Lord to guide me in the right path.

I shall eagerly look for news of your movements and those of all the party which is to follow you, and I remain

Yours very affectionately
E. C. Raynolds.

P. S. I meant to mention that I incline to think that there has been pus in my urine for a good many years, despite which my general health has been pretty satisfactory.
E. C. R.

130

[redacted] JAN 18 1919

Forest Grove, Oregon,
P. O. Box 485; Jan. 12th 1919.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I inclose a letter addressed to Dr. Barton, but which I wish you to read before forwarding.

Perhaps you will consider the suggestion it contains as to my future as absurd and impossible, but at any rate, I want you all to know as to my condition, and, of course, I will accept your decision whatever it may be.

I am enjoying my stay in Dr. Cole's family, save that the very damp climate does not seem exactly to agree with me.

I want to go to Fenno and Kingsburg as soon as possible, but at present the influenza is prevailing there.

With hearty greeting to all friends at the rooms, I remain

Yours very sincerely
E. C. Raynolds.

G. C. Raynolds

Forest Grove Jan. 1, 1917

New address.
c/o Rev. H. K. Rushdoony,
R. A. Box 631.
Kingsburg, Cal.

REC'D FEB 3 1919

131

Forest Grove, Oregon,
P. O. Box 485 Jan. 28th 1919.

My dear Dr. Strong,

Your most welcome letter of 22nd. inst. reached me last evening and gave me genuine pleasure. I had thought it quite possible that the Bd. Com. would consider my age alone sufficient reason against approving of my return to the field, independently of the state of my health. I do thank you all for the confidence you repose in me, and wish I were more worthy of it.

Until the damp and rather cool weather began, I seemed to be gaining in health pretty steadily, but for the last few weeks I have not felt quite so well, and have felt rather discouraged about my health. Still I have considerable hope that the climate of Cal. will help me to gain again. I plan to go down to Fresno and Kingsburg next week, and should there be a gain which would

justify my thinking of such a move as I so greatly desire, I will let you know.

Once there, I think the climate of Evian would suit me well, and Oh! how I would rejoice to be with those dear boys again.

I am very anxious to hear from Evian and to know what have been their experiences during the months since we left. If you get any news I shall greatly appreciate it if you will have it passed on to me. I am especially anxious to hear about Capt. Gracey. The papers say he was shot, but whether fatally or not I do not know.

I feel a very strong sympathy for you that you can not receive your dear son to return to you, but I would also congratulate you to have had such a noble boy to help on the great cause even at the cost of life. With warm greetings for your mother and sister, I remain

Yours faithfully E. C. Raynolds.

G. C. Reynolds
Theodore Moore
Jan 24/1919

REC'D FEB 19 1919

Kingsburg, Cal. Feb. 13th. 1919.
R. A. Box 268a.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I inclose a letter which I have just written to Dr. Barton, asking you to read and forward. I also inclose a letter for Carrington Goodrich, hoping that you may know his address. Send Williamstown, Mass.

I would also ask that a copy sent of the Herald, sent and of the Am. Board Year-book he sent me. While with the Coles I saw their copies, but now need one of my own.

I am also going to ask that a copy of the life of Mrs. Ishii, by her father, be sent me. Please draw what is needed for these purchases from my account with Mr. Wiggin, and oblige

Yours most sincerely
G. C. Raynolds.

[illegible]

REC'D MAR 18 1919

28

Kingsburg, Cal. Mar. 9th '19
R. A. Box 268a.

Dear Dr. Strong,

I inclose a letter for Dr. Barton, which please read and forward.

I thank you so much for sending the Elder report, and the Barton letter and cable. Your letter reached me three days ago, but the book you report as sent does not yet appear, nor other literature.

We have had a pleasant day today which makes me feel a bit better.

Yours most sincerely
G. C. Raynolds.

P. S. Mar 10th. I have just received Mr. Case's letter of Mar. 4th. and am delighted to learn that my dear Laph. Gracey is still living. Praise the Lord.

over

Mar 12th. I have held this letter till I should receive Mr. Knapp's letter and account of the various sorts of work in which he has been engaged.

Please read these statements and take any steps you see fit about the matter before sending the papers to Dr. Barton. You probably know whether the plans which our Committee on the Library are making call for such work as he could do, or whether there are both individual organizations which could avail themselves of Mr. Knapp's services.

It seems to me a wonderful opportunity to get hold of help from one able and willing to use his abilities for the good of the country where he was born.

G. C. R.

Filed in G.C. Rayrolds Mar. 8, 1919.

REC'D APR 30 1919

Kingsburg, Cal. Apr. 24th. 1919.
R. B. Box 148.

Dear Secretary Bell,

Your good letter of Mar. 28th. reached me Apr. 7th. and was much enjoyed. I do hope that Mr. Knapp's services can be secured. I have not seen him for some time.

I have recently made a little trip to Los Angeles and vicinity, part of it a speaking trip with Dr. Kelsey, which I much enjoyed. Was glad to test myself in travelling a little. I did not find special fatigue either from speaking or riding. I am not strong to knock around, changing cars and lugging baggage, etc. but I think I find some improvement in strength. So I begin to think of the possibility of being able to make the journey to my Eirian orphanage. I couldn't do heavy work in the way of relief, but I think I might make

myself useful in my orphanage home. So I venture to inquire what possibilities you may see for such return, and at what time there may be parties going.

I hesitate to speak of another matter. I know that the Board likes to keep papers which may be of historic interest about its work in different sections and about its workers. Rev. G. K. Rushdooney, pastor of the Arm. Prot. Ch. here and one of my former orphan children, has written a somewhat lengthy article in Armenian, about me, which has been published in an Armenian paper here. My question is would the Board care for a copy of this article for its files?

I have just heard of Mr. Wiggin's illness, but that he was improving. I would like to assure him of my sympathy.

Yours very sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

G. C. Raynolds
Apr. 24, 19
Middlebury, Vt.

Rec'd MAY 12 1919

13

Kingsburg, Cal. May 6th 1919
R. B. Box 148.

Dear Mr. Case,

Thank you for so kindly and repeatedly giving me information about my friends. I am very thankful to hear of a letter from Capt. Gracey, but it is a shame that England does not secure his release. Hope it has done so before this.

A few days ago I wrote to Sec. Bell telling him I was beginning to feel better and hopeful of being able to return to Erivan. Please tell him that I continue to improve and am getting more hopeful. There is a young man at Vladivostock to whom I have sent money to come here and I want to await his coming and try to make some plan for his entering college. I hope before the end of June I can be ready to start East. I want to break journey at Chicago and to visit friends there and in N. Eng. & N. York. I remain

Yours most sincerely G. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Raynolds

Kingsburg, Cal. May 6, 1919

REC'D JUN 16 1919

20

25

San Francisco, June 10th 1919.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I write to inform you that I have decided that it is not wise for me to attempt to return to Erivan, tho the decision almost breaks my heart.

I suppose this action is equivalent to a resignation from the list of active members of the missionary body.

As you know, I am not now receiving any allowance from the Board, but am living on my pension, and this has been quite practicable, as I have been living.

I am planning now a different arrangement. A party of Armenians has just arrived from Vladivostock, including two young men from Erivan, with one of whom I was very closely associated during my stay there and to whom I have become very closely attached. He and his brother escaped from the Cau-

capus with the greatest difficulty and made their way, three dangerous manifold, across Siberia to Vladivostock. Their purpose is to study here and return to work for this people in Armenia. One of these brothers wishes to study medicine and the other engineering. A third brother who was with them plans to go to work at farming and render them some help, and they both intend to do all they can to support themselves.

There were in the party two young ladies from our Van schools, and who were associated with us in our relief work at Erivan and Alexandropole. One of these wishes to study medicine and the other nursing.

Now I have formed a plan to join these young people, rent a house in Berkeley, near the university where they are already entered, and we keep

house together. We have engaged a house at a monthly rental of $25.00. The house is only partly furnished. My desire is to attend to the house rent and furnishing and to my share of the expense of board. My pension will not suffice for this arrangement. So I am going to inquire whether the Prud. Com. would feel like voting me, in whole or in part, the usual allowance of a retired missionary.

I am much attached to these young people and want to do what I can to help them, and it seems as if this plan would be very beneficial for them. It would also be a very pleasant arrangement for me. If I were living with any of my relatives or friends, however kind and hearty might be their reception, I should still feel that I was, to some extent, a burden.

With this arrangement I should be relieved from this feeling, and on the contrary should be doing something for these friends and their interests, the future of the Armenian work, which my life has been given.

So I beg that you will be so kind as to present this matter to the Prudential Committee, and oblige

Yours very sincerely
G. C. Raynolds.

G. C. Raynolds
San Francisco
June 10, '19

RECEIVED
JOHN G. HOSMER
JUN 26 1919
Ans.

Invoice
Mail
Periodical
Inquiry
Acknowledged

Berkeley, Cal. June 20th. 1919.
1314 University ave.

Dear Mr. Hosmer,

A party of four people have just reached us from Vladivostok consisting of two brothers from Erivan, with one of whom I was very intimate associated there, and two young ladies from Van. All of these wish to study here in the university, my special friend to be an engineer his brother and one of the young ladies to be physicians. The latter is a graduate of the Girls' Seminary at Marsovan, and it is very important for her to have a copy of the catalog of that school, and a certificate that she has completed the course. She has lost all her papers, as have we all of us.

Do you know of any of the Marsovan missionaries who are in this country and if so would you be kind enough to send them word asking that if possible they send us a catalog, or at least a list of studies, and also a certificate that she graduated there. Her name is Aghavni Shaghoian, from Van, graduating in 1912. It is important for her to get this information as

early as possible.

Our address is 1314 University ave.
Berkeley, Cal.

Yours faithfully,

G. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Raynolds
Berkeley
June 20, 1919.

REC'D JUL 11 1919

14

Berkeley, Cal. July 5th 1919.
1314 University ave.

Dear Sec. Bell,

Your very kind letter of June 25th. arrived Jul. 3d and afforded me much pleasure. I thank the Prudential Committee most heartily for granting me the usual allowance.

I wrote Mr. Wiggin last year that he need not send me the allowance which was granted unless I asked for it, and have been living on my pension, but as I have begun this new arrangement, I think I should like to have Mr. Wiggin resume sending it from June 1st; as my expenses have now increased.

Perhaps you will be kind enough to let Mr. Wiggin know of my desire in this matter.

I hope Mr. Wiggin is fully recovered and back at his work again.

bal allow. for year ending Aug 5 '19 sent Dr. Reynolds July 10 '19

With this arrangement, I am hoping to be able to run my house without asking anything from my family, having their all their earnings for

this college expenses.

The two young men of the family and myself expect to unite with the First Congregational church here tomorrow. The two young ladies prefer to wait a little. They have long been active Christian workers, but have not united with the Protestant Church, thinking that they might be able to accomplish more among Gregorians, by continuing their connection with that church. I hope however that they will see it best, while here, to belong to a local church.

The news from Dr. Barton's expedition just breaks my heart, because I can not be sharing in its activities.

With love to friends at the rooms,

Yours most sincerely

Geo. C. Raynolds.

Geo. C. Raynolds
Burbank
July 5, 1919

REC'D SEP 15 1919

139

15 ack

Berkeley, Cal. 2502 Telegraph Ave. Sep. 9th. 1919.

My very dear Dr. Barton,

I have not heard of your arrival in America, but I want you to know that I have received and most highly valued your letter from Constantinople of June 27th. that I appreciate that you should take time to write me when your time was so full, and that I desire to bid you welcome as soon as you arrive in Boston.

I hope that, if you are not already there, you are well on your way, and will complete the journey safely, and I trust that you have recovered your health fully, and that you got some rest from the long and most fatiguing trip which you have accomplished. I most devoutly thank the Lord that He has watched over you by the way, provided for you when you were sick, restored your health, and brought you back to your regular work once more.

I will not trespass on your precious time farther than to say that I am now pretty comfortable, but not strong, and convinced that it would have been unwise for me to attempt to return to Erivan, but that I have taken up another job which I hope will not prove a useless one, viz. making a home for four Armenian friends where they can be comfortable while carrying on the studies which will, I hope, fit them for efficient service among the people for whom I can no longer labor directly.

One of the four came into very close touch with me while I was in Erivan, and it is a great comfort to me to have him with me, while all the four are congenial, and I have thus secured a real home for myself, such as I had not dared to hope for.

We have identified ourselves with the First Congregational Church here, Dr. Brooks pastor, and I hope that I may be able to make myself of some use in church work of one sort or another.

Repeating then a hearty hosh gelden, I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Bombay

Sept. 9.1919.

REC'D OCT 9 1919

140

13

Berkeley, Cal. 2502 Telegraph Ave.
Oct. 4th. 1919.

My dear Mr. Bell,

If you can take time to glance over the inclosed circular you will understand why I am sending it to you. The address of the donors of the money are not sufficiently definite to make me sure of reaching them except thru you or some one at the rooms.

The acknowledging these sixty or more different donations, amounting to nearly $10 000 has proved quite a job, occupying pretty much all my spare time this past week, and the job is not quitr completed even yet. It is a pleasure to me to do this work, and there are a number among the donors with whom I am very glad to get into touch again. I hope that the money may have already gone on its way to relieve the terrible suffering in the Caucassus.

I saw yesterday, in a Salt Lake newspaper some letters from Mr. Ellis, the correspondent, who visited us in Erivan while I was there, which are very discouraging. He seems to have little confidence in the honesty of the European Nations in their dealings with the Armenians, and evidently does not approve of America's taking any mandatory for the Armenians. He thinks the Armenians will be a very small minority of the population in the district which they claim and that a large standing army alone would enable the U.S. to protect them. Their condition looks dark. I am eager to know what Dr. Barton will report on this vital question. I hope that he may have arrived by this time in safety, and I inclose another letter for him and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds.

Oct. 9, 1919

Berkeley Oct. 4, 1919.

141

Berkeley, Cal. 2502 Telegraph Ave.
Oct. 4th. 1919.

My beloved Dr. Barton,

I have already sent a letter of welcome to meet you in Boston, tho I well know that you will be too full of business to be able even to read letters very soon. But I write again because there is something which is troubling me about which I want to write.

I have just received a letter, dated June 15th. from Mr. Yarrow the last paragraph of which I venture to copy. He says

"There is a possibility of my withdrawing from this work. I would not do this of my own initiative, as I feel as if I were a sort of consecrated to it, but I must confess to a weariness of the whole business. For 15 years now I have been in close contact with oppression, pain and suffering, getting deadlier and deadlier year by year, until the limit seems now to have been reached, and frequently I have to take hold of myself and say "you must stick it out." I have had a shameless proposal from the American Board regarding the allotment to my family, which reduces them to actual beggary, which I have refused point blank. I have made a counter proposal to the American Relief Committee, which if not accepted, forces me out of their organization and out of this district. I have taken what life has offered me with a fair degree of fortitude, and if it calls for the actual suffering of my family, I shall still try to play the game, but they shall not suffer alone. We shall go fifty-fifty in that proposition."

I can but think that there must have been some misunderstanding in this matter, and it seems probable that your visit, which has taken place since the date of this letter, has corrected it. It seems to me that the position which he occupys is an immensely important one, and one which very few people would be capable of filling. It also seems as if Mr. Yarrow were the ideal man for the position. He has the language, and acquaintance with the people, the place and the work, as only two or three others have. He possesses initiative and executive ability of a very high order, as I had abundant opportunity to know during the months when we were fellow workers there, and I can not believe that either the American Board nor the American Committee would be willing that he should withdraw from that post. Regarding the details of the question at issue I have, of course, no information, but I can not believe that sufficient regard will not be given to his own and his family's needs.

I trust that you will pardon me for writing thus to you, but my great interest in the work in which he is engaged, and the kind confidence with which you have always treated me encourage me to write thus confidentially.

I am waiting eagerly to get the reports which you will give to the public about the situation of the Armenians, which seems to me to be extremely critical, and I remain

Yours very affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

NOV 25

Berkeley Oct. 4, 1919.

RECD NOV 25
NOV 25 1919

142

Berkeley, Cal. 2502 Telegraph Ave.
Nov. 19th. 1919.

My very dear Dr. Barton,

I most highly appreciated your delightful letter of October 11 and especially the remark that it was the first letter you wrote after your arrival. I wanted to sit right down and answer it, but, but I would not thus trespass on your time. Today, however, I have a special reason for writing, and so will venture to ask your attention to a matter which has just come to my attention, thru a letter received from B. Moodoian, the head of "my" orphanage in Erivan.

He reports that those now in charge of relief work there have decided that the character of that orphanage should be changed. He writes that when you were there you encouraged the hope that it might continue to be carried on in the line for which it was founded, viz. to be an institution for training a limited number of boys to become leaders for their people, when they should return to their homes. Of course our effort and hope was that they should become Christian leaders. Moodoian says that when Gen. and Mrs. Haskell visited the orphanage, they were very much surprised to find such a body of boys some of them rather large boys, and in good physical condition, in an orphanage, and they did not atall accept the explanation which was given as to the object for which the institution was founded. They decided that all those above 15 years of age must leave at once, and said that if that orphanage was to be considered as an exception to general rules it must be by the missionary society taking it over.

Now I feel prompted to write and ask if it may not be possible and wise for the American Board to do just that thing. When we bought that property, it was with the thought that in all probability the Board would wish to take it and make it a centre for missionary work in Erivan. I do not know atall what plans you may be forming for the future of our Board work in those parts, but it seems to me that Erivan is the centre for such work in the Caucassus, and now that Van and Bitlis are practically destroyed, I have thought it not improbable that Erivan might be made the educational centre for a large region including Van and Bitlis.

If any such plan is under consideration, it seems a pity not to conserve the work which has already been done for those hundred boys. They have had a good Christian training and when I left, I felt a good measure of confidence that quite a number of the older boys had understandingly consecrated themselves to Christ and His work, while all had obtained a good groundwork of education in Christian principles, and had come to understand what the love of God for them meant.

Moodoian reports that the Armenian government influence is opposed to Christian education, that they may exclude all such instruction from the schools and orphanages, and that they consider our orphanage a Protestantant institution, despite the fact that the custom which I introduced of attending the Old Church service Sunday morning and participating in the same and giving the boys instruction in the Armenian book of worship is continued.

It does seem to me a pity not to hold on to this centre and this apecial work which we have begun there, for it may be found difficult to get in again, if the present occupation is given up. I can but hope that with the extending plans which the Board is considering, such a centre, in a way, already occupied, should be ~~given~~ kept up.

I am most thankful to the Lord that your life was spared and that you have been able to see the whole of the Armenian and Turkish field and I do hope that a better day may be approaching for the Armenian people and work,and that an opening may be found also for entrance among the Kurds and Turks in all that region.

I hope that America will be persuaded to enter the Big Brother role for Armenia at least,if not for Turkey as well. Some very telling letters from Mr.Yarrow came to hand which it seemed very desirable to have reach Senators and others in Washington,and I had copies made and sent to quite a number,and have received acknowledgements from three of the number. It is suggested that we write to as many as possible concerning the Williams resolution,and I may write to some and send these letters too,as I have a few copies left.

I am glad to report that"my family"is getting on pleasantly and we are all enjoying the association together. I am thankful to have something useful to occupy my time and hands,and to have a real home also,which a year ago it seemed impossible that I should ever have again. The young people are doing good work,tho their health is not as good as might be,it having been recently discovered that three of them,at least are suffering from hook worm,but treatment has been entered on,which it is hoped will free them from the trouble.

With hearty greetings for all my friends at the rooms,I remain
Yours very affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

P.S. In looking over Moodoian's letter a second time it would seem that Dr.Ussher and two of the lady workers were coming to America, on account of inability to get on with the new workers. Is this true? If any or all of these persons are in America,you can consult with them about the whole question. Moodoian says that Mr.Aroll gave hope that he would be able to return and help them. Moodoian is a fine man who has been the house-father from the beginning of the institution,and he pleads to have the Board take up the orphanage and let these dear boys stay a while longer and become fitted to do a great work for their people. The need of such workers is becoming more and more evident,and here is this fine group well on the way to the place where they can become most useful as Christian leaders for their people. This you know was the object we had from the first,and it just breaks my heart to think of their being sent out with no provision for their future,their studies hindered and the work of these years almost lost. Oh! that I were able to go out and continue the work which is so near to my heart.

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Berkeley, Cal

J. C. Raynor

Nov. 19, 1919

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Berkeley, Cal. 2502 Telegraph Ave.
Dec. 2nd: 1919.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I wrote you a short time ago, telling you about a letter which I had received from B. Hagop Moodoian, the man in charge of the orphanage which I have been accustomed to speak of as "mine" because it was under my care at the start and until I left Erivan. I have just received a longer and fuller letter from the same source, which leads me to write again to you.

You know that that orphanage was founded on a different principle from the rest of our work, having for its object the educating and preparing a limited number of boys so that they may be able to take positions of leadership among their people when they should be reinstated in their former locations. The purpose was that they should be led to devote themselves intelligently to Jesus as their Savior and Friend, but great care was exercised not to try to induce these boys to leave the old church, tho they were taken to the Sunday services of the Protestant church. But they were also taken to the morning service at one of the leading Gregorian churches, where they took part in the exercises, and they were encouraged to familiarize themselves with the Old church forms of worship.

I don't remember just to what extent this undertaking was formally authorized by the Central Officers of the Committee, but I know that we all considered ourselves authorized to enter on this experiment. In connection with the institution we established a school and different work-shops, with the purpose of having the boys receive an all-round training.

Those who are now in charge of the relief work have, it seems, entirely disapproved of this plan. B. Moodian's first letter told of the discharging all the boys over 14 years of age. This letter tells more. The school is entirely discontinued, the boys are not allowed to attend the Protestant service, and religious instruction within the orphanage is at least discouraged. Apparently the American leaders have come under the influence of Armenian elements which are strongly opposed to anything which has any leaning toward Protestant customs or beliefs, and special hostility seems to be felt toward B. Moodioan. His salary has been cut down one half, and his work diminished in the other orphanages of which he had the oversight.

You can well understand what a great grief such news brings me. It does seem to me a very great pity that these promising boys, who have got so far along, and who bid fair to become extremely useful for their people should be thus hindered, and their future usefulness prevented. So again I would inquire if it is not possible for the Am. Board to take this institution under its care, and thus do something toward keeping up the work which it has been carrying on for a century, at such great expense of money, and labor and life. It is evident that the Tashnagists are determined to do all in their power to do away with Protestant influences, but I can not believe that the Board is going to give up the work which it has carried so far, at the demand of this Tashnagist Society. I do beg that if possible, this one institution may be taken over by the Board, which has two of its missionaries, Mr. Yarrow and Dr. Ussher, on the ground there. Even if direct American supervision can not be secured for it immediately, The Armenian staff of teachers who have been in charge will be able to do very satisfactory work in the institution.

It also seems to me that something might be done in the way of changing somewhat the attitude of the American directors of the relief work who are now there. That would be something which would fall especial-

ly,I should think,in your department to suggest. I aan't bear to think of those dear boys being thus thrown aside and the work of these two or three years lost,by such chamges as are thus reported.

I have seen Dr.Ussher's letter telling of starting on a very risky journey into the Tartar territory,with the hope of bringing about better relations between this Republic and the Armenian Republic,and I am very anxious to know what has been the result and especially to learn of Dr.Ussher's personal safety.

With heartiest greetings for all my friends at the Rooms and with warm love for yourself,I remain

Yours affectionately

G. C. Raynolds.

Berkeley

Dec. 3, 1919.

Copy.

Van, Nov. 23d 10.

Dear friends of E. C. Branch.

Thank the Lord. I have more desirable news to write you this day. God has graciously granted us a measure of His Spirit & we hope many have begun a new life.

Some two years ago our church invited Pastor Karine, an Armenian Evangelist whom Dr. R. & I have known ever since we came to Turkey to spend a winter working in Van. He could not come at that time & suddenly we heard in October that he had left Erebiford, en route for Van. This is the very busiest time of the whole year but as soon as Pastor Karine reached here he began preaching services in the evening & the church was well filled. No very special interest was manifested until Nov 6th which was communion Sabbath. There are two societies of young men in Van, one the Y. M. C. A. which has about 60 members, & while not sectarian is still identified with our protestant work and largely made up of members of our protestant families. The other, called Paseragan, or Good loving society is made up of young men who have been educated in our schools and some of whom are in our employ & the leader is from a protestant family but the first article of their constitution is "We pledge ourselves never to unite with the

protestant church." Their mottoe is "Temperance & Purity." We have always done all we could to help this society & to keep it in touch with our work but have felt that in some things its influence was not for the best.

On the morning of Nov. 6th this society en masse went to communion at one of the Gregorian Churches where is a priest who is I think a member of their society and who had been a constant attendant upon Pastor Kavine's preaching. The Spirit came upon that Company of young men. They spent 6 or 8 hours together in prayer and when they separated many of them, & especially were filled with the Spirit and they asked to be allowed to speak in the evening meeting.

Several of our Y. M. C. A. members had for a week been meeting to pray for the Spirit & that same Sunday evening He fell with like power upon them & they spent until past midnight in prayer & confession. It was like the day of pentecost. Some of those young men from both societies neither ate or slept for 48 hours & when Dr. Usher urged one of these, who is in his employ & whose hands were trembling to go home & rest he replied "For these two days I haven't known I had a body" and not long after he was seen out in a field praying with a young companion.

The week following the Spirit's work was very evident in both schools & the girls' school was one day compelled to suspend its regular work as the girls were so constantly coming to the

teachers for confession & conversation & prayer. One of the teachers from a Gregorian family, who we had hoped was a Christian, came out very happy & decidedly.
In the boys school, & the members of my S. school class are from the school, the same things were experienced. On the following Saturday I invited my S. school to my house to spend 3 hours. We first had a season of prayer in which nearly every one joined - then some simple refreshments of fruit were served, & ere separating we had another season of prayer especially as the boys had invited one of the non protestant school boys to come for a meeting at 2 P.M. As we were praying one boy about 14 turned & addressing another member of the class said "Ash.voer I want you to pray now. You will never have a better time to confess Christ. We are all your friends. There is no one to make fun of you." In Armenian fashion the boy whispered to the one next him who gave it out. "I can't. I'm ashamed, I'm afraid." Immediately the boys began to pray for him & one whose heart was full of joy went across the room & putting his arm tenderly around him began whispering to him, "If you confess Christ he will forgive you then He will give you of His Spirit & fill your heart with joy." I just sat still & saw the salvation of the Lord. As the boy persisted he did not know how to pray I asked him to repeat a prayer after me which he did & the next day after the class when we knelt for prayer he was the second one to pray spontaneously.

You who know the effervescent nature of all feeling & especially of that in children will understand the burden of responsibility I feel for these boys. My only hope is in Paul's declaration "I am persuaded He is able to keep that which I have committed to him."

Now for the other side. The devil is intensely active & one great hindrance he has put in our way is the large restless, rowdy element which fills our evening services. When the young men began to give their testimony & were so in earnest in their earnestness people began to crowd in just as they would go to a circus. First nearly 200 boys who were continually running in and out - next 100 rowdies & lewd young men bent on evil, standing & moving around & all the efforts of our gentlemen were needed to keep any kind of order. One evening after several had spoken some one in the back of the room called out. "These people are all like sheep - where one goes all go. If one had preached infidelity to them they would have taken it up just as readily" - Immediately a part of the crowd broke out into cheers & stamping with some hisses & it was with great difficulty that order was restored. Articles against the work & greatly misrepresenting it are being circulated & posted around & blasphemous caricatures. One represented one of our very earnest young men & Pastor Devine sitting in a shop & over it the words "Holy Spirit dispensed here".

Last Saturday evening a crowd gathered outside the church talking laughing, hooting & making all kind of animal noises until Dr. R. called the police when they quickly fled.
One thing which grieves us is that our church members are not greatly moved. & several of our teachers in the boys' school whom we have had no doubt were christians are criticising & advocating "cold blood" in all religious movements.
Pastor Kaone has been in bed with ague for a week & not able to preach. Our gentlemen conduct about 4 meetings weekly. Pray for us much that this may be but the beginning that our church and teachers may be reached, & filled with the Spirit & that these young converts may be kept. I feel we need prayer more than anything else.
Is there a young lady in Norwich who would be willing to copy this letter & would you send the copy to Mrs. J. C. Means 3.7 Central St. Auburndale Mass.
I know that in these weeks when she has been confined to her bed & room she has been praying for this blessing and I want her to know at the earliest moment of the answer but I feel you should have the first letter ~~so~~ I cannot possibly write two letters. For two days I have

had every moment full in getting one of our orphan girls ready to go to a village to teach a girls school; clothes, bed, food, cooking utensils money & advice all to be seen to. With her goes one of our best female workers, but she has a cross, one year old baby & cannot just now do a great work among the women, but she makes a good chaperon for the girl. Love to all the ladies of your or our Branch.

Sincerely yours in the good work,
(Signed) M. W. Raynolds.
Mrs. J. C.
Van Turkey in Asia.

Copy of letter to friends
Mrs. J. C. Raynolds
Nov. 23. 1910
Van.

COPY

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Van, May 29, 1915.

My dear husband:-

I have sent you two rather short letters by courtesy of Russian Commander. Some think you will start for Van at once via Petrograd, etc., but I do not calculate on it. (Two interruptions) If in America you will say, "I wonder Mattie does not write more," but I cannot work until 9 P.M. and then write until 12, as the younger ones can. My house has been full of other people's goods, literally full and the store room under Miss McLarens bed room - ground floor - was full to kerons of boxes, bags of flour, bedding and everything else. All this I received and gave out myself and it took hours. I'm happy to say only one mistake was made and that was soon rectified.

Every body comes to me for anything he wants or wants rectified. My associates and native friends have done everything to keep people away from me but with open gates it was impossible to prevent it when applicants were hundreds.

Several times during the winter we heard that Jevdet Pasha was urging massacre of Christians on the Van Turks, but many were much opposed saying, "We must live with these Christians afterward." When he appeared in Van all felt sure it meant trouble, but no one knew just what form it would take.

After Eshan was killed and Vremian imprisoned fear greatly increased. Sister Marta had taken down to the hospital as nurses four old orphan boys as nurses and there were three influential Armenians sick who had been sent in from prison. I think the previous Friday the nurses declared they would leave if Sister Marta and Miss McLaren came home at night and the sick ones were sure they would be

massacred. So they decided to stay. Saturday I sent Miss McLaren a change of clothes and some food for though the Government was ready to feed them the food was not always appetizing. Monday Dr. Ussher saw them. He also went to the P.O. as there was a report that post had come in but this was denied. Tuesday morning Mr. Y. was planning to drive down and take food and supplies which I had prepared but as the massacre began so early he was prevented and in this we see God's loving care for had he gone he could not have come back and probably would have been killed. It was very hard having but two male missionaries on the premises and Dr.'s medical work took all his time and strength.

We tried to send Miss McLaren letters by sending them open to the vali by the old woman who carried the white flag but we have never heard whether she received them.

The vali once wrote Mr. Sporii that nurses and ladies were safe and after he fled a letter was received saying they had sent their wounded soldiers to Bitlis and the ladies of their own choice went with them - also the Armenian nurses. From the father of the French Consul's wife we learn they begged to be allowed to come up for clothes.

They were told they would be killed and "would find all the Armenians dead." He, Icodet, has proved the prince of liars everywhere. The motor boat has come back - think the Armenian helpers on board killed the police in charge and brought the boat back here. They say the ladies were safely at Tadwan - two Turkish doctors being with them. We have no communication with Bitlis. Armenian and Russian troops are marching on Bitlis. We can only trust them to God but we do believe He will deliver them.

The massacre in outlying regions has been awful but most of

our workers have been spared. Armenag of Agants, teacher was killed. At Easter vacation he and his family came over here but they brought nothing with them, no bedding, no food, no extra clothes. It was almost impossible to get flour or wheat or bread. Finally he decided to go over to Avants and bring their belongings. Coming back there were in the boat 22 young men, coming over for safety and with supplies for their families. Br Espiriton's brother and two brothers-in-law were on board. When the boat reached here all were taken off and killed and boat load confiscated. Jcodet had used every means to deprive Christians of food supplies and gather all into Turkish hands and starvation has stared thousands in the face and still does. For four months Dr. H. tried first to secure 400 chaps - later 200 to feed our teachers, employees and the hospital but the government thwarted at every point. He finally got 120 which was long ago exhausted.

May 31.

I had set aside for writing to you, this morning, but Mrs. Yarrow came over and together we went through Miss McLaren's things, put woolens out in the sun, and are hunting up and preparing bags in which to put them. Also I had to make arrangements for one of our orphan girls who was wounded two or three weeks ago and has had no attention - had to give 4 medjids for a cart to bring her here from Goghbants.

You can have no idea of the work, the perplexity, the sadness which has filled hands and hearts the last ten days and we have to pray for physical strength, nervous force and continual guidance.

The Tuesday morning after the firing of Turkish houses, just four weeks from the beginning Aram sent a small group of Turkish women and children here, whom they had found in some of the houses they were burning, to be protected and cared for and they continued coming until we have 1000 or more, now they occupy Sunim and also the old boys'

school - no beds, no possibility of bathing and no possibility of giving more than one small bread daily. Our greatest trouble was not from them but from the Armenians who crowded in to tamasha, insult them and declare, "We'll massacre every one tonight," and awful things were said against the missionaries for receiving them. The most immoral element crowded around and into our walls and two or three times Mr. Y. has had to get up in the night and go to rescue some woman who was being carried off for immoral purposes. Now we have a strong Russian guard for them. The Armenians seem perfectly debauched - plundering and revenge the only thought of the day, and we might as well talk to the wall. The Armenians have suffered awfully and the massacring was done so cruelly it is no wonder perhaps that they are swept away now they have a chance to avenge themselves. I think too the thought of the Armenians is to make this a purely Armenian province. What in the world to do with this crowd no one knows. Last Wednesday it was decided to send them on foot to Bitlis, there being more Turks there and some of their men being there. Every preparation was made but we all felt, practically knew, they would be massacred by the Armenians even if they had a good guard. At last moment order came from general to keep them here. It seems a Russian philanthropist had arrived the previous day bringing money to be used for refugees and he went off in a great hurry to go to Russia and bring the daughter of Count Tolstoy with several sisters of mercy with her. He gave Dr. H. 600 roubles to use for these refugees and promised more.

So we are doing the best we can, living by the day and waiting for arrival of Countess or Princess Tolstoy. A book might be written of experiences here. In some of the villages the men were sufficiently armed to be able to secure their escape. Hoosep of Mashgadag and his wife were killed leaving two children for whom Garabed Karchaiman must care. So far the majority of our orphans boys and girls have

escaped but from Agants and Eljivaz, we have no word - have only heard "Not a breath remains."

The Monday morning when houses were being burned Ovageem went to hospital to see if he could get any word of our ladies but he reported it empty, but Tuesday night word came that there were a number of wounded Kourds there who had received no care and had had nothing to eat for two or more days. Wednesday A.M. Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow went down at Dr. H's request and I think a basket of bread was sent down. Some had been massacred and the remainder begged Mr. and Mrs. Y. to stay saying, "We shall all be massacred if you leave us." The Turks had killed the Armenians sick in hospital, one being Aprakam Prendian, a wounded Russian, three Russian prisoners and all the Armenians in the prison.

As Rushdonian was at the hospital he secured a guard from Aram and finally the Kourds were brought up here and put in two rooms in the lace house. We now have about 30 Turkish and Kourdish soldiers. The general considers them prisoners of war.

As it is possible to send this off in an hour or so I cannot add much more. Those having friends in America should at once - viz friends send money to those dependent on them here and if the Board would transmit this money it would be a marcy. I presume drafts drawn on Russian banks could be disposed of. I hear a post office and telegraph office have been opened in Gedajian house and soon the Armenians can send letters. I think friends of all whom I knew are safe. I think Mrs. Ussher writes more than any one else and if you can see her friends you can learn much. Please send this to Misses Clark and Whittlesey as I cannot write them. We all write differently and there are a thousand things you want to know and cannot know at once. I hope you have received Miss Knapp's account of those four

weeks. If not, you will. Don't let anything in this be printed.

Lovingly,

(Signed) Mattie

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Extracts from letter from Mrs. Raynolds to Dr. Raynolds,
Van, June 16, 1915.

"Miss Silliman and Neville (Ussher) expect to start for America on Friday (the 18th) and send this registered from Tiflis or some other Russian city. ********** On Monday Mr. McGowan, one of the correspondents of the Associated Press, arrived here and is entertained at the Yarrows. He has offered to convey these two to Tiflis or Bakoo and so arrange for them that they can go on safely unless there is danger on the ocean which he hardly anticipates. The route from Russia will have to be determined after reaching Tiflis. It may be they can go to Athens and take steamer there by the southern route. All are inclined to have them try it. Mr. McGowan has for a month been with _____'s Gamavor army at Bashkalli and Serai and also general Turkish-Russian army, and he came here with them. He understands that an immediate move on Bitlis is not anticipated. If it were he would go on there. The Russians may not care to extend their line, especially before Erzroom and Constantinople are taken. So it does not seem probable we shall have much communication with Bitlis very soon and the Maynards and Miss Uline cannot get here to accompany Miss Silliman. The Turks do not seem inclined to fight, but take a stand and then run off when the enemy approaches. It is still reported that the Bitlis Vali is keeping his vilayet quiet. The Koords are pretty well stripped of their animals and belongings but I do not know to what extent their villages have been burned.

As yet we have no post. The Russians do not seem to want to take it up and the Armenians are not equal to it yet. Not a word from anywhere for two months. Mr. McGowan thinks Urumiah has been as badly besieged as have we."

Extracts from letter from Mrs. Raynolds to Dr. Raynolds.
Van, June 16, 1915.

"Miss Stillman and Meville (Usher) expect to start for America on Friday (the 18th) and send this registered from Tiflis or some other Russian city. ********* On Monday Mr. McGowan, one of the correspondents of the Associated Press, arrived here and is entertained at the Yarrows. He has offered to convey these two to Tiflis or Baku and so arrange for them that they can go on safely unless there is danger on the ocean which he hardly anticipates. The route from Russia will have to be determined after reaching Tiflis. It may be they can go to Athens and take steamer there by the southern route. All are inclined to have them try it. Mr. McGowan has for a month been with 's Gamavor army at Bashkalli and Serai and also general Turkish-Russian army, and he came here with them. He understands that an immediate move on Bitlis is not anticipated. If it were he would go on there. The Russians may not care to extend their line, especially before Erzroom and Constantinople are taken. So it does not seem probable we shall have much communication with Bitlis very soon and the Raynolds and Miss Ulins cannot get here to accompany Miss Stillman. The Turks do not seem inclined to fight, but take a stand and then run off when the enemy approaches. It is still reported that the Bitlis Vali is keeping his vilayet quiet. The Kooids are pretty well stripped of their animals and belongings but I do not know to what extent their villages have been burned.

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Letter to Dr. Raynolds
June 16-1915

A statement by Ernest Riggs to President Riggs of Euphrates College.

When some fine engravings were cut out of a new Encyclopaedia in the College Library, and an investigation was suggested to find out who had done it, and to bring the offender to punishment, the President was hopeless about making any deep investigation "For" he said, "I would not be surprised at any one of the Seniors, and almost any one of the teachers doing a thing of that sort; not because they are of evil intent, but because they have not the moral sense which you and I have in the matter.

After a case of flagrant and purposeful disobedience to the rules of the College on the part of two of the College boys, and then a refusal on their part to obey the orders of one of the teachers, when he told them to obey, and finally after a defense of his action on the part of one of them, when talked to quietly on the subject; after this case had been discussed by a committee of the Faculty, it was suggested that we announce that for next year we only wanted such boys to come here as were willing to try to co-operate with the College in its efforts toward government, who were willing to obey the rules from the heart. The proposition met with no approval. One teacher said that in place of one hundred boarders we would have only five, in that case. One of the oldest Professors rejoined that he thought that we would not have one. He said that what the boys came here for, and what they would come here for was to get what they could out of the College for themselves, and if the rules hindered their attaining what they thought was their good, the best of them would break the rule. Numerous instances were then cited of stealing provisions, destroying property, wantonly, openly and deliberately disobeying rules and teacher's orders, on the part of some of the boys who are considered by their fellows and by the College authorities as among the most promising,

A rule making the penalty for "Cribbing" in an examination, zero for that examination was resisted most stoutly by the Faculty for almost two years after it was proposed, and at last passed tentatively by a small majority.

These few instances suggest a condition which needs no further comment.

What results do we get from the College?

A few weeks ago, when asked how many of the boys would leave their fellows here and go to America if the opportunity were given them, approximately half of the whole number in the College immediately, without the least hesitation said that they would.

Of the present Senior Class, not one, so far as is at present known, plans to enter the Protestant Ministry. One is making use of the privileges of the College with the definite purpose of entering the Gregorian Priesthood.

One of the Seniors ridiculed the text-book that was being used in the Evidences of Christianity course because it based some of the proofs on the miracles of Christ. The general spirit of the class seems to be one of cautious doubt, not of simple faith. Three of the members, out of 22, are members of the Protestant Church. Eight or nine of our own native teachers are members of the Protestant Church, or less than half.

It is commonly heard among the people in the villages and towns from which the students come, that boys come here with a simple faith and go away without any.

And what of the need that the College does not fill outside in the Field?

Eight needy churches come to my mind, eagerly asking for at least a permanent preacher, if they cannot have an ordained Pastor, and saying that they can find the means to support him, or at least a large

share of it. And yet there are hardly more than that number of permanent Pastors in the whole field. Eight other places are in mind where there was once a promising work, and even now there are some Protestants, but they have lost so much ground now that they hardly hope for a real church again.

The orphanage management confesses its inability even so much as to keep accurate track of the boys under our care, because there are not the men to take the immediate charge of the orphans who are willing and capable enough to take the proper care of the boys.

Of our own teaching staff in our own institution, about one-third will leave at the end of the year.

To many of the large cities in the region we have to send inexperienced teachers to take charge of the schools and they frequently only stay a year or two, though many places are ready to provide the needed salary for a man who can really take up the work as a business to educate their children. Of course the smaller towns and villages have to get along with a teacher who has not finished his course, and who teaches chiefly to earn money to continue his studies, and many have not even that.

Why then such a condition? Why are there not better results, and why is the need not better filled?

It seems to me that the cause that the College fails to produce more great Christian leaders is two-fold. First in the character of the boys here being educated, as a body, and second the spirit and education, mental, moral and spiritual, of the teaching force.

Any boy who, at the proper time presents himself for admission to the school, brings the necessary money and passes the necessary examinations, is admitted to the school, unless some special cause for his nonadmittance be brought to light. It has thus happened more than once that boys expelled from other schools have found an entrance here, without being required to produce a single testimonial. Moreover when once

admitted, the Faculty has more than once expressed itself as unwilling to send such a boy away, while admitting his injurious character, till some overt act seemed to justify such action by itself. A garden where the weeds are allowed to grow till they scatter their seeds is not so likely to produce fine plants as one where the bad seeds are not allowed an entrance, or where they are pulled up as soon as they appear before they have time to scatter seed.

The Faculty, though all of them professing Christians, have very few of them that character which draws the boys to a high Christian life. When it was suggested that in place of compelling the boys to go to certain Sunday School teachers for their lesson every Sunday, they should be allowed to choose what teacher's class they would attend, and have such classes as should be purely devotional for such as were really seeking for the truth, and have the rest attend a sort of lecture course on the lessons, the President said that such men could not be found in our teaching force as to make such a plan possible.

These teachers have not the high ideals that we would expect from teachers in a College of this sort, in the way of student honesty and integrity, to say nothing of consecration to the work in which we are here engaged. The reason for this is simply that they have come from the very same environment, and the higher ideals of the few who have seen other parts of the great field are lost in the overwhelming carelessness of the many. Very few of the native teaching force have ever seen any other College, and fewer still have had a foreign education. "Water will not rise higher than its source."

Looking at the College work then as an effort to produce Christian leaders for the people from their own number, there seems to be a decided lack of efficiency due to lack of the necessary quality in the teaching force, but more especially to the preponderance of the careless element in the student body. But is that the real and fundamental purpose

of the College, or is it rather to try to reach a large number with the influence which it has, and slowly to develop in them all a higher ideal, using such means as are at hand, without the special effort to sacrifice quantity for quality at once. The issue is met at almost every Faculty meeting. Especially is it true when a case of discipline is up. A boy has been careless, disobedient, stubborn, and is at the time in a frame of mind which is far from repentant. The question is whether, in the face of the fact that he has and does set at naught the influences which are put about him to mould his character; in the face of the fact that his influence upon the boys as a whole, and some boys in particular, is bad, whether for the sake of a poor father and mother, or for the sake of the boy himself he shall be kept on under the so-called good influences of the institution, or whether we shall have to say to him that we are looking for the material of which Christian leaders are made and that this is not a reform school and that he must go elsewhere. In the one case we weaken the influence of the environment of the school by just so much, and in the other we seem to close against the boy the only open door for his reformation; for though this is not a reform school, it comes nearer to it than any other in the region. In the majority of cases the faculty decides in favor of keeping the boy.

The whole question is a relative one. We cannot expect to reach perfection at a single bound. There will always be unfilled pulpits, careless students, and teachers with ideals less than that of the Perfect Man. A few very practical and tangible suggestions are however offered.

Let no student be admitted without wellknown testimonials as to character.

Let no student be admitted without freely accepting the rules of the institution, without equivocation or mental reservation, and entering into the spirit of the institution as expressed by them.

Let no student be retained when it is evident that he does not intend to make use of his opportunities, and is an injury to the whole body, even though there may be no particular overt act which alone would send him from the school. Let each student be here, as it were, on probation all through his stay.

Let no more students be admitted each year than the capacity of the College will accommodate in such a way as to be able to give them proper care.

Let no teacher be employed who is not an earnest Christian worker in the Protestant faith.

Let the ideals of the teachers be raised by a large representation from outside Institutions, and a closer contact with the American missionaries.

This will probably mean the same amount of outlay for a much smaller number of students. It will mean that many a boy who has heretofore been sheltered through a careless life here for many years will now be turned out, unless he is willing to turn around and try to make a man of himself. But it ought also to mean that the relation between teacher and pupil will be one of mutual helpfulness. It ought to mean that men will come here to become leaders of their people in the kind of Christian work that is to evangelize the land. It ought to mean that a few will every year go out to really do this work, rather than a large number to go into careless money-making, or, worse still, to desert their land for one where they can live more at ease.

This land will never be evangelized by Foreign Missionaries. There must be native ones. The chief work of Foreign Missionaries in this land, and the chief work of this Institution should be to prepare the way for that work of self evangelization on the part of the Armenians. To this end it seems to the writer that we should cut down radically on the quantity of the work undertaken in this College, and thus be able to increase the quality, developing Native Missionaries.

Statement by Ernest Riggs
to President Riggs.

Euphrates Cole

OCT 18 1907

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#14, Morgan Hall,
Auburn, N. Y.,
Oct. 16th, 1907

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It was very pleasant to see Mr. Bell for a few minutes last Sunday, and to hear from Boston through him. I was glad to hear that you are back there after your long absence. I wanted to come to Boston before coming here, but my time did not permit. There were a few matters that I wanted to write to the Rooms about, and at Mr. Bell's suggestion I am going to write you, and then you can hand the matters right back to him ~~if you~~ if, as I surmise, you are too busy to attend to them personally.

I was sorry to hear through Mr. Bell, that there has not been anyone found to take my place at Harput. Is there anything that I can do toward securing a man? Have you some one in mind for the place, or will you have to give it up for this year?

As this is a Presbyterian Seminary, do you think there would be any harm in my trying to get some of the fellows to go out to Turkey under our Board? There is one of the Seniors this year, Mr. Kerr, who is a student volunteer, and one of the strongest men in the Seminary, whom I would like to see in the work in Turkey, but I don't want to do anything in the way of trying to get him to go there which would not be square.

I don't want to push myself forward in any way, and really I have had no experience in Missionary speaking, but I would like to do it, if I can. I feel the needs and understand the situation in Turkey perhaps better than many who have not had my opportunities. I shall have some opportunity to do this in connection with our own Volunteer Band, and aside from this, I fear I would be able to do little during the Seminary term. But if you have any suggestions about the Christmas or Summer vacations, and if at that time I can be of service in this way, please write me.

I had a little Kodak with me out there in Harput, and have been thinking of getting some of my pictures mounted as Sterioptiocn slides, and using them where I can procure the use of a lantern. My pictures are not very select, though some of them are rather unusually interesting. Has the Board a set of slides on Turkey which are occasionally used in illustrated lectures, and would it be possible for me to borrow from their supply to supplement mine? Or would the Board wish to make use of mine, adding such of them to their collection as you might judge suitable?

I want to make myself useful to the Board if I can, but if you think that I would do better work in the future if I waited a time before doing any speaking at all, I shall be very glad of suggestions. I have been told that Seminary Students have done this sort of work for the Presbyterian Board, and as I knew that the Missionaries that come back are always used pretty hard in this way by our Board, I thought I might be of service.

I am enjoying the beginning of the work here very much indeed. I inherit a great many friends from my two brothers who preceded me here, which makes it unusually pleasant for me.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Auburn, N. Y.
Oct. 16-1907.

I want to make myself useful to the Board if I can, but if you think that I would do better work in the future if I waited a time before doing any speaking at all, I could be very glad of suggestions. I have been told that Seminary students have done this sort of work for the Presbyterian Board, and as I know that the Missionaries that come back are always need ready help in this way by our Board, I thought I might be of service.

I am enjoying the beginning of the work here very much indeed. I laboured a great many friends from my two brothers who graduated on here, which makes it unusually pleasant for me.

Yours very sincerely,

Rec'd NOV 23 1907

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\# 14 Morgan Hall,
Auburn, N. Y.
Nov. 22, 1907

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sorry that you are in some way so deprived of the necessary information from headquarters about Mr. French, and I am very sorry that he has not taken the trouble to keep in touch with the Board in any way. But as I said in my letter of Oct. 23rd, Mr. French left Harpoot for this country a week before I did. I may also add that it was with the definite purpose of engaging in work in this country and not to return to Harpoot. He came at his own expense.

In your letter of the 21st, you speak of the possibility of raising the money to pay the expenses of someone to go to Harpoot in Mr. Frenches place. My check for $176.00 sent to Mr. Davis last Spring was for this purpose as much as anything else, so I hope there will be no trouble about that as the salary is already provided for.

But the man is not in sight here. You spoke as if you thought that perhaps I had a man in mind to go out now. I have no one in mind for that, I am sorry to say. I did speak in my last letter of Mr. Safford's possibly being the right man to go as a permanent Professor there, if he could be sent in the Fall. If he is willing to go, and the funds to send him as a permanent man there are in sight, I don't think any better step could be taken. But to send a man now, I should think would be rather hard on the man, considering the travel at this time.

Yours most sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Auburn N.Y.
Nov. 22-1904.

When some fine engravings were cut out of a new Encyclopaedia in the college library, and an investigation was suggested to find out who had done it, and to bring the offender to punishment, the President was hopeless about making any deep investigation "For", he said, "I would not be surprised at any one of the Seniors, and almost any one of the teachers doing a thing of that sort; not because they are of evil intent, but because they have not the moral sense which you and I have in the matter."

After a case of flagrant and purposeful disobedience to the rules of the college on the part of two of the college boys, and then a refusal on their part to obey the orders of one of the teachers, when he told them to obey, and finally after a defense of his action on the part of one of them, when talked to quietly on the subject; after this case had been discussed by a committee of the Faculty, it was suggested that we announce that for next year we only wanted such boys to come here as were willing to try to cooperate with the college in its efforts toward government, who were willing to obey the rules from the heart. The proposition met with no approval. One teacher said that in place of one hundred boarders we would have only five, in that case. One of the oldest professors rejoined that he thought that we would not have one. He said that what the boys came here for, and what they would come here for was to get what they could out of the college for themselves, and if the rules hindered their attaining what they thought was their good, the best of them would break the rule. Numerous instances were then cited of staling provisions, destroying property, wantonly, openly and deliberately disobeying rules and teacher's orders, on the part of some of the boys who are considered by their fellows and by the college authorities as among the most promising.

A rule making the penalty for "cribbing" in an examination, zero

for that examination was resisted most stoutly by the Faculty for almost two years after it was proposed, and at least passed tentatively by a small majority.

These few instances suggest a condition which needs no further comment. What results do we get from the college?

A few weeks ago, when asked how many of the boys would leave their fellows here and go to America if the opportunity were given them, approximately half of the whole number in the college immediately, without the least hesitation said that they would.

Of the Senior Class, not one, so far as is at present known, plans to enter the Protestant Ministry. One is making use of the privileges of the College with the definite purpose of entering the Gregorian Priesthood.

One of the Seniors ridiculed the text-book that was being used in the Evidences of Christianity course because it based some of the proofs on the miracles of Christ. The general spirit of the class seems to be one of cautious doubt, not of simple faith. Three of the members out of twenty-two are members of the Protestant Church. Eight or nine of our own native teachers are members of the Protestant Church, or less than half.

It is commonly heard among the people in the villages and towns from which the students come, that boys come here with a simple faith and go away without any.

And what of the need that the College does not fill outside in the Field? Eight needy churches come to my mind, eagerly asking for at least a permanent preacher, if they cannot have an ordained Pastor, and saying that they can find the means to support him, or at least a large share of it.. And yet there are hardly more than that number of permanent Pastors in the whole field.. Eight other places are in mind where there was once a promising work, and even now there are some Protestants, but they have lost so much ground now that they hardly hope for a real church again.

The orphanage management confesses its inability even so much as to keep accurate track of the boys under our care, because there are not the men to take the immediate charge of the orphans who are willing and capable enough to take the proper care of the boys.

Of our own teaching staff in our own institution, about one third will leave at the end of the year.

To many of the large cities in the region we have to send inexperienced teachers to take charge of the schools and they frequently stay only a year or two, though many places are ready to provide the needed salary for a man who can really take up the work as a business to educate their children. Of course the smaller towns and villages have to get along with a teacher who has not finished his course, and who teaches chiefly to earn money to continue his studies, and many have not even that.

Why then such a condition? Why are there not better results, and why is the need not better filled?

It seems to me that the cause that the College fails to produce more great Christian leaders is two-fold. First in the character of the boys here being educated, as a body, and second the spirit and education, mental, moral, and spiritual, of the teaching force.

Any boy, who, at the proper time presents himself for admission to the school, brings the necessary money and passes the necessary examinations, is admitted to the school unless some special cause for his non-admittance be brought to light. It has thus happened more than once, that boys expelled from other schools have found an entrance here, without being required to produce a single testimonial. Moreover when once admitted, the Faculty has more than once expressed itself as unwilling to send such a boy away, while admitting his injurious character, till some overt act seemed to justify such action by itself.. A garden where the weeds are allowed to grow till they scatter their seeds is not so

likely to produce fine plants as one where the bad seeds are not allowed an entrance, or where they are pulled up as soon as they appear before they have time to scatter seed.

The Faculty, though all of them professing Christians, have very few of them that character which draws the boys to a high Christian life.. When it was suggested that in place of compelling the boys to go to certain Sunday School teachers for their lessons every Sunday, they shu should be allowed to choose what teacher's class they would attend, and have such classes as should be purely devotional for such as were really seeking for the truth, and have the rest attend a sort of lecture course on the lessons, the President said that such men could not be found in our teaching force as to make such a plan possible.

These teachers have not the high ideals that we would expect from teacher in a College of this sort, in the way of student honesty and integrity, to say nothing of consecration to the work in which we are here engaged. The reason for this is simply that they have come from the very same environment, and the higher ideals of the few who have seen other parts of the great Field are lost in the overwhelming carelessness of the many. Very few of the native teaching force have ever seen any other College, and fewer still have had a foreign education. "Water will not rise higher that its source."

Looking at the College work then as an effort to produce Christian leaders for the people from their own number, there seems to be a decided lack of efficiency due to lack of the necessary quality in the teaching force, but more especially to the preponderance of the careless element in the student body.. But is that the real and fundamental purpose of the College, or is it rather to try to reach a large number with the influence which it has, and slowly to develop in them all a higher ideal, using such means as are at hand, without the special effort to sacrifice quantity for quality at once.. The issue is met at almost every Faculty meeting. Especially is it true when a case of discipline is up.. A boy

has been careless, disobedient, stubborn, and is at the time in a frame of mind which is far from repentant. The question is whether, in the face of the fact that he has and does set at naught the influences which are put about him to mould his character; in the fac of the fact that his influence upon the boys as a whole, and some boys in particular, is bad, whether for the sake of a poor father and mother, or for the sake of the boy himself he shall be kept on under the so-called good influence of the institution, or whether we shall have to say to him that we are looking for the material of which Christian leaders are made and that this is not a reform school and that he must go elsewhere.. In the one case we weaken the influence of the environm ent of the school by just so much, and in the other we seem to close against the boy the only open door for his reformation; for though this is not a reform school, it come nearer to it than any other in the region. In the majority of cases the faculty decides in favor of keeping the boy.

The whole question is a relative one. We cannot expect to reach perfection at a single bound. There will always be unfilled pulpits, careless students and teachers with ideals less than that of the Perfect Man. A few very practical and tangible suggestions are however offered without equivocation or mental reservation, and entering into the spirit of the institution as expressed by them.

Let no student be retained when it is evident that he does not intend to make use of his opportunities, and is an injury to the whole body, even though there may be no particular overt act which alone would send him from the school. Let each student be here, as it were, on probation all through his stay.

Let no more students be admitted each year than the capacity of the College will accommodate in such a way as to be able to give them proper care.

Let no teacher be employed who is not an earnest Christian worker in the Protestant faith.

Let the ideals of the teachers be raised by a large representation from

outside Institutions, and a closer contact with the American Missionaries This will probably mean the same amount of outlay for a much smaller number of students. It will mean that many a boy who has been sheltered heretofore through a careless life here for many years will now be turned out, unless he is willing to turn around and try to make a man of himself But it ought also to mean that the relation between teacher and pupil will be one of mutual helpfulness. It ought to mean that men will come here to become leaders of their people in the kind of Christian work that is to evangelize the land. It ought to mean that a few will every year go out to really do this work, rather than a large number to go into careless money-making, or, worse still, to desert their land for one where they can live more at ease.

This land will never be evangelized by Foreign Missionaries. There must be native ones. The chief work of Foreign Missionaries in this land, and the chief work of this Institution should be to prepare the way for that work of self evangelization on the part of the Armenians To this end it seems to the writer that we should cut down radically on the quantity of the work undertaken in this College, and thus be able to increase the quality, developing Native Missionaries.

Suffrates College

Notes of Ernest W Rigg made about the time he closed his work as tutor of Suffrates College.

Rec'd MAR 29 1909

T.
ST W. RIGGS
UBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
AUBURN, NEW YORK.

Y-TREASURER,
ALICE C. SHEPARD,
YRACUSE UNIVERSITY,
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

Student Volunteer Union of Central New York

VICE PRESIDENTS,
ARTHUR A. SCHADE,
ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
GERMAN DEPARTMENT,
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

MISS MELITA H. SKILLEN,
CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
ITHACA, NEW YORK.

EARLE V. BABB,
COLGATE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
HAMILTON, NEW YORK.

149

March 27th, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,

Congregational House,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just read the appeal which you sent, and it is so good, so sane, that I am going to add some other names which I hardly dared put down before, to which I hope you may send it.

Mr. Roscoe Lyon, Morristown, N. J.

Rev. James Stevenson Riggs, D. D., Auburn, N. Y.

Pres. George B. Stewart, Auburn, N. Y.

Rev. Arthur S. Hoyt, D. D., Auburn, N. Y.

Mr. Lyon, the first on the list, is well able to do a good deal. He has peculiar notions about the coming of Christ, and thinks the world is getting worse and worse all the time, but he believes in Missions, because Christ commanded us to preach, though he thinks it is a hopeless job. But he is a lonely widower, with no one dependent on him, and money enough to give a lot if he feels like it.

What you say about Harpoot's feeling in regard to my return there is what seems to me very reasonable, and I heartily sympathise with the principle. I am not worrying about where I will go. I think that it will work out all right. I wish I

ENT,
NEST W. RIGGS
AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
AUBURN, NEW YORK.

TARY-TREASURER,
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EARLE V. BABB,
COLGATE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
HAMILTON, NEW YORK.

were ready to go this year!

Mr. Bell's visit here last week was very pleasant. I am sorry that there seems to be little hope of your getting anyone from here this year. But Mr. Bell quite attracted the fellows, so that they will have a more personal acquaintance with the Board now. The matter of the receiving aid from the Presbyterian Board of Education seems to constitute a sort of barrier against most of the men applying to our Board first.

I wrote some weeks ago to my sister in Harput, that it seemed hardly wise for me to return there. They had written me personally and individually, but I hardly expect an official call from there. John J. Barsam, (Hovhannes Barsamian) once of Harput and now of Troy, is here in the Seminary, and I very much hope he may some day go back to take a place in the College, as he is hoping to do. He is a very exceptional Armenian. He is now a Junior here.

Thursday I was in New York, and I called on Mr. Bedros Kazanjian there.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Auburn N.Y. Mar. 27-1909.

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College

FEB 28 1910

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Morgan Hall, Auburn, N. Y.

February 27th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In my last letter to you I said that I wanted to wait till I had heard from Harpoot directly or through you. I have heard directly, but would be very glad still to have another word from you about it, after you also have heard from the Harpoot circle. I think probably you will write anyway, but I write now so as to avoid any possible misunderstanding.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Feb. 27-1909.

Auburn — Feb. 27-1910

Eufh. Cole

MAR 7 1910

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Morgan Hall, Auburn, N. Y.
March 4th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In reply to your letter of the 2nd of this month I write now to tell you that I am willing to undertake the work in Euphrates College if the Trustees still wish me to do so.

I need not tell you that it has not been easy for me to come to this decision. It is only because it seems to be the manifest call of God that I dare to attempt the work. But if it is His call I dare not refuse. The invitation from Harpoot has been most cordial, and I feel indebted to them and to you and to other friends who have helped me with encouragement and counsel.

The position at Harpoot is one which might well engage the greatest abilities of a man of long experience. I certainly hope that I may not be deprived of the help and counsel of my brother, Henry, in beginning my work. When I sent you a statement of conditions at the College with some suggestions, it was to call attention to a condition rather than to outline a policy. Some of the suggestions made there have been carried out since then. Others I now think ought never to be carried out. But I trust I may fearlessly yet cautiously follow Him whose the work is, and be guarded from mistakes.

Auburn - Feb. 27-1910

Norden Hall, Auburn, N. Y.
March 4th, 1910

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Boston, Mass.

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When it is convenient for you to have me meet with the Trustees I shall be glad to do so. Probably then the time of my sailing and the nature of my work before I sail may be settled.

In view of the fact that I have been appointed to the Western Turkey Mission, will you please tell me what steps I ought to take to be released from that appointment.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Auburn, N.Y. Mar. 4. 1910

Entered

MAR 14 1910

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Morgan Hall, Auburn, N. Y.
March 12th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of yesterday is at hand.

We have no vacation at the Seminary till it closes on the fifth of May. It seems to me, however, that if I am to go to Harpoot there are so many things that need to be talked over and decided early that it would be worth my while to come on to Boston before my work here is completed, and as soon as possible. Such a visit would make a good deal of planning by correspondence possible which would hardly be possible without it. You suggest that it would be well for me to spend a week there when I come. Do you think it would be a satisfactory visit if I should reach Boston on Wednesday evening, the 16th and remain there till Tuesday evening, the 22nd? There are engagements here which I would not like to have to break into on the 15th, 23rd, and 31st of March and on April 5th; so that this seems as favorable a time as any in the near future. I hardly think that I could come after April fifth till some time in May.

So if you think it advisable for me to come on next Wednesday, please let me hear from you at once. A letter mailed on Monday would reach me in time.

Are there funds from which my expenses could be met or will I have to bear them myself?

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Morgan Hall, Auburn, N. Y.
March 12th, 1910

Rev. James B. Burton, D. D.,
Congregational House, Boston.

Dear Dr. Burton:-

Your letter of yesterday is at hand.

We have no vacation at the Seminary till it closes on the fifth of May. It seems to me, however, that if I am to go to Barpoot there are so many things that need to be talked over and decided soon, that it would be worth my while to come on to Boston before my work here is completed, and as soon as possible. Such a visit would make a good deal of planning by correspondence possible which would hardly be possible without it. You suggest that it would be well for me to spend a week there when I come. Do you think it would be a satisfactory visit if I should reach Boston on Wednesday evening, the 16th, and remain there till Tuesday evening, the 22nd? There are engagements here which I would not like to have to break into on the 15th, 23rd, and 31st of March and on April 5th; so that this seems as favorable a time as any in the near future. I hardly think that I could come after April fifth till some time in May.

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Yours sincerely,

Ernest D. Burton

Auburn - Mch. 12-1910

MAR 14 1910

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153

Morgan Hall, Auburn, N. Y.
March 12th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Referring to my letter mailed this noon, I find there is a special reduced rate in effect to Boston on the 25th, which will save about five dollars. So I think it would be better to wait till that time, unless there is some other reason which you think should make me come now. I could reach Boston by noon of the 25th, and could be there till the Wednesday night, the 30th, which would give me as many days there, and save quite an item in car-fare. If, however, you think it would be better for me to wait till May, I will defer to your judgement.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

California - Rec'd 1910

Lincoln - Feb. 12-1910

APR 9 1910

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Morgan Hall, Auburn, N. Y.
April 8th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just written to Dr. Patton about my Commissioning service. I have suggested that I would like very much if you would preach the sermon or make the address and he deliver the Commission. I have decided to have it on the evening of May the first, and have the whole service given up to it. I shall be ordained on the Friday previous. I shall certainly feel it a great honor if you can both of you be here at that time, and I feel sure the interest in the Seminary and the church in Missionary service will be much stimulated.

I have also just finished a letter to Mr. Pushman of Chicago. I hope he may be loyal to the college and continue his support and interest.

Regarding some circular to be printed and sent out, I find it a little difficult to formulate a brief and forceful appeal. The rush of work on my return has prevented my giving it very much thought, but I hope I may prepare something to send you for approval or suggestion.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

P. S. I await with interest the outcome of your visit to Carnegie.

Auburn - Apr. 8 - 1918

Cuff Call.

APR 20 1910

NEST W. RIGGS,
PRESIDENT.
AMUEL C. McKEE,
VICE PRESIDENT.

TALIESIN W. DAVIES,
SECRETARY.
C. HERBERT RICE,
TREASURER.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
AUBURN, N. Y.

April 20th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We are certainly very much disappointed that you cannot come to Auburn this time, and it is a keen personal disappointment as well. And yet I quite understand how it is impossible with such a rush of the Commission business as well as the necessity of a hard few days in Chicago, for you to spare the time for the visit here. I hope that it may be possible for you to come some time next year and make the acquaintance of faculty and students. They are worthy of acquaintance.

What you say of Dr. Barnum disturbs me. I had not heard of any serious trouble. And yet ever since his fall he has not been quite as vigorous, and his days have been spared for more usefulness than most men see.

Thank you for the Congregationalist. It always makes me feel a little shaky when people read out my ancestry. It is an inheritance to be proud of, but people expect much because of it.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

APR 20 1910

ERNEST W. RIGGS,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL C. MCKEE,
VICE PRESIDENT.

TALESIN W. DAVIES,
SECRETARY
C. HERBERT RICE
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THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
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With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Auburn - Apr. 20 - 1910

'11 AUG 23 1910

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Silver Bay on Lake George, N. Y.
August 22nd, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last night Miss Shepard and I received our commissions at the hand of Dr. Capen. There was a good company present, and though the ceremony was decidedly embarrassing at times I hope it may have been impressive and helpful to the cause.

Let me thank you for the letters which you wrote for me. I have sent them off, but have not as yet had time for a response. I think that I had better make out a list of names of parties to whom I think that it would be worth while to have printed matter about the college sent, and leave it with you. I shall at once begin to make up such a list, as large as I think will be useful.

I enclose a money order for $10. which I am gratefully acknowledging. I very much appreciate it, for the sender has all she can do to get money from her close husband for the church right there way out in Wyoming. She is a true Christian and the very soul of the church there.

You will also find enclosed copies of a couple of circulars that I have been sending out to the Erie people. I think that some of them will respond cordially if not laggely. I have heard nothing as yet from Mr. E. P. Selden, in whose generosity I had the greatest hope. His little daughter was very ill when I left, and I have had no word of her recovery. That may be the cause of his silence.

This little article for the Gotchnag I read to one of the associate editors here, and he seems to think it is all right. So if you have no suggestions about it, it might save time for you to send it directly to Mr. H. G. Benneyan, 51 Lexington Ave., New York City. But I shall be glad to remodel it if you think that some parts ought to be changed or omitted.

Thank you for the list of books which I received from you, regarding educational missionary work. I have not yet had time to look it over carefully, but I am sure it will prove a valuable memorandum.

We are getting little in the way of outfit now, both because of lack of time and because it will be much easier to order most things after we are there, and we shall expect to use Harry's things when we reach there. I hope there may be funds for it when we do need to purchase more extensively.

Yours sincerely
Ernest W. Riggs.

(See second sheet)

Correspondence - Apr. - 1910

Silver Bay on Lake George, N. Y.
August 22nd, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last night Miss Sheppard and I received our commissions at the hand of Dr. Capen. There was a good company present, and though the ceremony was decidedly embarrassing at times I hope it may have been impressive and helpful to the cause.

Let me thank you for the letters which you wrote for me. I have sent them off, but have not as yet had time for a response. I think that I had better make out a list of names of parties to whom I think that it would be worth while to have printed matter about the college sent, and leave it with you. I shall at once begin to make up such a list, as large as I think will be useful.

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Yours sincerely
Ernest W. Riggs.

(See reverse side)

Since finishing the last sheet I have received the enclosed from Mr. Selden which I thought you would be glad to see. I very much regret that the giving of the people should be in this case to me and not to the work, but I think it will be a perfectly legitimate thing for us to ask that it be credited to our outfit account, and so it will really be helping the College as well as being something for our own use, as he inteded it should be. Miss Shepard and I concur in this, for I am sure we could not spend all of it for chewing gum very well, and we really do not need very many things now that will not be covered in what is called 'outfit'. So I make the enclosed check for $200. over to Mr. Monroe, and sincerely hope that it may not be the last from this source. I do not know who the 'few of the friends you found here' are, but I don't think they include many of those to whom I wrote.

I shall, of course, acknowledge the gift at once, telling Mr. Selden that I am going to spend it to furnish our little home in Harpoot, which I think will satisfy him. But I think that it might be well if you could send a little note also, as long as it is in a way a response to my letter and yours.

Yours very cordially,

Ernest W. Riggs

I like the letter heads.

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Yours very cordially,

Ernest W. Riggs

Send the letter back.

Colleague

Colleague Tag. Aug. 22-1910

SEP 6 1910

President
CHAS. A. HOPKINS
Brookline, Mass.

Secretary
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Treasurer
JOHN I. MONROE
(Kidder, Peabody & Co.)
Boston, Mass.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

J. W. Field
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Miss Caroline Borden
Samuel Ward
Wolcott Johnson
Miss Kate G. Lamson
Mrs. Frank H. Wiggin

Finance and Auditing Committee
D. Chauncey Brewer
Charles E. Kelsey

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
Harpoot, Turkey-in-Asia
Rev. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

157

Hotel St. Denis,
New York City.
September 2nd, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass:

Dear Dr. Barton:-

So far on our journey toward Turkey, and very happy in it. Our wedding was a most beautiful one, made so by the help of all our relatives and friends.. I dated this yesterday, and now we are soon to go aboard our boat. I want to let you know that we are well and happy, and prospered so far, however.

Last evening I had a most delightful time with the Armenians in New York. By the arrangement of Mr. Chamalian, 420 4th Ave. the alumni, the best of them, met in the Gotchnag Office, and we had a very good talk over what the alumni could do. I think they will respond generously as they can to the right kind of stimulation. They naturally want to know more about the college than that it needs money, and they were free to say that their efforts to help had not been properly recognized by the alumni there in Harpoot to whom the money which they raised was sent.

After this small gathering twenty seven of the alumni or old students, including a few who were never students, but much interested, sat down to a banquet, which was really a very elaborate affair. During the meal there were many toasts, and among others there to respond were Mr. Knapp and Mr. Carey. From the Pilgrim Restaurant we adjourned to the Church where over a hundred were gathered, and they gave me a chance which I prized highly of speaking to them of my ideals for the future of the college. I said nothing of the matter of moving to the plain for that seems to me is not one which needs to be spoken of publicly as yet. Mr. Pashgian was by very good fortune here for a time, and he presided at the evening meeting.

Time does not allow of my starting another sheet.

Ernest W. Riggs.

New York.

Sept. 2-1910

30

Extract from letter of Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, dated S. S. Duca d'Aosta, September 13, 1910, addressed to Mr. Wiggin.

"Our expense account I will render at the end of the trip. Our outfit account, however, I would like to finish up now. I sent to Mr. Monroe, through Dr. Barton, a check for $200. to go towards outfit. Over against this you have charged to us $89.82, being the amount of purchases I made in Boston. Mr. Hosmer also adds another small item or two, I think. In addition I drew $50. in cash while in Boston. Besides this I have spent personally $4.51 which I would like to have credited to my personal account and deducted from the outfit fund. This makes a total of a little over $145.00, according to what is charged to us through Mr. Hosmer since I left, to be taken from the $200. which I sent to cover our outfit. The balance, and a good deal more we shall draw later, I presume."

Sept. 2-1910

Extract from letter of Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, dated S. S. Duca d'Aosta, September 13, 1910, addressed to Mr. Wiggin.

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Sept. 13-1910

Mr. Monroe,

Rec'd NOV 3 1910

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CHAS. A. HOPKINS
Brookline, Mass.

Secretary
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Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
Harpoot, Turkey-in-Asia
Rev. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

158

Malatia, October 9th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

As we are spending a quiet Sunday here, and next week will be very full, I am taking a few minutes to write you. I shall probably mail it in Harpoot if I do not add something.

Your letter found us in Constantinople, which we had reached by rail from Naples, to avoid the quarantine. I was very glad to hear all that you had to tell. I am glad that the Board is going to pay our travelling expenses. It seems to me that this is no more than right, for we are missionaries of the Board! Our expenses will not be greater than the average, even though we did have to come a good ways by rail, for we had the misfortune to leave behind in Italy, because of the carelessness of the S. S. Co., half of our baggage, so it came around by sea we hope, though we have not yet seen it.

I had the misfortune of losing my pocket-book, to the great advantage of some pick-pocket, near Constantinople on the train. It may have been in the night, when we had to sleep sitting up, for there were no sleepers available. It had nearly $25. in Italian paper; but most of my funds were in a safer place, of course.

We were delayed in Constantinople five days, because there were no

steamers for Samsoon. This gave us a fine chance to see the College. Mr. Huntington took me over the whole institution, and I got a great many very valuable suggestions. I had a good visit with Dr. Gates, and took tea with him and Mrs. Gates. He does not favor moving the College to the plain especially because of the necessary division of forces. He would rather recommend the expenditure of an equal sum, and the making of a playground out where the old silk factory and the houses on that point stand. He is optimistic about finding water, if we drill for it right, enough for all the future needs of the College.

But the delay in Constantinople cut our visit in Marsovan off with a single night and morning, and we had to spend the Sundays in Tocat and here. We called on Badveli Durtad this morning, though we did not get up in time for the morning service, after our long day yesterday. He and his wife enquired eagerly after you. The Church here has been torn with dissension of the nature of which I have only the slightest knowledge. A committee from the Union has been here this week trying to mend things. I hope their work will be lasting, though I fear the trouble has its roots further back than the people, in the differences between Mr. Christofel and other missionaries, German and American. But this is only hear-say.

Our overland journey has been greatly favored by perfect weather. We are like two children on a holiday, enjoying all the scenes and customs together. I fear we will not look as tired as people may expect after "rushing" from America! We are in perfect health and spirits.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Barton. Mrs. Riggs joins me in kind regards to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot: Safe here & find all well. I am trying to get to things as fast as I can. Shall perhaps have time for e next week. The party start Monday going via Beirut!
E. W. R.

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Our overland journey has been greatly favored by perfect weather. We are like two children on a holiday, enjoying all the scenes and customs together. I fear we will not look as tired as people may expect after "washing" from American; we are in perfect health and spirits.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Barton. Mrs. Riggs joins me in kind regards to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel W. Riggs

Postscript: Safe here & first all well. I am trying to get to Sivas as fast as I can. I shall probably have time for a visit here. The party start otherwise going via Sivas!

Oct. 9-1910

Rec'd NOV 11 1910

President
CHAS. A. HOPKINS
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Secretary
AMES L. BARTON, D.D.
EACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Treasurer
JOHN I. MONROE
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BOSTON, MASS.

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CHARLES E. KELSEY

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY-IN-ASIA
REV. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

Harpoot, October 19th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

After three days of independent action as executive of this College I am glad to be able to say that it still is doing business! My brother left us on Monday morning with his family, including Mrs. Barnum. By a fairly early start they avoided the trying ordeal of any formal farewells, which the good people of the country feel so essential when one like Mrs. Barnum is going away so soon after the death of her husband. I hope they are safe in Diarbekir by now, and that they will find the journey as pleasant as could be expected.

Here my chief interest has been centered in the difficulty with the officials over the military service of our boys. As I understand the law, all those in the last two classes of schools of the grade of 'Idadieh' are allowed to complete their work before they begin military service. While our College has for a long time been recognized as of the grade required, yet our Juniors and seniors are being greatly annoyed by demands for military service. The local military officials have been very annoying in the matter, seizing our boys , and one has even been forced to go off to Khozat, two days' journey, before his petitions for delay will be considered. The seriousness of the situation is two-fold. First, if they are al-

lowed to take away the boys from these classes, they can, if they choose, almost break up the classes, as there are so many of them of military age. But the second reason is more important: it casts a shadow of inferiority on our position as a College, and it demoralizes the work of the men. So far the annoyance has been in the way of repeated nagging rather than an open defiance of law. If the Vali should fail to uphold us at any point I should at once appeal to the Consul, but thus far he has given a tardy consent to our appeals, at the same time telegraphing for information to Constantinople. I plan to go to see him tomorrow, to see if a permanent stop cannot be put to this form of nuisance. Evidently the present government does not intend to favor our schools.

Let me most heartily second what goes to you from Harry regarding the work of the Germans in this Vilayet. As I see it in the distance I cannot but think what a blessing it would be if our work could be moved down to the german extablishment on the plain. We are hoping and praying that a settlement, along the line of what Pastor Lohman wrote to you, may be accomplished in the near future. The suggestion of moving the College to the plain is a welcome one to all but the Germans and the residents of Harpoot, apparently.

Prices have fallen a little this year, and they are said to be still falling on wheat and its products. This is because transportation charges are too high to allow of export, so the same cause, high freight rates, makes other things just as expensive as before, or more so.

The faculty and native friends here seem to have read with great interest in the Gotchnag of the meeting of the Alumni in New York the night before I sailed. I hope that they may help me in keeping the interest of the Alumni centered here. Someone made a suggestion, perhaps it was my

wife, that as the Alumni are represented on the Board of Managers here, so the Alumni might be represented on the Board of Trustees in America. This would have the double purpose of putting someone on the board who would directly represent the Alumni, and of bringing in to the Board of Trustees a second member who has been on the ground and who personally knows the College. I pass this suggestion on for what it is worth. I will only add that I think that if such a step were taken the Alumni themselves would have to elect their representative, or rather nominate him for election by the Prudential Committee, or they would be likely to repudiate his representative capacity.

I wish that you might walk in to our sitting room this evening and see how nicely a place can be fixed up with borrowed furniture. Mrs. Riggs has been doing wonders while I have been gathering up the ends of College business. All of the Barnum-Riggs furniture has been put at our disposal for the present. Mr. Ward has advanced the money for me to purchase some winter supplies, and we are going on the principle that when the money is needed it will be forthcoming somehow. But I shall be glad to hear that it is coming in fast at that end.

Mr. Ward, by the way, is a most invaluable man here. It seems to me most gratifying to see how smoothly he handles the finances with the natives, though he knows so little of the language. He has just taken on the 'post office' which was so long held by Dr. Barnum. Harry took it over during and after Dr. Barnum's illness, but I balked on adding that to my new duties. I hope it may soon be in the hands of a native, as it is in Marsovan.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot.

Oct. 19-1910

P. S. I find that Mr. Ward has not made his accounts in such shape as to present them for

Rec'd NOV 21 1910

Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Oct. 24th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just finished looking over some of Harry's correspondence with you in regard to the College finances. It is not all pleasant reading, for indeed there has been a burden on him which he could not bear, and the strain of it made many things go wrong. It makes me feel all the more thankful that I am relieved of that burden by Mr. Ward's being here as treasurer.

The letter which came to Mr. Ward by the last post from you, enclosing the report of the finance committee, and also a remittance to close up the immediate indebtedness of the College to the station, was indeed very gratifying to us both. It seems to me now that the Trustees understand the situation, and they have, moreover, made good provision for that knotty matter of local deposits by the deposit account. It makes me feel very good to think that at least on the books we are out of debt.

On the other hand the lack in that report of any suggestion as to a possible increase of funds for the current year disappointed me. Perhaps I should not have looked for it there. Perhaps they were charged only with investigating the deficiency and finding a remedy for that, as they have done most admirably.

After extended conference with the Chairman of the Board of Managers, Mr. Brown (just elected) and with the treasurer of the College, Mr. Ward; and after looking over the appeals and statements in the letters of my brother to you, I feel that the instructions of the Trustees is needed as to what we are to do for funds for the current year. The Board of Managers is to meet on Wednesday, I hope, and will officially present the matter, I presume. But just now I have a little time, and wanted to present the matter to you personally.

As contained in the statement of my brother in the report sent June 2nd and June 10th, there is no doubt whatever that the expenses of running this College for the College year 1910-1911 will be greater than they have been in other years, unless some definite retrenchment is made. I have

P. S. I find that Mr. Ward has not his accounts in such shape as to present them for a formal meeting of the Managers. But this does not remove my apprehension that we shall not pass the year's end without debt unless some immediate aid can be found. E. W. R.

NOV 21 1910

thought seriously of the possibilities for such retrenchment, and I am at a loss to know what items can be cut off. No building has been put up, no expessive repairing has been done, no new apparatus has been purchase, in the past year or two which might account for a larger expenditure than absolutely necessary. The one item which it seems to me at all possible to cut down on is the library approriation, and that will not amount to a great deal.

On the other hand, the funds which the Finance Committee thinks we can count on receiving, £T80 - 100 per month, even at the higher figure make a smaller total than that which has been received other years, as I understand from treasurer Ward. And no suggestion is made that there is any immediate prospect of further funds for this year. But the need here is immediate if we are not to run into debt. I presume the treasurer will speak for himself, but I feel impelled to say that I do not see how the College can complete the present term without debt, unless some funds beyond the regular income of the College help us out.

I am glad to report that the trouble over the military service of the boys seems to be in a fair way to settlement in our favor. I visited the Vali and several other officials, and found a woeful amount of ignorance of their own law among them. But finally the Vali has telegraphed for instructions to Constantinople to know whether he or we are in the right. Till he receives his reply he promises that our boys shall be undisturbed, and today all were at school again. As it was His Majesty the Sultan's birthday we celebrated with a half holiday.

Plans for my inauguration as President have matured. The ceremony is to take place on Friday of this week. Only the Schools are to be present. Mr. Brown is to preside, andthere will be very brief remarks by Prof. Tenekejian for the Faculty and Mr. Ehman for our sister Institutions below.

Mrs. Riggs and I have just arranged for Armenian and Turkish lessons. I hope we are not making a mistake in taking both of them together. as we have a part hold on both, and that a conversational one, I do not anticipate difficulty in keeping the two apart. The Station approved the plan.

On the whole, the teaching force have taken my coming into office very well indeed. Some have been very cordial. Others have been a little less so. Very naturally they must have a little suspicion of me at first, or at least a profound interest in seeing just what sort of a man I will make as President. But on the whole I think it has been much less embarassing than I had thought that it might be.

With the kindest regards to Mr. Bell, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

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With the kindest regards to Mr. Bell, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Charles W. Riggs.

Harpoot.

Oct. 24-1910

NOV 25 1910

President
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Brookline, Mass.

Secretary
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Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Charles E. Kelsey

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
Harpoot, Turkey-in-Asia
Rev. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

Harpoot, Nov. 3rd, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just asked Mr. Ward to credit the College account and debit my account with $36.77, being the amount of balance left from the travelling expense advance made to me by Mr. Wiggin before we sailed. I do this on yourexplicit instructions received by the last post, although I feel like uttering a mild protest at the generosity of the College in this respect. As a regularly appointed Missionary of the Board, it seems to me they might at least get me to the field. If my opinion were asked on the matter, I should say it would be fair for the Board also to pay for our outfit, as well as travelling expenses. The only ordained Missionary in the station, I am constantly called on for business entirely unconnected with the College. I am glad to do this, and I suppose I ought to do it, but I would be glad to see the College relieved of the extra burden of travelling expenses and outfit. I enclose the account to you.

I have written by this mail to Mr. Samuel Cavert, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., a fellow who was considering the possibility of coming out here to take Mr. Harper's place next year. I asked him to write to you directly in regard to what he thinks of it, but if you do not hear from him in a few days after you receive this, would it not be well to write to him. I am so far off, I cannot attend to it in any reasonable time. If he is not willing to come, I would like to suggest Mr. Arthur Colson, asa good man to approach in the matter. He is a Senior in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and is an officer of the State Volunteer Union. He is one of the leading men in College, and is of such years that I think he might consider this proposition, though I did not make it to him, as I had Cavert in tow, when I was in America.

Just after writing to you last week all our hopes of an immediate settlement of the ~~descriminatio~~

difficult matter of the descrimination against foreign schools in the matter of military service, were upset. An order from the Ministry of War in Constantinople was received that foreign "special" schools were not on an equality with the Government schools in this matter, so that our pupils are some of them liable to be taken off for service in the army at any time. This appears on the face of it to be directly in violation of the law of exemption of students in higher institutions. So I telegraphed to Mr. Peet at once, asking for an immediate reply, quoting the original law and the present order from the Ministry of War. Consul Masterson also telegraphed the facts to the Embassy in cipher, but neither telegram has so far been answered. I judge from this that the matter is as yet unsettled, and I imagine there is trouble of a similar kind in other foreign schools.

The Inaugural last week passed off very smoothly. I said some plain things about the responsibility of the Armenians for the College, and about the deeply Christian purpose of it, and I hope the effort was not entirely wasted. It led to a sermon by the pastor on Sunday afternoon on the subject of the duty of the community to the College. It was a very good sermon, but it made me think how very much we might do that we do not in getting into closer touch with the people.

I have been elected to the Cooperative Com. and have been learning things fast in regard to the state of the field. We have had a couple of extra sessions recently, and there has been no hard feeling manifested in any way. But at the last meeting, Mr. Ehman gave final notice that the Germans were going to evacuate Malatia next September. I am afraid that Mr. Christofel has made a mess of things there. I don't know what the outcome of the matter will be, but I do hope that the arrangement suggested by Pastor Lohman, including the purchase by the College of the property which they have at Mezereh may be effected. The Committee are setting on foot a movement to get the Unions of Turkey to unite in inviting Dr. Torrey to visit this country in the near future. They would like to get the Missions to cooperate in this matter. Bakalum!

Mrs. Biggs and I are full of "vigor, vim, perfect trim!" She appreciates the beauties of Harpoot, and so far we have felt no harm at all from the change of climate and food, etc. I hope we may keep well.

I almost forgot one item. According to your instructions, I have been planning to sacrifice other things, if necessary, and study the language hard. The Station voted that we should study both

Turkish and Armenian. We have accordingly engaged our teachers and started at it. But Mr. Ward wanted me to ask you whether he was authorized to make the usual appropriation for this study from the funds of the Board or whether we should pay it ourselves, or whether it was to come out of the funds of the College. Will you kindly instruct us?

Yesterday I was called upon by the Vali to conduct the English examination of candidates for the position of Instructor of English in the Sultanieh School at the foot of the Hill. The School used to be an Idadieh, but it has recently been changed, a few more studies added, and some cut out, so as to make it look well on paper, and one of the innovations is a three years course in English. I am not sure of one, but at least five and perhaps six of the seven candidates for the job were Euphrates College Alumni. They were not all, unfortunately, men of whom I am proud. I hope a worthy fellow may get the post, for the certainly do need a little moral toning up down there.

Mr. Browne is away for an indefinite visit at Choonkoosh and thereabouts, and Miss Poole is with him. Mrs. Browne and Miss Daniels have just gone down to accept the hospitality of the Consul for a week or two, for a change of atmosphere and occupation. So with the Atkinsons at Mezereh, too, it leaves only eight as our working force here. What a change from the large number when I was here before!

I have a scheme in mind which Mr. Ward heartily seconds, which I am going to suggest to you, and I hope it may become a practical plan before long. I have to spend an endless amount of time, as Harry did before me, in attending to little details about the grounds and buildings. Approving repairs and directing about them. It seems to me all useless waste of missionary time. Mr. Ward has to do about as much of the same kind of thing. So our plan is to put one of the teachers in charge of this; call him the 'Curator of Grounds and Buildings' as that functionary used to be called at Princeton, and let him take all this oversight of repairs, etc. Prof. Nahigian runs the Dormitory dining-room exceedingly well, and I think that another man might be found who could do as well with this other work. I like the thought of getting into native hands all that they can do, to say nothing of relieving me of a big burden.

Harry will be with you soon after you get this, and I am very glad of that. You will be able to understand many things you have not before.

Yours sincerely,

Thayhoot.

Nov. 3-1910

DEC 5 1910

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Brookline, Mass.

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Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Finance and Auditing Committee
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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY-IN-ASIA
REV. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

Harpoot, Nov. 10th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I would be glad to wait till after the Manager's meeting tomorrow before writing you, but as the mail must go I will have to report on that tomorrow. As there are several matters of importance to come up I have called the meeting im the absence of Mr. Browne, and I am going to present the business in the form of a brief written report with definite recommendations. I do not know as there is any precedent for that, but I think that it will enable us to dispose of the business with greater rapidity than in any other way.

Each week I have forgotten to ask you to send me some copies of the Constitution of the College. I believe I own the only copy here available at present. The natives have been very much interested in reading it, and some would be profited by having it placed in their hands, I am sure.

I am writing several letters to Alumni today. I am not begging, just writing friendly letters. I think that will help to keep things smooth with them. I wish that I had a little more time for this, and indeed I have plans for taking more time for it, for I think such letters are seed well sown. We are all glad to hear of the recovery of Mr. Pushman. He had a close call.

It has been fine to hear of the meetings in and about Boston preliminary to the great meetings of a month ago. I suppose letters this week will tell of that. I presume you will be eager for a rest when it is once over.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Hartshorn.

Nov. 10-1910

DEC 12 1910

President
CHAS. A. HOPKINS
Brookline, Mass.

Secretary
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
Harpoot, Turkey-in-Asia
Rev. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

Harpoot, Nov. 17th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In order to facilitate matters at the last meeting of the Board of Managers I presented some matters in writing with definite recommendations. Thus we were able to handle a good deal of business of some importance, and I now send you a copy of most of the matters as they were presented. It may not all be of interest to you, but you will see that committees were appointed to look into some matters of rather great importance. Not the least important of the items is that regarding a catlogue. I think that there is no doubt that this institution suffers financially many times the cost of the catalogue because we have no catalogue, every year. Some might give to an institution of which they have a clear idea from some such catalogue as that which Marsovan issued last year. The Committee appointed here to get out a new statement here in Armenian is, of course, only to prepare the material. I certainly hope that by summer we shall be flush enough to publish such a statement, as ours is quite out of date.

Will you please let me know what the desire of the Board of Trustees is about an Annual Report? With the change in the date of the annual meeting, I suppose that the Anuual Report would also be expected at a later date.

The last two days have been made very uncomfortable for me by a matter, puerile enough in itself, but which has roused all the jealousies which lie dormant, unfortunately, most of the time among the members of the faculty. They seem to be deviding into two camps to precipitate a storm on Saturday in the meeting of the faculty. But I do not propose to allow the storm to break, and shall first adjourn the meeting rather than allow the jealousies to be aired there. I hope it will all innocently blow over.

With sincere best wishes for the holiday season,

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Harfort

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Mar. 17-1910

JAN 13 1911

President
CHAS. A. HOPKINS
Brookline, Mass.

Secretary
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
Harpoot, Turkey-in-Asia
Rev. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

Harpoot, December 5th, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House, B
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last week was a very full one for me, and I failed to write you as I had hoped. I had to get in two meetings of the Board of Managers and one of the Cooperative Committee, and this all in the ordinary mail days of the week. But the meetings were well worth while, and I do not begrudge the time.

Of the Cooperative Committee meeting I do not need to speak, except to say that in Mr. Browne's absence the work of the committee halts because of my ignorance, and I am learning fast the conditions of the field. The more I learn about the work here, the more I find that I must do; and one result is that I have given up most of my Armenian study, and am going to give my study time to Turkish. I very much regret that I have to give up any of this study, for you will remember how I expressed my feeling that it would permanently injure my efficiency as a Missionary if I did not at first get a good grasp on the language, but circumstances drive me to it now.

The Board of Managers has taken a good hold on the work here, and I feel sure that they will carry through the things which they have begun. We had, as I said, two meetings last week, for we found it impossible to complete the work in one meeting. Our curriculum is being looked over carefully by each Department for itself, and the Departments of Turkish, English, Armenian, etc. are going to present to a central committee their separate recommendations for reform. This will have to be done first, then the central committee will look them over and sift them, presenting the result to the Managers, and I hope then we can get some definite changes for the better in our curriculum.

The matter of a Curator of Grounds and Buildings had been thrashed out by another committee, and upon its recommendation, one of our teachers will be trained for that position. This year he will do

his regular teaching work, and in addition will help me with this work of caring for the grounds and buildings, for which he will receive half a Turkish pound a month. This is not quite as much as we have reduced the salary of my secretary, so the College will spend no more for the assistants to the President than it did, and I feel sure the new office will develop into a very important one as a saving both to the President and to the College.

The College paper, the "Yeprad", seems to have done pretty well for its first year, but as it had not quite covered its expenses, running behind, as best we could estimate, aside from some necessary initial expenses which will run over a series of years, about two pounds, it was voted to again guarantee it for the coming year. The Managers will keep careful watch of its finances, and unless all signs fail, it ought to clear something ~~this~~ next year.

In investigating the "Yeprad" I found out some facts about the library expenditure which surprise me. I had supposed that there was a definite amount of fifty Turkish pounds set aside annually for the library. But I find that nearly twice that has sometimes been spent, and always more than that sum. So I have refused to order any new books or to pay for binding old ones till our finances are a little more settled. Can you tell me whether there is a definite sum set aside in Boston for the library, or is the amount used appropriated by the Board of Managers or the President? Both Mr. Ward and the Librarians seem to be in doubt about the matter.

We have in our Dormitory one hundred boys. According to the investigation of a committee of which Dr. Atkinson was a member we ought not to have more than fifty-six, normally, or seventy five, if there are special arrangements made regarding ventillation. We have gone over the possibilities of hiring some other house to use temporarily for a dormitory, and we have found that with the expenditure of about twenty pounds we could use the old Margot house for about twenty boys. No other proposition is as cheap or will accomodate so many boys. As we do not feel that we ought to go to this expense this year, the crowded condition will have to remain for the present.

In connection with this last, the suggestion comes from two of our native Professors that we should turn over the Mangaran and Gurtaran to the native Church. I am glad it has come from them, for I have felt that that might be a good step to take soon, but had hesitated to mention it here. Of course no definite action was taken. If that were done, however, it would simplify the dormitory problem.

Other suggestions for another year have been made. If the Orphanage work closes, we have a building now used as an orphanage, which might serve as a dormitory, though it is quite a ways off. I have just sold my horse, for I find I can get better exercise without him, and he is too great an expense to keep for the few trips that I do make. This leaves but two horses, just now, and three when the touring horse is back, to occupy that great stone stable. It is where the old church used to be, you know, and very handy to the present dormitory. If we can find another place to put the few horses, we could transform that into a dormitory.

But these suggestions merely emphasise the fact that we do not have adequate provision here for our College, and we want to move to the plain. I await with the greatest interest the reply to our suggestion about negotiations with the Germans. If they are to move it will simplify our problem a hundred fold.

Mr. Donabed Lulejiad, who, as you will remember, is one of our teachers studying in America, wrote a letter a short time ago to the Faculty here, which they approved and passed on to the Managers. It earnestly requests that the College should issue a suitable English Catalogue, should give to every graduate, with his diploma, a full statement of work done, and thirdly should grant the degree of B. A. The first request has already gone on to you. I cannot overstate the feeling on the part of the Managers and Faculty that we need it at once. Our College Graduates in America who can show no catalogue of their Alma Mater are truly in a peculiar position, if they wish to have it recognised. The second request, for a certificate of work done, will be attended to here. The third request, for the degree of B. A. I do not second at all. I think it is a move in the wrong direction. Our boys do about two years' less work than American College graduates, and besides it is of a very different quality. The degree is given elsewhere in Turkey, and this is the chief plea of the advocates of the degree. But I do not feel that we ought to follow the example of other Colleges unless it is right to give the degree on other grounds. The Managers have appointed a committee to inquire into the matter.

Our controversy with the government in regard to the military service of our Seniors and Juniors drags along. Three of our students from the lower classes have gone to the Turkish School so as to avoid service, and Mr. Peet writes that the work of arranging matters in Constantinople goes slowly.

Mrs. Riggs and I keep very well and very busy and very happy!

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot.

Dec. 5-1910

JAN 23 1911

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L. CHAS. A. HOPKINS
BROOKLINE, MASS.

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BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY-IN-ASIA
REV. ERNEST W. RIGGS, Pres.

Harpoot, Dec. 21st, 1910

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of November twelfth came along just in time, for I had just been through the accounts rather minutely, and had written you a letter which had a "blue streak" in it. What you say of your interview with Kazanjian in New York is of great interest. I think that the matter of getting new funds for the College for its trek to the plain is as important as anything, unless it be to get funds to keep it running.

As for the matter of an Alumni representative on the Board of Trustees, I think that it would be something which would bring the College into more favor with the natives than anything else that we could do. Ultimately they must run this College, and the sooner they feel that it is really theirs the sooner they will begin taking financial responsibility. I am about to send out a statement to all the Alumni, not so much asking for funds as giving them a little information of the condition of the College. They have some of them asked for it.

I should be slow in pushing for Kazanjian as a Trustee. If the Alumni wish to elect him, all right. But at this distance, and from the remarks in New York, I should judge that they would rather have one not so wealthy, but one who was devoting himself more to his own people. My mind naturally turns to Benneyan. He is active, is constantly speaking in the pulpit and his own paper, and above all, he seems to hold the profound respect of Armenians there and here. In suggesting an Armenian for this position it was not to add another man of means to the Board. I think we have enough. But to add one who, like yourself, will give his time to think and plan and speak for the College. Boghigian is entirely out of the question, of course.

As I remarked, I have been going over the accounts of

the College for the past five months. I confess that it is rather depressing to do so and to find the accounts steadily falling behind. I know how the Trustees deprecate our running into debt out here, to the Station or to individuals. I also know that it does not appear to my credit as President to have this appear at the very start. And yet I feel that there is no longer any room for doubt that we are rapidly and steadily running into debt again. In round numbers £T 1300 have been expended during the five months from July 1st, 1910. The receipts here for the same time have been approximately £T565. In addition, not counting the special appropriation to cover previous indebtedness, I suppose we have received £T430 from Boston. This leaves nearly £T300 on the wrong side of the Balance. Of course there are special causes for this, and yet I am more and more convinced that Harry's estimates sent last June or July were not far out of the way, and that we must have more funds to complete the year without debt.

Fortunately the Station account is somewhat ahead now, so that we can borrow from that, but I am constantly afraid that we may come to the point where things will not be adjusted in Mr. Ward's office so easily, and then we shall be in trouble. Mr. Peet has been suspicioms of Harpoot for a long time, and I fear that if we run behind with him at all he will leave us quite without funds. And would he not be right in doing so? I am constantly opressed by this question as to whether it is right for us to continue at all in this way. As I wrote before, all the possible extras have been cut down. The Library fund has been cut off entirely. Only such repairs as are absolutely necessary for protecting property are allowed. The Board of Managers would like to hire a building to accomodate the boys, but I have discouraged that, simply because we have no funds. So 103 boys are crowded into the space fit for but 75, according to the doctor's estimates. I found three old organs which belonged to the College, and sold them, and am getting a lot of old books into shape to sell, but this is but a drop in the bucket. It will hardly be right to cut down on salaries already pledged for this year. To do so would cause a great deal of suffering, and yet that seems to be the next step.

At the same time the Government schools are being pushed, and our school is being nagged by the Government. But a leading Armenian said "If I had ten thousand sons I would not send one of them to that school", because of the lack of moral direction and control. The country is being flooded with atheistic literature and anti-religious

societies, and it seems as if this was the time of all others when we ought to strengthen our work. The natives, Professors and others speak of it, and do not understand why I should be so stingey in meeting the new needs.

At the same time there are many things which are encouraging in the outlook. There seems to be an ever increasing loyalty to the best interests of the College on the part of many of the teachers. The religious life of the College is not what it shomld be, but there is an unrest among those who are most interested which is encouraging to me. The deep and sympathetic interest which the plan of the Board of Managers to reform the curriculum has aroused is a good sign of life in another direction. The past week has been fairly crammed with committee meetings, not one of which I have attended, in which the needs of the various departments have been talked over most seriously for hours at a time by the teachers.

The suggestion that we should slough off the Mangaran, and perhaps the Gurtaran, too, another year, is being talked of very seriously in our circle. I quite approve of the principle of concentrating our effort on a smaller work; but what we should do for these children I cannot say.

I am afraid that my last two letters, at least, have been rather full of the unpleasant subject of our lack of funds, but I know you want to be in as close touch with us and our point of view as possible, so I have spoken right out plainly.

We are planning for Christmas dinner for all the station at our homse next Monday, so Mrs. Riggs is very busy getting ready. The "U. B."s whom you must have become acquainted with ere now, are going to keep us going in the evening.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Barton and Mr. Bell, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot. Dec. 21-1910

Copied E.E.E.

4 Copies

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Mail to
H H Rugg

Office

FEB 8 1911

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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Jan 6th, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

You will be interested to hear of our Managers' Meeting last night. I called a meeting in order to present a couple of minor matters and also to introduce the discussion as to the possibility of dropping the Mangaran and Gurtaran. It was not my purpose to bring the matter to head at once, for Mr. Browne and Miss Poole and the Dr. were all absent. But I did want to get the matter before them and have them talk about it a little. There seemed to be no difference of opinion among those present that it would be a good thing for the College to have them dropped. We are at present paying out over LT 250. a year for their maintenance, and we are taking in from them in tuition fees only about LT100. It is a tremendous sum to be pouring out on the declining people of Harpoot.

The reason why this costs so much more than village schools of the same grade is that it is a part of our big machine and is run on the same plan of separate teachers for different lessons, etc, as the College. It is doubtless a good plan, and it gives us better prepared pupils than we get from the outside schools, but it is an intolerable burden to me. I have proposed to close the Mangaran this year in June, and close the Gurtaran next year in June. This will have very many advantages. It will solve for us the problem of a Mangaran building; it will provide room for the Theological class or a Training Class; it will enable us to overflow from the Dormitory into the present Gurtaran; it will save us over $650. a year; it will enable us to keep better co-ordination in the instruction; it will enable us to keep only the very best of our teachers, without the difficulty of hunting for others to take the place of those who are gone. All these advantages appeal to the Board of Managers, and I think if I had been willing they might have put it through on the spot. But I think we must wait for a later meeting. I should add that all this is regarding the Boys department, for conditions in the girls department are somewhat different.

The difficulties also came up. First, the feeling that the Community could not take up the matter, and the boys would be obliged to go to

the Gregorian schools; then that we would lose our only means of showing the people how a primary or Grammmar school ought to be run; and lastly, the old plea, that this is but another step towards hastening the doom of Harpoot. But as two of our best and most able members of the Board are the pastor and one member of the local Church, I think these considerations will have their due weight when the time comes for final decision. I want to emphasise once more the fact that I am very fortunate in having such an able Board of Managers to back me, and especially the native members. I cannot think of any who would be better than either Badveli Vartan or Prof. Boojicanian.

Another subject which was also broached last night, and then left for further discussion, was the matter of raising the standard of our boys, so as to have a better chance of turning out "Christian Leaders". Almost every applicant has been received heretofore, at least unless some particular moral defect was found against him. Recommendations have always been brought, but they are easily secured here. And when the boy was found undesirable he was seldom dropped except for some open breach of morals or school discipline. I feel strongly that we ought to take the position that every boy is here for a deep purpose, and if we feel that he will not measure up, we may simply ask him to stay away, whether before or after he is once admitted.

One other matter which came up and was decided was that we shall hereafter have a library fee of five piasters a term for College boys and three piasters a term for Varjaran boys. It is not much, but it will help to pay for rebinding the books, at least.

One of our boys, a Senior, was also teaching some classes in the Mangaran, and according to the understanding of the law for military service here was exempt from service in the army. But last Saturday morning he was sent for, and before we could even appeal for a release, was started off for his home, in the Sivas Vilayet. We promptly protested, and it was simply said that a mistake had been made, and he was recalled. I hope he will be back today. This is just a sample of the way the local government is acting now.

Vacation begins next week, and then I hope to have time for some reports I have been planning. I was sorry not to hear from you last week about the catalogue. I hope I may hear this week. You see I am living up to the remark you made that I could not write you too frequently!

Mrs. Riggs and I keep very well indeed, and I shall have to diet to stop getting fat!

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

the Gregorian schools; then that we would lose our only means of showing the people how a primary or Grammmar school ought to be run; and lastly, the old plea, that this is but another step towards hastening the doom of Harpoot. But as two of our best and most able members of the Board are the pastor and one member of the local Church, I think these considerations will have their due weight when the time comes for final decision. I want to emphasise once more the fact that I am very fortunate in having such an able Board of Managers to back me, and especially the native members. I cannot think of any who would be better than either Badveli Vartan or Prof. Boojicanian.

Another subject which was also broached last night, and then left for further discussion, was the matter of raising the standard of our boys, so as to have a better chance of turning out "Christian Leaders". Almost every applicant has been received heretofore, at least unless some particular moral defect was found against him. Recommendations have always been brought, but they are easily secured here. And when the boy was found undesirable he was seldom dropped except for some open breach of morals or school discipline. I feel strongly that we ought to take the position that every boy is here for a deep purpose, and if we feel that he will not measure up, we may simply ask him to stay away, whether before or after he is once admitted.

One other matter which came up and was decided was that we shall hereafter have a library fee of five piasters a term for College boys and three piasters a term for Varjaran boys. It is not much, but it will help to pay for rebinding the books, at least.

One of our boys, a Senior, was also teaching some classes in the Mangaran, and according to the understanding of the law for military service here was exempt from service in the army. But last Saturday morning he was sent for, and before we could even appeal for a release, was started off for his home, in the Sivas Vilayet. We promptly protested, and it was simply said that a mistake had been made, and he was recalled. I hope he will be back today. This is just a sample of the way the local government is acting now.

Vacation begins next week, and then I hope to have time for some reports I have been planning. I was sorry not to hear from you last week about the catalogue. I hope I may hear this week. You see I am living up to the remark you made that I could not write you too frequently!

Mrs. Riggs and I keep very well indeed, and I shall have to diet to stop getting fat!

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Hankoot, Turkey

Jan 6, 1911.

Original

MAR 23 1911

Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Jan. 27th, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton. D. D.
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

If I make a few mistakes I hope that you will pardon me, for there are about thirty boys about waiting for their turn to get their tickets. I have very little to do with their getting them, for it is all done by the Secretary, Mr. Dingilian. But I have to occasionally warn boys who have been very poor in their lessons

So far I got, and then I had to stop all attempts, and now it is Feb.1st. To tell all the happenings of the past days would be impossible, though there has been very much that is of permanent interest. Sometimes I have to catch my breath to think how fast things are moving. It is, of course, largely local, and yet you will be much interested, I know.

I think that my last to you was dated January 8th. We had just had a meeting in which we presented two grave matters which were laid on the table. To put it briefly, those matters came up night before last, and both of my recommendations were carried. First: The Mangaran will be severed from the College this coming June, and the Gurtaran in June 1912. Second: The principle is clearly enunciated and to be very clearly announced to the boys, that the school is not for all who apply, but only for those who show capacity for Christian leadership.

The first will apply only to the Male department at present, and will cut our expenses down a good deal. It also will cut our attendance almost in half, though I do not doubt it will tend to increase the number and quality of those in the upper schools. The second will also tend to an immediate cutting down in numbers but an ultimate strengthening. The first se seems the most radical to you, of course, and it is in a way; but the second demanded more of a revolution in the minds of the Faculty and native members of the Board of Managers. But both steps seem to meet with only the heartiest approval of all who are connected at all intimately

with the College. Although I have had very little conversation or correspondence with my brother on the subject I feel pretty sure that it is only the fruit of the efforts of the past years come now to a head, and that he will be very glad indeed to hear of it.

Perhaps it was my attitude and suggestion which started it, but the Faculty had already partly adopted the principle enunciated by the Managers at the end of the last term. When the marks of the students were being considered more than half a dozen were found who were detrimental to the best interests of the schools, and so they were told that they would not be received back to school. In no case was the boy expelled in the technical sense of the word. They were simply told not to return because they were not considered a good thing for the school. While they were being discussed a number of others were discussed who will be very probably dropped at the end of the year. As far as I know such a step had never been taken by the faculty before. But they stood together in this matter in a very gratifying manner.

In regard to the Mangaran and Gurtaran, several things of importance came out in the investigations. First, the large proportion of the boys in these departments are of Gregorian families, and many of the Protestants are not of this quarter, so that if the Church should have to care for its own pupils alone, it would have to undertake an outlay of probably not more than one fifth of our present annual expense. Second, a quite insignificant number of our boarders, four or five, are now in these departments. Third, the people of this quarter are so largely connected with the College, that if it should move to the plain there would hardly be enough vitality to start a primary school here. Fourth, the people of this quarter seem to be richer, when you consider the congregation as a whole, and very much more capable of independent management of a school, than those of almost any of our outstations where they have their own schools.

But I need not go further into this. There is money enough and brains enough in the community to do the work with a little assistance, which we are very glad to offer them. Having the pastor and a leading native member of the congregation on the Board of Managers has helped very much in making the steps possible. As the College shifts the burden the Station is taking it up, in a way, by appointing a committee to confer with the Church about the matter. This committee will not have an easy or pleasant job, and I am on the committee; but it is very much better than having the whole institution chained together.

The mail arrived yesterday, the first we have had in well

nigh three weeks. While it did not bring anything from you to me, it brought a letter of much interest from you to Mr. Browne, suggesting the transfer of the German interests here to Marash, and asking for an extimate of the value of their plant. I am sure that I could not make an accurate guess at the value, and I do not see how any one else can. But unless we precipitate the whole question right here and now, I don't see how we can do more than guess. A letter from Harry gives very cheering news of his activities for the College. I am afraid that after all our haste at this end you may have to wait for our slow progress here for some items. The Managers' committee is working night and day in preparing a new and practical curriculum. Our chief aim is to get in time and opportunity for more individual work on the part of the boys and girls. We hope to accomplish this by diminishing the number of recitations a week, now as high as thirty-eight for some, and by making some of the work now required elective in the new program. Now the boys have little chance for study and do not know how to use what they have. The Committee will complete its work next week, I think, and then they are to submit it to the Faculty for suggestions, and then in turn to the Managers for modification and adoption.

At its last meeting the Managers also appointed two committees, one to be eyes and ears for the Board in the matter of choosing new teachers, and the other to draw up in for a sort of Constitution for the Faculty and instructors. I enclose a copy of a few suggestions which I had printed for the teachers. I hope that it will help us to hang together. But we need something far more than that, and I think the idea of a limiting of the work of the faculty is a good one.

I am much relieved to hear hopeful word from my brother about a new tutor. I very much dread having Harper leave. He is a very valuable man. He has been quite too busy this past term, so now Mrs. Riggs has taken one of his classes this term. We both keep in top notch condition. We are very thankful for Miss Poole's returning strength. She was indeed very low for a few days.

Perhaps Harry will have told you of our student-teacher who was taken off and brought back again, in the military service controversy. I hear nothing of this here now. But it may crop out again tomorrow. I am thankful we have been spared the experiences of Tarsus.

Every bit of cheering news from you or others about funds is like medicine to the soul. We live in faith of a brighter tomorrow.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot. Jan. 27/1911

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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Feb. 3rd, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am asked to write you the sad news of the passing on of Miss Poole. It has come as a very sudden shock to us all, and it is hard to realize that it is really true.

The mails are so delayed by storm that it may be only with this same mail that you will hear of her illness. She was out with Mr. Browne on a tour, and cotracted a cold which got a very sharp hold on her. At last she was willing to give up and come back to the Hospital for a rest and for proper care. That was on Saturday the 21st, I believe. The doctor went to Aghuntsik and brought her in a wagon. She was indeed very sick Sunday and Monday, and out of her head at least partly. But Monday night the crisis passed, and she began to improve quite satisfactorily. By Saturday or Sunday of last week she was able to sit up some, and we felt that all danger was passed. The doctor had pronounced it Bronchial Pneumonia, and we anticipated that she would have to have complete rest for quite a time. She was under the best of care and many of us went to see her in the Annie Tracy Riggs room on the first floor of the Hospital. This improvement continued and yesterday she got up and dressed, walking about her room somewhat. After taking her a light lunch the doctor went upstairs to their living room. After a few minutes he stepped out of the room and was very much surprised to see her coming up the stairs with Miss Jacobsen, our nurse. He did not know she had thought of coming up, but as she was on the stairs he helped her up to their sitting room. But she had become very much exhausted and was struggling for breath. He at once saw their was danger and found her heart laboring very hard. The doctor and Miss Jacobsen then applied all the stimulants and restoratives which they could but with no reaction at all on her part. She came up stairs at about ten minutes after one, and at two o'clock she was gone.

She answered yes and no to a few questions, and once exclaimed "If I could only get my breath once!" But aside from that she had no time for any words of farewell. The doctor says she seemed to realize the end,

and met it with no fear, but perfect resignation. The doctor came up here at once and gathered us at the Browne house where we tried to seek comfort where it could only be found. It does seem as if the doctor's cup of sorrow was overflowing. I suppose few missionary doctors have had so much misfortune in their practice in the missionary circle, and the natives are so eager to distrust! We can only try in every way to show our confidence in him and try to dispel the false suspicions of the ignorant people. But it is a terrible burden for him. Mr. Browne, too, has been like a father to her, and he is very much broken up indeed. To the rest of us, who were more or less intimately connected with her it is a very mysterious Providence. She was so splendidly adapted to the large share of the work of the field and station, particularly to the Orphan work and the touring, which fell to her. With the station so depleted as it is now, and the burdens so heavy on all of us, it makes us cry out to God for help.

Preparations are being made today, and she will be buried not far from Dr. Barnum tomorrow morning, here in the cemetery near the College. There seemed little doubt but that she would rather lie there, with the people, than out at the garden under the trees where some have been buried in recent years. Before she left Harpoot, sometime, she had written a letter to be opened when she died, if that should be sudden, in which she had written very careful directions which Mr. Browne is carrying out to the best of his ability.

Letters are being written to many, but we all fear of the result of the news on Aunt Caro. Mr. Browne is writing her, and sending it through the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs in Auburndale, hoping that they may take it to her personally. You have a list of those who should be notified, of course. Mr. Browne is writing to her Aunt, I think, and to Mr. Mott. Mr. Ward is writing to the Tabernacle Church which supported her, and we are trying to write to many of the friends who would be most interested.

I must not write more now, for other letters must be written.

I neglected to mention what a very hard thing it was for Miss Jacobsen, who had nursed her through the crisis so successfully, and who is already very much overworked. We pray that all in the hospital may have strength in this time of greatest need.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot.

Feb. 3-1911
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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Feb. 5th, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House, Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

After showing the copy of my letter to you to one or two members of our station, and after hearing further details of the death of Miss Poole, I have thought it best to write you a little supplemental statement, lest you or anyone else should feel even a doubt in your mind as to whether Miss Jacobsen was at fault in permitting Miss Poole to attempt to come up stairs.

It seems that before her lunch on Thursday she had talked with the doctor and his wife about coming up to see them, and whatever was said, in joke or in earnest, she got the impression that it was the doctors opinion that she might come up. So when Miss Jacobsen expressed surprise at her attempting it, she said the doctor had permitted it and was awaiting her, though he had no such thought.

It is painful to me to have to write and suggest that any one might be blamed in the case. But people here are so eager to find someone blameworthy, or so afraid that blame will be placed where it does not belong, that the matter has come up among us privately, and I felt I ought to add just this word. I cannot feel but the attempt to come up stairs on the part of Miss Poole was something in which no one can be blamed. Perhaps Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Jacobsen and especially Miss Poole herself were a little too hopeful of her strength but we can but say God took her.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Harpoot.

Feb. 5-1911
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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Feb. 6th, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I wrote you some days ago the sad news of the death of Miss Poole, but the mails are so delayed by the cold and snow that I am going to send a letter by the south as well, so that it may not be that you get indirect news that way before you get direct news from us.

Miss Poole contracted bronchial pneumonia in the villages whereshe was touring with Mr. Browne. She was brought back to the hospital, and after a few very sick days began to mend. She reached the hospital on Feb. 21st, and by the 29th she was sitting up some. I saw her on that day, and we all felt that all danger was passed as she was steadily gaining. On Thursday, the 2nd, she dressed herself, and walked about the room quite a little. Dr. took her a light lunch at noon and went back to his room up one flight. Some words had passed in the morning about her getting strong and being able soon to be about again. Just what was said and by whom is not quite clear to me, but the doctor had no intention of her coming out of her room for some time, while she thought he had given her permission to come up stairs, as of course she was very eager to do. So about ten minutes passed one, telling the nurse that it was with the doctor's permission, she got her to help her up stairs. Doctor Atkinson stepped out of his room to see her coming, but did not think it wise at that point, when she was already well started up, to ask her to turn back. But the effort proved too great for her. She came into the room panting for breath, could not lie down, and sat in a chair for almost three quarters of an hour when she passed on unable to get her breath. Both the doctor and the nurse did all that was possible for her, including the trying of all the stimulants and restoratives they could think of, but without any reaction on her part. But she was not able to give any final words of farewell though she seemed to realize it was the end, and met it with calm resignation.

On Saturday there was a funeral service here in Wheeler Hall,

and many glowing testimonies were given of her life and work. She was buried in the cemetery here on the hill not far from Dr. Barnum.

Many letters have been written to friends and relatives, but I suppose they will wait till the mail breaks through from the south. I write this lest by some chance the word should come to you indirectly from the south, through some one who had heard it from us there. The cold is very severe, the thermometer has been below zero almost every night for a week or more, and once it was down to four degrees below zero. At the same time there is an epidemic of measles in the city which is a mild form, apparently, but very widespread. Because of the combination of these two with the snowy streets, at a meeting of the united faculties of the two departments with most of the Board of Managers, it was unanimously voted to close all the schools for a week, and then to consider whether it is wise to open. All the other schools in Mezereh and Harpoot are already closed, I think.

I mentioned in my last a good many items which were considered by the Board of Managers. The most important of which is that we have decided to drop the Mangaran this coming June, and the Gurtaran in June 1912. At the same time the Managers have recommended to the Mission station to take up the matter with the Church of establishing primary schools, and these bodies have each appointed a committee of three to consider the matter.

But you will probably have had the other letters before you get this, so I will not go on repeating.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Hanford.

Feb. 6, 1911.

MAR 31 1911

CONFIDENTIAL.

Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, February 14th.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

A letter received from Mr. Bell some time ago asks the Harpoot Station for the "pros and cons" in the question of Mr. Carey's return. At a station meeting the other day it was evident that it would be quite impossible to come at some form of an expression which would represent the sentiment of all the members. It was therefore decided that it would be well for each member to express his or her individual thought in the matter. As I have been granted the right to a vote by the Mission, and as I have known Mr. Carey in past years, and hear perhaps more about him and his work now than any other except Mr. Browne, I suppose I ought to write with great frankness my own personal view of the matter.

Mr. Carey is a thinker. He produces thought in all who come in contact with him. The people of this land are not trained to think much for themselves, so he naturally stirs them up a good deal. The result of forcing them to think for themselves has been splendid upon some students of balance and reserve. It has been disastrous on others who were not able to stand it and who went wild in their thinking. The people about here, preachers, Germans, leading citizens, are not as a rule accustomed to independent thought, and they are afraid of it. They have seen the evil result on some of the students he has reached, and have concluded that he teaches heresy. When they have come to such a conclusion they do not let it go. I have heard some very strong expressions by them on the subject. I believe there are very few of those who are regarded as leaders in the religious life of this region who are friendly to the idea of his return, except for the American Missionaries, who understand him, love him and see the good he has done. This is the NATIVE PREJUDICE HERE.

Mr. Carey is an advanced thinker. I believe he is perfectly devout and sincere in his own thinking, but his views appeal to others as wild and dangerous. He has been very unwise in the public expression of

some of these views, so that he is freely accused of having preached Unitarianism in Huseinig. Thoughts which are merely turning over in his mind he speaks out, and some will interpret them as mature judgements. I have understood that this has obliged his associates sometimes to have to make very difficult explanations of his words in order to save him from trouble. Since returning I have been questioned by some men of our Church here as to his possible return, and they have expressed their feeling that his teaching was dangerous. This indicates his INCAUTIOUS HANDLING OF THEOLOGICAL TRUTH.

These two reasons are to me quite sufficient to make it inadvisable for him to return here to have any part in the Theological or Evangelistic work. I believe he is an excellent teacher, from what I have heard, and might have a splendid influence over the College students here in helping them with their Mental Science, if he were to come to College work. But another field opens.

Mr. Carey has been always interested in the Kurdistan work. He is very quick at acquiring language, and I think has already a hold of some of the fundamentals of one of the Kurdish dialects. He is also very quick at getting adapted to the ways of the people, and likes to "rough it" with the natives. He has something of the temperament of a pioneer, as I conceive it, so that he might do more in a few years in Kurdistan than a slower, more conservative man could do in many. As I am not at all familiar with the people there I cannot say about them, but in general, I should think his theological expressions would not cause so much comment there as they would in a more highly educated region.

The people of Diarbekir, I understand did not consider his coming there with favor, some years ago, but now, I understand from Mr. Browne, would be glad to have him come.

His fitness for that kind of work, and the desire of the people of Diarbekir to have him come, made me cast my vote in favor of having him asked to come to reside in Diarbekir and undertake the Kurdistan work.

It is a little singular to me that Dr. Atkinson, who is the most conservative, Theologically, of our circle, perhaps, should be very eager to have him return <u>here</u>. Possibly it is partly because the Germans have been so hot against him, and Dr Atkinson has had such unpleasant relations with them. Mr. Browne is equally of the opinion that he ought <u>not</u> to return to Harpoot.

I hope that you in the rooms and he may be guided as to the place where he can best serve the Master.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot.

Feb. 14-1911

Dear

Harpoot

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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, Feb. 25th, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have only time for a few words, for it is reported that there is to be a mail take the letters for the north today. But one matter I want to mention.

I hope you will not think that I only write to tell you my "troubles". I do, however, want you to keep in as close touch with us here as you can. This winter has been the severest ever known here, according to popular testimony. We had to begin burning wood two weeks earlier than usual, I was told at the time, and for many weeks the thermometer went down to zero or thereabouts every night, with almost no exceptions, which is also practically unknown. Water mains in the ground, buried sufficiently, according to ordinary weather, are frozen in such a way that both the boys' and girls' dormitories have no water supply, and we have to buy much. The cold has made a severe epidemic of measles so dangerous that it is reported that twelve in the German orphanages in Mezereh have died, and about eighty have been ill. We are thankful to have escaped that in our circle though some of our teachers families have been sick. But we had to close the College with all its departments for two weeks. Now it is open again, and the wood is going fast. We have enough for two or three weeks more, but then we shall run out of our College supply. We plan to pool all the wood on the premises to carry us over the severe season, and if necessary we may tear down the old Barnum house and burn it up in the stoves. All this we do, or plan to do, because the price of wood has so gone up. When I came here six years ago it was 25 paras the batman. This past fall we got it at 45 and 50 paras the batman. But now it sells for from three to five piasters the batman. This is because the fall of snow is tremendous, and no animals can bring wood. Of course other prices go up accordingly. The mail is more than four weeks overdue, and of course other traffic is at a stand-still.

If you think wise some of these facts might be made the basis of some special appeal for funds to tide us over the extra drain of this year.

Yours sincerely,
Ernest W. Riggs.

Harfoot. Feb. 25-1911

APR 12 1911

Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY, March 17th, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass:-

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In order to add possibly a little bit of weight to the much more valuable statements of Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Browne, I would like to write a little bit on the German question.

It is natural for one who has come fresh from interdenominational conferences on Missions, such as are held in the U. S. so commonly, to look at the difficulties of cooperation with the Germans in this region with a very hopeful attitude. I know that when I first came here I felt that a great deal of the fault of the lack of harmony was on the side of the Americans. I am not at all sure but this is still true, though I feel as if I really knew less about it. In open relations there has been no friction in any respect when I have been present, so that all I have to rely upon is the reports of others. But of these reports there is such a steady stream since I came that I could not reasonably think there was nothing back of them.

First there come persistent reports of efforts on the part of the German Missionaries and their friends to establish work in the parts of this field which were by agreement made over to the control of the Americans. It is reported that there have been two German Sisters in Arabkir this winter, living and working in an outstation of our Mission. It is reported that money has been sent secretly to Kurdistan, to help in work which was established, and is carried on under our direction. The natural question comes, why interfere? If Christ is being preached, why dispute whether it is our voice and money or that of the Germans? But to me there appears the question of whether the end will not be more envy and strife than preaching the Gospel. Already in the Co-operative Committee I have seen the spirit of rivalry between the two sources of financial aid very evidently among the natives.

Second, I have heard again and again of direct agreements in regard to the work here in the center, which have been utterly disregarded, or whose meaning has been twisted to suit changing conditions.

For example the agreement made in regard to the establishment of a hospital in Mezereh; the agreement in regard to establishing a College there. I cannot but feel that such infidelity to the spirit of agreements is absolutely fatal to any cooperation.

Thirdly, the opposition to our College and its work, on the ground of heretical teaching, which is pushed very fiercely at times by some of the natives, pastors and preachers, is reported to originate from the Germans. It is very true that no one has a right to say who is at the bottom of the opinions held by these preachers, but reports are persistent of open stements on the part of Mr. Ehman, to the effect that our schools are dangerous to morals and religion. At least I have been convinced that Mr. Ehman's theology is of the blind and belligerent sort. In other ways also there has been reported a consistent effort on the part of the Germans to hurt our work in order to build up theirs. If this is true, such competition makes co-operation impossible.

Lastly, the disjointed, intangible form of management of the affairs of the Germans, which is constantly apparent from their words and acts, makes co-operation impossible. They refuse to locate responsibility, I am told, and shift the burdens from Mezireh to Germany, and vice versa. This makes clear understandings impossible, and without clear understanding co-operation is impossible.

These and other events reported make me feel convinced that real permanent co-operation with their present policy is impossible. If a real change of policy could be assured, I can conceive of further work together being possible, but such a change of policy looks like an airy dream just now.

One of two things seems to me inevitable. Either we must arrange for some more complete division of the field, such as the plans which have been talked of outline, or the Germans will go on harrassing our work, competing with us in ways which we cannot approve, and in the not distant future having rival institutions of all sorts outshining our own in value of property and equipment, for <u>they have the money to do it</u>. I agree with others that now is the time to strike <u>hard</u> for a more complete division of the fields, and not for any new form of co-operation agreement. Some years may make a lot of difference, but now this seems to me the only way.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot Mar. 17-1911

Copied - E.E.E.

5 copies

Gillett

Hitchcock

COPY

Harpoot, Turkey.
March 23rd, 1911.

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Dear Friends:-

It is now about five months since my brother, Rev. Henry H. Riggs, left us for a year of rest in America, and by now I feel as if I had enough to say to make it worth while to write you about the College. Not that there is difficulty in finding enough to fill up three pages, but it takes one quite a time to get acquainted with the complex nature of this institution so as to be able to feel at home in talking about it. It has eight different departments, besides a kindergarten, each having a course of from three to five years, and each giving some sort of a diploma or certificate. Four are for boys and four corresponding in grade for girls. For seventeen years we can continuously keep our pupils busy. A bright little boy of four comes to the kindergarten, in two years he is ready for the five year course in the primary department after which he takes three years in the grammar school. At twelve he enters the high school, but with neither latin nor greek to study he is supposed to get a good start in English, Turkish and Armenian and enter College in three years. Then the four years in College are somewhat like our own, only that instead of German he studies Ancient Armenian, and spends more time on Turkish history than we would think essential.

In all these various classes and departments there are altogether about eight hundred pupils, a little over half of them girls, and of the total about two hundred are in the four College classes. Some seven or eight years ago there were over a thousand pupils in all, but only about one hundred in the College. This fairly represents our growth; not in numbers but in scholarship. We have just completed plans for cutting down the numbers still further next year by passing over to native hands the boys primary school. The next

year we plan to give our boys grammar school in the same way, so that we may concentrate our efforts on the College and High School. This will be a great relief, for the heterogeneous nature of the students at present makes a fearfully hard problem to deal with.

Our teaching force numbers about forty-five. We have seven Professors, five of whom have travelled extensively, studying abroad, but the large proportion of our teachers got all they have of education right here. This makes our teaching force a very conservative body and one which to a large extent is ignorant of its own failings. Much as we would like to get new teachers from abroad it is nearly impossible owing to the fact that this is so far from the coast. I suppose that there is not one of you who is not nearer to Constantinople than we are in regard to the time it takes to get there. We realize this as we start off our delegates to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference. It will take them seven or eight weeks to make the trip and return.

Only one of our Board of Trustees has ever been here, and he only because he was a missionary here. Once in two or three years a daring explorer pushes his way through the mountains which Xenophon travelled centuries ago, and the Consul stationed here has the maximum allowance of travel time to get back home. And this sheer distance makes it hard for people to feel that anything is being done here, while Robert College is seen by all oriental travellers. But personally I am glad that my work is in this far-off place rather than at the capital, for here is where the need and opportunity are the greatest. Ours is the only College in all this vast region of Armenia with its population of perhaps five million people. Its nearest neighbors are Anatolia College, twelve days journey to the north, and Central Turkey College, nine days journey to the south-west.

But our isolation will not continue. A railroad is projected

through this region, and I hope it may soon be more than a mere projection. My associates suggest that the College ought to step forward to meet the oncoming opportunity by immediately establishing schools for engineering, agriculture and business, besides our present academic course. This is quite impossible in our present site. We are surrounded by impossible barriers, and if we are to grow we must soon purchase a new site on the plain. This was demonstrated more practically than usual this year in the failure of our water supply. High on a mountain cliff, we depend on a single mountain spring, about a mile away, for our water. In the intense cold of this winter this spring nearly froze up, and many of our water mains burst, so that we were forced to buy thousands of gallons of water, brought laboriously in goats' skins on men's backs from down the mountain side. Chicago's seventeenth ward spent $600,000 to make a play ground. We need less than half that to build a whole new College on the plain. But even a million dollars would hardly make a decent playground on this rock.

It is a constant source of pleasure and surprise to me to see how much our boys do with the small means at hand. With no spot on the campus big enough for a tennis court they still get up quite a little enthusiasm for Field Day every year, and run their quarter mile on the windings of a water-course on the hillside. With no laboratory facilities they seem to get quite a smattering of chemistry, biology, zoology, botany and physiology. Just by reading about how they are conducted, and with a little help from some who have been abroad the students give concerts which are the wonder of the people, and in dramatics they expect to present in the next few weeks Hamlet in Armenian and King Lear in Turkish.

Feb. 26th and 27th, the days set aside by the World's Christian Student Federation for prayer, marked the climax of a wave of religious interest here which seems to have followed in the wake of the

political interest of a few months ago. Do not misunderstand me, I do not mean emotion but interest. After meetings on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, largely voluntary and for prayer, all the College and High School boys met in the College hall on Monday morning to hear a message on the unifying power of the student movement. As most of our boys belong to the old Church they were particularly interested, and following it all but two of the College boys and most of the High School boys met by classes for prayer entirely voluntarily. That afternoon the pastor of the native church here stirred their minds again with an address on the text: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." We had hoped that a few might be interested enough to wait after the service to"enquire the way of Salvation", but when the meeting was closed, there were over a hundred who waited to ask about points of personal difficulty in their own Christian life. We tried to see them individually as far as time would permit that day, but I had appointments for several days. I dare say it would have surprised any crowd of American College fellows to hear these boys at recess, in the library, on the terraces which serve as campus, in the dormitories and at table, earnestly discussing the existence of God, the Deity of Christ, angels, eternity, sin and salvation. As a result a course of lectures has been begun by our faculty on these subjects. The first one was attended by most of our College students. Some are not sincere, but the vast majority are searching into thoughts which are new to them and full of vitality. The old Church stifles thought. The College fosters it, and it is our inestimable opportunity to train men how to think along these most vital lines.

Sunday I addressed an association of young men of the city on the subject of the dangers to the religious life of Armenians. They feel it as the most vital issue of the day. Another association is being talked up by the students which is to be composed of those who

pledge their lives for the service of their own people, as teachers, preachers or priests. Our Christian Association not only supports a teacher in a village otherwise destitute of education and helps poor boys in school here, but it sends its members out every week to preach in some of the villages which are so numerous about here and where there is no Gospel being preached. Some of the boys who have been helped through their course as orphans have organized themselves into an association to help others in return for the help which they have received. These and other such student efforts are most encouraging. It is the ultimate aim of all our work to get the people to work for themselves, and these efforts are along that line.

The Alumni are showing a very real interest in the work here. Many of them fled to America as a land of refuge in times of persecution and are there filling positions of honor in business and the professions. They have given more for their College, I am informed, than the Alumni of any other College in Turkey. They have a most able representative on our Board of Managers here and we count on them more and more for support. They are supporting a College publication which appears bi-weekly and has a very extended circulation.

But we are still in great need of larger things. My brother has sent you, perhaps, an appeal for help towards the raising of $325,000. for the College. We are running on a very narrow margin just now, and unless there is more help our work will be seriously curtailed another year. I am writing you this letter because I feel that you will be interested in what we are doing, and if you feel that you can help us in this work for a needy nation your contribution will be used to the best advantage.

(Signed) Ernest W. Riggs,
President.

Ernest W. Riggs
Harpoot, March 23, 1911.

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March 27th,1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House, B
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This morning I had a conversation with Mr. Sommer of the German Mission here which I regard of so much import that I write it at once to you. I wish that there could have been someone who could have taken down all the conversation shorthand, but of course it was a personal conversation, and I did not have the nerve to ask him to put into writing what he said, for he might not have said so much, and after all it is only valuable as showing the trend of mind of the Germans here, and not as being any promises or statements of policy.

After some preliminary conversation in regard to the College, and the necessity for their conforming to our standards in all lines, in order that their boys might enter our schools with ease, etc., Mr. Sommer asked me if it were true that we were planning to move the College to the plain. Rather he used the phrase "to Mezireh." I replied that nothing definite had been or could be done in that line till the money was found for it, but that it was the definite conviction of all who had to do with the College, with very few exceptions, that it ought to be placed in a place where it could grow. I began to elaborate on the need for a new place, and a place on the plain, for that, but he stopped me, and said that was entirely unnecessary, that from our point of view it was certainly the only wise thing, but that if we moved our Varzharan to Mezereh it would "annihilate" theirs. This he said after carefully enquiring whether we intended to move our whole institution to the plain. About this and about the site, etc., I told him frankly that we had not gone so far in our plans as to consider these points definitely, but in my own mind I had some ideas about a site not in Mezireh, which for obvious reasons I did not wish to mention to him. And as for moving, I thought that the natural way would not be to move all at once, but perhaps slowly, the College first, perhaps.

Our conversation all through was perfectly friendly, and it seemed to me very natural that he should wish to have these things straight from me, and far better that he should then that he should depend only on the crooked reports which come to him through the natives.

The next point he asked about was the plan for a University. He had heard that my brother Harry was in America raising money for a University. I told him that there had been some talk of a University, but that personally I was opposed to it. I explained to him my feeling that so large and complex an institution as the one at Beirut was difficult to control for the deeply Christian purpose for which we were here. But I added that the need for Agricultural and Engineering Schools was very evident, and I should suppose that such institutions would be forthcoming. He agree that there was need for these things, though he did not comment very seriously on my suggestion.

Harpoot, March 23, 1911.

After this he was ready for his chief question and that was what my opinion was on the whole matter of the relation with the Germans. He said down there he was recognized as pro-American, though he wished me to understand that this was not because he thought our methods and especially our Theological position was better than theirs, but simply because he recognized our priority on the ground and the splendid work that we had done, and that he did not wish to have anything that they might do injure that in any way. I parried a little by saying that my opinions were based almost wholly on second hand evidence, and that I had little right to an opinion. He pressed his point, quite civilly of course, and finally I said that so far as my impression was concerned I thought that might be compressed into the word COMPETITION. I said that there was a general impression which I had heard that their work was to compete with us along the lines of outside work in the field, in educational work and in the Hospital. He took up the idea of outside work and asked very pertinently whether the work which we were unable to do, and which they undertook was competitive. I assured him that it was not in the initial intentions or methods, but in the present attitude of the native constituency that the danger lay. He asked if I thought that his Normal School was a competitor of our College. I answered that I had unfortunately not had the opportunity to visit his normal school, and that I did not know its nature at all, but that I had heard such comment. He assured me that there was not one of their pupils there who would have come to our College, in all probability, even had there been no Normal School. And yet, he said, he could easily see what I meant, and that there was decidedly that danger. He referred briefly to mistakes in our relations in the past, which he did not explain, and which I did not follow up, and then he said he was thoroughly sick of the misunderstanding about the Hospital, and wished that he could get away from the whole controversy. But saying that the past was past, and hoping that wiser heads than ours might deal with it he asked what I thought the solution might be. I evaded the question for a moment and he referred directly to the Conference in Germany, and asked what I thought would be the outcome. I said that I thought that the policy agreed on pretty generally at Edinburgh was that of a division of fields, so far as possible. I added that it seemed to me that that was the best solution of the question. He heartily agreed to that. He said that he was far from thinking that the Germans ought to give up their work, for he felt that they had a distinct mission to Turkey. But the idea of competition was very painful to him, and he thought that a territorial adjustment would be the only possible one. He also added that if there was any adjustment here the one to go would of course be the one who had been here the least time, and I understood him to intimate that that was the conclusion to which they had come in Mezireh.

Our conversation lasted nearly two hours, and I was greatly pleased at his quiet serious attitude. The mail must be sent at once, and I can add no more, but this opens to me a way by which I can get at them further, and it shows, it seems to me, a very hopeful side of their attitude. I have been very sorry to think that you were discouraged in the matter. I hope that this will be an encouragement as you go to your difficult task in Germany. I wish that Harry might go with you, especially if Mr. Ehman goes. We shall pray for you most earnestly.

With sincere regards,

Ernest W. Riggs.

P.S. Apr. 14th We have just had a long Conference, map in hand, with Mr. Ehman, at his request. He seems to concur perfectly with Mr. Sommer's previous position. He expresses no personal regret in giving up Mezireh.

E. W. R.

Taylor N.

Rec'd 27-1911

MAY 4 1911

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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY,
April 1st, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am not sure that this will catch you before you cross the sea, but it is just one added item that I wanted to give you about the German question.

Last Wednesday we had a meeting of the Co-operative Committee and there was one piece of business that took place which had no little significance. The Germans had long ago accepted Malatia as a part of their territory here. After they had held it for some time they sent there a man named Christofel(?) who was to be there as their agent. He turned out to be a man not to be tied up to, and to make a long story short they threw over him and Malatia together. There was a great deal of resultant trouble, and last fall just as we were coming through Malatia we found the people in a good deal of uneasiness, for there had just been a "hashtootun"!

Last Wednesday the terms of the settlement of the fall came out, which I had not understood before. It seems that in it Mr. Ehman had promised to pay 2/3 of a budget of some 90 liras if Mr. Christofel would pay the balance. Then, after making the promise he wrote to Germany to get the money and they turned him down on it very positively. After a lot of correspondence he had just received the money from Germany, but with this proviso, that it was not for Malatia, but it was <u>for the Americans</u>. This was said because they had given up Malatia the fall previous, and I suppose that this money was a sort of a bait for us to take them up. I did not jump at the chance to receive the money, and finally the Co-operative Committee accepted the money to administer for the people in accord with the promise made by Mr. Ehman.

The point is that Malatia was a part of the field which we had long struggled with and which the Germans finally took over. But after a taste of it they are now shouldering it off, and at the same time they seem to be feeling after the very attractive Arabkir field, which we have taken care of so far. For them to mess up things in a city like Malatia, and then just roll all responsibility off from them, as they have done in this case, is not pleasant. Mr. Ehman has formally withdrawn from the Malatia field, having notified the Co-op. Com. in writing of this action. And by this little dodge it seemed as if he wished us to take it again, or at least the Committee in Germany did.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot. Apr. 1-1911

2 copies. E.E.E.

German

City Gazette

Rec'd MAY 12 1911

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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY,
April 13th, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

As Dr. Barton will perhaps be away when this reaches Boston I address it to you. It contains a copy of a letter which it has been my painful duty to write. Mr. Knapp is not wanted at Harpoot, and it fell to my lot to write him so very plainly.

Dr. Barton will perhaps know the situation a little more personally than you, and yet I am sure it is no new subject to you. The thing which made us vote was the letter which he wrote to the station, though addressing it to me. I do not send it to Boston, for if ever needed it will be needed here. But I hope it will not be needed, for it is a very hot letter which Mr. Knapp could not possibly defend in its details. In it he took occasion to say some very unpleasant things about the motives of Mr. Ward, Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Browne, though careful not to mention their names. He also asked to have the representatives of Harpoot come to the Mission meeting prepared to say why he should not return, if we did not want him there. As the feeling is so unanimous there seemed no reason for delay.

With most cordial regards to yourself and your wife,

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs,

P.S. I have written a note to Mrs. Knapp, telling her of this letter which I am sending you.
E. W. R.

Harpoot. Apr. 13-1911

3. مسلمه

MAY 12 1911

April 14th,1911.

Rev. George P. Knapp,
Bitlis.

Dear Mr. Knapp:-

Thank you for your full reply to my question about the disposition of some of the properties of the orphanage.It was a great disappointment to me that you could not come through here before you went to Bitlis,in order to give your suggestions in regard to the work of the Orphanage and its relation to the College. But this letter is so full that I think it leaves little to ask for in that line.

Aside from being to me your latter was to the station and as such it called for station action.But as it was to me,the station asked me to reply to it on behalf of the station. I will not refrain,however from putting in a personal way what needs to be said,for a few words of my own may explain the action.

One did not have to read far in your letter to see that it was written in great heat.You felt that a gross injustice had been done you and this made you write some things which the members of the station took great exception to. No one of the station is willing to admit that you have"been struck repeatedly in the dark and below the belt".The only approach to anything like unfair play which I can see in the whole matter was the fact that some members of the station refused to vote against you and did not vote on that account,for they could not vote for your return here. Mr.Browne bitterly regrets not having done so.He feels that he s should then have expressed himself as clearly as he does now,though perhaps he did not feel so sure then as now.

The motion that either Harry or you should go to Bitlis was made in perfectly good faith,so far as I can understand,with no intention whatever "to pull wool over your eyes" or those of anyone else.The report of that meeting was not this-stated in any way as far as I am able to find out,and the explanation of the fact that the members not voting at Harpoot were not absent on tour as previously stated,cannot be said to be"a long,labored argument to show that you were not wanted at Harpoot".

When the matter was brought up in the meeting of the station,other things were spoken of in the letter which showed that you had misinterpreted things in the heat of writing,but I will not go into further details,for I myself have written letters in which I have said things which I sould not care later to defend or to have referred to. The action which the station took at its meeting was guarded against heat by being carried over from a Monday meeting to a Friday meeting,that careful deliberation might guard against any unfair action.

The station wished me to thank you most heartily for your extremely careful statement in regard to the Orphanage and Industrial workhere.It also wished me to say that your suggestions would be heeded so far as it seems best to the station under the changing circumstances.

The Station also wished me to state that of the ten regular voting members of the station eight voted on the question of whether it would be advisible for you to return to Harpoot, and all voted in the negative. One refrained from voting because of a lack of sufficient knowledge of the circumstances. One was obliged to be absent from the two meetings, but later desired that you should know that that vote also would have been against your return.

Though you did not directly ask for such a vote, and suggested that the matter might be considered at the Mission meeting, it seemed to us best to vote on the matter at once, so that you and your wife in America might make your plans accordingly. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Bell, and I have written just a very brief note to your wife telling her that we think it might be a help to her to know the decision of the station without the delay of hearing through you, as it concerns her so directly.

I cannot express for the Station the reasons which actuated the different members of the station in voting that you had better not return. As I see them now the most important seem to me to be two. First, that you do not appear, and have not appered, to desire to come here in a cordial spirit of Christian co-operation with all the other members of the station. Second, there seems to be no work here to which you are temperamentally fitted. Your distaste for touring, and the fact that that we have no Seminary here cut out in themselves two lines of whrk which have been suggested. Your orphanage work is so inseparably connected with the industrial work that I do not believe you would be happy in the one without the other, and I know how heartily the Prudential Committee disapproves of your continuing in industrial work at Harpoot. I understand that teaching is also not your fort, and it seems to me plain that another field with work more adapted to your tastes would be better for your own best interests as well as the interests of the Lord's work in Turkey which we are all striving to advance.

This letter has been looked over by most of the station, for I did not wish by a hair to misrepresent the matter which is of such great importance to you. I hope you will see in it that spirit of fair play and openness which you asked for, and which I heartily agree with you in thinking of the greates t importance. In one way I feel that I am the last one in the station to write you all this. Yet you will be quite sure that I am not animated by any personal feelings against you in any way. I have simply expressed the feeling of the station in the matter as best I could with my own comments and explanations of the same.

Yours very sincerely,

to
Dr. Knapp

Harpoot. Apr. 14-1911

Copied - E.E.E.

3 copies

JUN 5 1911

EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Harpoot Turkey

May 9th, 1911

To the members of the Board of Trustees of
Euphrates College Funds.

Dear Friends:-

I am feeling very happy indeed this morning over a victory in our struggle to exist here as a College, and I want to communicate it to you at once, for I know it will be an encouragement to you.

As you well know this past year has been the most expensive one for the College in the course of its history. This has been due to the absolutely necessary raise in the salaries of the younger members of our teaching force, many of whom are still under a great burden of debt. It is also due to the extra expense of about four hunderd dollars towards our travelling expenses out to Harpoot.

At the same time there has been less regular income this year than for many years. This is due largely to the fact that a large sum was taken from the invested funds this year to liquidate past indebtedness. Also because the accounts have been more clearly understood, and we have striven not to go into debt more than necessary. I am free to confess that if I thought this were to continue I should resign at once from my job, for under these circumstances it is impossible for the College to continue operations. The appropriation from the Educational Endowment fund of something over $1500. and the strenuous efforts of our former President, Rev. Henry H. Riggs, give us courage to go on, but not without doing all, absolutely all in our power to cut down expenses here.

As I have written constantly to Dr. Barton, and as he has doubtless communicated to you, we have stopped all operations we could without actually stopping the College. Gaping holes stand in building walls, plaster is knocked off in most unseemly ways, simply because we feel that we must economise in that way, poor economy though it is. We were obliged to crowd our Dormitory to almost double its capacity simply because we did not have funds to hire new quarters, and it was only a kind Providence that allowed us to escape serious sickness through the year as a result of such crowding. Old books and three old organs were brought out and sold to the highest bidder. An extra charge was made to the students themselves to cover the cost of repairing a few of the old books in the library which were desperately needed, and the amount usually appropriated for new books was absolutely cut off. But all these were personally hard to bear only because they hurt the College. People remonstrated with me for such economy, but as it did not touch their pocket-books it was easy. But in the past two weeks there have been pretty nerve trying times as we began to cut off salaries. Six of the teachers who have served us faithfully for one, two or three years were told that their services would not be needed another year, for we are cutting off one of our 1 lower departments with all its teachers. One teacher who is said to have taught for fifty-one years consecutively, twenty-three years in our own schools, was retired without a pension of any sort, though he would have liked to continue.

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Last night at a meeting of the Board of Managers came the most delicate task of all, that of fixing the salaries of the Professors. One, Prof. Boojicanian, went some few years ago to Scotland to prepare himself to teach in the College. It had recognised in him the material of a strong man, and was not disappointed. We paid some of his travelling expenses and a little additional but when he returned he had a debt of nearly one and a half years salary to make up. He went to work faithfully and hard, interested himslef in every department of the work and on the nomination of the Alumni he was elected to the Board of Managers. When it came the turn to consider his salary he asked to be allowed to retire from the room while we considered it in his absence. It seemed to have been set higher than the salaries of his associates. He could not be spared from the Faculty, and as he was the leader in so many things it seemed cruel to appear to be cutting. And yet the letters which came from Dr. Barton and Mr. Riggs impress on us the necessity of living within our income so far as it is possible. So, though he is deeply in debt because of what he has already sacrificed for the College and his education and though the old salary does not even represent his worth to us, yet we voted to reduce his salary nearly ten percent. Though it cut him like a knife he accepted it loyally with the hope that he may live to see the College in a better financial condition, and to see, now and in the work of the next year, the rewards of his sacrifice.

Do you wonder that when I see such loyal devotion I am very happy? Many of our teachers are engaged in work for which they might well expect a salary, but for which they receive nothing. So we smile and make big plans for the future and hope that there will be new income to enable us to carry them out, and we join together in sacrifice and prayer that we may not be lacking in our part.

But sometimes we wonder whether you, who are the guardians of the funds by means of which the work can go on fully realize our handicap here in the unknown region of Turkey. Some of you who are members of the Boards of Trustees of other Colleges in Turkey have seen those Colleges, or your friends have seen them as they take their Oriental cruise. But here we have no visitors to see our work, and so we seem to get left out of the stream of donations which our sister Colleges receive. We do not wish them loss. We do not wish to have their income cut down to augment ours, as we have to do with the Professors. But we just want you to share with us the burden. We want to feel that you, too, know as you pray for us and work to the end that the work of the Lord here may not suffer.

I cannot close without a mention of the loyal and self-sacrificing work of our Board of Managers here. Each member though more than busy all the day with his or her special department of work, is yet ready to give up very often a whole long evening to the earnest consideration of how they can make the College best serve the purpose of providing this needy part of the country with "intelligent Christian leaders". In this Board of Managers all destinctions of native and foreign, male and female, doctor, pastor, missionary and professor are set aside and they act as one. They have upheld my hands in many a crisis and largely to them belongs the praise of winning the loyalty and hope of the Alumni for the future of our College.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

I am sending a bunch of these to your care as I have not the addresses. E. W. R.

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Do you wonder that when I see such loyal devotion I am very happy? Many of our teachers are engaged in work for which they might well expect a salary, but for which they receive nothing. So we smile and make big plans for the future and hope that there will be new income to enable us to carry them out, and we join together in sacrifice and prayer that we may not be lacking in our part.

But sometimes we wonder whether you, who are the guardians of the funds by means of which the work can go on fully realize and handicap are in the unknown region of Turkey. Some of you who are members of the Boards of Trustees of other Colleges in Turkey have seen these Colleges or your friends have seen them as they take their Oriental cruise. We have no visitors to see our work, and so we seem to get left out of the stream of donations which our sister Colleges receive. We do not wish them loss. We do not wish to have their income cut down to augment ours, as we have to do with the President. But we just want you to share with us the burden. We want to feel that you, too, know as you pray for us and work to the end that the work of the Lord here may not suffer.

I cannot close without a mention of the loyal and sacrificing work of our Board of Managers here. Each member though more than busy all the day with his or her special department of work, is yet ready to give up very often a whole long evening to the earnest consideration of how they can make the College best serve the purpose of providing this needy part of the country with "intelligent Christian Leadership". In this Board of Managers all denominations of native and foreign, male and female, doctor, pastor, missionary and professor are set aside and they act as one. They have upheld my hands in many a crisis and largely to them belongs the praise of winning the loyalty and hope of the Alumni for the future of our College.

Yours very sincerely,

Mr. Barton
To
Board of Trustees
May 9 1911

Rec'd JUN 10 1911

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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY,

May 18th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This must be a very brief note this time, for this is a busy week indeed. We are working hard on the Armenian Catalogue. It is to appear as a number of the Yeprad, but I expect to have two or three thousand extra printed for use among our students and the country in general. It is a very interesting but difficult job, I find. I hope the English one is pregressing. Last week we sent you a file of the Yeprads, which I am sorry to have delayed.

On May 12th we joined in earnest prayer for you, as we had for a long time previous. In your last letter to Dr. Atkinson you express the hope that perhaps Harry may go with you and we are all hoping that he did. I feel that your hopelessness was natural enough, but perhaps you will find that the Germans here are not quite as bad as they are made out when approached right, and I hope a good many clear understandings were come at.

Yours of April 10th was very welcome. We are all very sorry that Mr. Carey feels so about the work at Diarbekir. There is no doubt that he would like to go on in Theological work here, but to us here it seems so strongly that his fitness is eminently for the position at Diarbekir that we feel very much disappointed.

On the other hand we are feeling very happy in the thought of the coming of Mr. Livengood and Miss Harley. The latter has been longer waited for, but the former is an immediate necessity. It sets my mind at rest not a little, and especially as I hear such good word about him. I have written him briefly, and Mr. Harper has written him a splendid letter more at length. We have been wondering how we are to get them here from the coast. We shall have to arrange it somehow.

The three Riggses seem to be the ones fated to go to the meeting in Bitlis. In one way it is an unfor-tunate thing, for there will be some delicate questions come up which the wisest heads of long experience ought to settle. But I shall be well instructed. Neither Miss Daniels or Miss Catlin seem to be able to stand the long and difficult journey, otherwise I think one of them would be sent in place of Mary.

Mr. Ward is working night and day on the accounts. We have shut him round with office hours and extra assistants so that I hope he may be able to get quite caught up after a time. But in many ways his task is a far more difficult one than mine, for he has to take up the work of two very widely differing departments, both already much tangled. The letter he is sending to Mr. Wiggin regarding our industrial accounts is indeed alarming. We shall hope that things will be unravelled slowly and without a break. In the meantime we shall appreciate all the patience which those of long experience can extend towards us.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

On the other hand we are feeling very happy in the thought of the coming of Mr. Liverpool and Miss Hardy. The latter has been longer waited for, but the former is an immediate necessity. It gets my mind at rest not a little, and especially as I hear such good word about him. I have written him briefly, and Mr. Harper has written him a splendid letter more at length. We have been wondering how we are to get them here from the coast. We shall have to arrange it somehow.

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Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Kharpoot.

Apr 18-1911

181

Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter that I sent to you to Boston, but lest that should have been lost I send this copy, for it may help you in your most difficult task.

I am also sending by this mail to Mr. Bell a copy of a letter which I have sent at the request of the Station to Mr. Knapp, expressing to him the vote of the station against his return to Harpoot. It is a hard matter to discuss, and a harder matter to write him and his good wife, but I believe it is the only wise thing for us to do.

As you may know we have sent Mr. Ward off to Diarbekir for a change, and to see his "folks"before they go to Beirut and beyond. In his absence I have taken charge of his mail and opened some of the business correspondence. Among other letters I have read yours to him of March 1st, in which you acknowledge his of January 12th, which you read "with painful interest". I am going to use quotation marks quite a good deal, for I do not feel that we have been dealt with quite fairly in this most delicate matter. It is simply because the Trustees have not been aware of the situation. I am sorry that you "feel that if this letter should be communicated to the Board of Trustees it would strike them with consternation." I feel that if the former letters which have been written from here had been communicated to them, or had been carefully noted and instructions sent as requested, any such consternation could have been avoided.

As far back as last March or earlier you wrote a letter to Mr. Riggs here in reply to certain representations of his, to the effect that the Trustees were to make an effort to raise more funds, and that you were determined to make such an effort a success. On what grounds that was said, I cannot say, but it was taken in good faith by my brother, and on that basis what seemed like an absolutely necessary raise in the salaries of the teachers was promised. I happened to be talking with you when you received that letter, and I remember how you said, "Well, we shall have to raise it, that's all." Mr. Riggs estimated that it would be a raise of about 150 L. T. Of course that actual drain did not begin till this fall.

You may perhaps remember how I asked two or three times if my travelling expense might not be paid by the Board, in view of the depleted ~~condition~~ treasury. This was refused, and was taken as an extra drain from its funds. Fortunately I was able to use a wedding present to pay all that I have received frm any source as to outfit, so that that drain did not come on the College. As the Board has been

saved all the time and expense of teaching me the language and getting me into touch with the people, it now can use me here, and its work takes perhaps one third of my time, aside from that which can be called strictly College work, for most of the time I am the only ordained Missionary here, and yet it does not see fit to pay anything towards getting me or keeping me here.

After reaching here and getting a little glimpse of the actual work, even before I had been here two weeks, I wrote very definitely"I feel that the instruction of the Brustees is needed as to what we are to do for funds for the current year." We had received tha appropriation which cut down our income, but no suggestion was received as to what we were to do for current expenses. If you have the interest to look up that letter you will see how carefully I stated that the need was immediate unless we were to run into debt at once. I showed how it would be impossible to retrench in any ordinary ways, and while I did not suggest then that we should close the College, I clearly stated that unless we had funds or instructions what to do we should run into debt.

In answer to this first appeal I can find not a trace of a reference even, though there always remains the possibility of a letter having been lost.

On Dec. 5th I wrote you at some length, and in the letter I called attention to the intolerable condition of the Dormitory. I said intolerable, though at the same time I said in my letter that we should have to tolerate it as we could not make any advance in expense. I also told how we had cut down on the salary of my secretary. Your reply was full of hope for funds for another year, but again no suggestion as to how we could avoid running into debt this year.

On Dec. 21st I wrote you very much at length as to the immediate condition of the treasury. I showed how we were actually some L.T.300 on the wrong side of the balance, and were steadily running behind. Then I followed with this statement:

"Fortunately the Station account is somewhat ahead now, so that we can borrow from that, but I am constantly afraid that we may come to the point where things will not be adjusted in Mr. Ward's office so easily, and then we shall be in trouble. Mr. Peet has been suspicious of Harpoot for a long time, and I fear that if we run behind with him at all he will leave us quite without funds. And would he not be right in doing so? I am constantly opressed by this question whether it is right for us to continue at all in this way."

When replying to this letter,as you afterwards said, you did not have it before you, and so neither then nor afterwards was there any suggestion as to what we should do if we did not borrow from the Station. Instead in your letter to Mr. Ward of March 1st you say:"I am not sure but it is a source of weakness to the College that it can draw upon the Station treasury. The Prudential Committee may order you as Treasurer of the station to advance no funds to the College. This may be the case if the December report comes in with a large College indebtedness, as I had assured the Trustees that the indebtedness reported in June a year ago had been paid. But we will wait until we get a clearer statement from you as to the situation."

I admit that my statements were not"clear" in the sense of being exact financial reports. But they were not intended as such. They were only intended to make you as sure as I was sure that we were not running on a sound financial basis. And yet this when it comes from Mr. Ward seems to surprise you.

My object in writing all this is to impress on you the fact that what comes as a sudden surprise to you, apparently, is what we have been writing you about all this Fall. I do not think it is possible for you to feel the keenness of the situation any more than I do. If the Prudential Committee orders the Station Treasurer not to advance the College any more funds, I cannot see but that it will mean that the College will have to close its doors at once. I can see no alternative. I can live along a little time without salary but these teachers cannot. They will quit if they are not paid, for they are just barely getting enough to live on now. I listen as patiently as I can to the complaints of debt and poverty from them, and tell them "I hope". The gift of $1000. from Mrs. Winslow we have not spoken of here outside, for fear that the people would think it was a new source of salaries. The fact is that if the debt were only what it was in my mind on Dec. 21st, this gift would be completely swallowed up by it, but in fact it probably is more.

We could not cut down more than we have and keep the College running. I cannot see how we could have reduced salaries or refused to pay wood bills etc. We did so cut down on repairs that our buildings are in a disgraceful condition now. One shed collapsed today because it was not properly repaired. The loss amounts to several pounds. Poor economy, but demanded by the situation, it seems to me, and typical of the way the College is going. You have written me again and again to keep my courage up, and I have done so. I think no one in the Station of College would say anything else. And I am well, too, and able to work hard. But I am not in a position here to finance the College, and without funds it cannot run.

Next week we shall meet to settle on teachers for next year. The promise of aid from the Higher Educational Fund makes me have faith enough to sign the contracts with the teachers. But I shall expressly state to them that our condition is not good financially.

In the original charter of "Armenia College" the object of the Board of Trustees was to "obtain, hold and manage" the funds of the College. In the later constitution that word "obtain" seems to have been lost sight of. But they are to see that the funds are "expended under their direction". It is that direction which I have been unable to secure this year.

Please pardon me for writing so at length when your mind will be so full of larger matters. But I find it is always better to write at once while the matter is fresh. Possibly you can just read this over and forward it to the right person in Boston. I am sure I do not know the right person to forward it to there.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Edward H. Clegg

Harpoor. June 1911

JUL 24 1911

EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

June 28th, 1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

At least by the next mail I hope to get off to you my Annual Report, for we shall not be back from the Annual Meeting in Bitlis before the second week in August, and that will be too late.

This is Commencement day. The reception is over and the last guest is gone. I am thankful, for it has been a very crowded time. Indeed there have been many things to be thankful for. The weather has been perfect right through. It is often unbearably hot, and sometimes a thunderstorm on the sheet steel roof of the Hall where the Commencement exercises are held mars the whole performance. But this time neither heat nor storms have come, and on the whole I think it was as good weather as we could have wished for, though the wind has been strong. But the earnest hard work of all the teachers and students has been a very noticeable feature. I well remember how I used to have to direct in person the seating of the crowd, and was the only one to keep the small boys in check at the door. The seating was altogether in the hands of the teachers this year, and was very satisfactory. I think that it was so last year also.

Of course there was the usual succession of "hantesses" but never enough for this insatiable people. I am glad that one will soon be dropped with the dropping of the Mangaran. Each of these free shows had its fine points, but I will not attempt to describe them. The last, Commencement, was attended by all who could get into the Hall, and among the notables were the Vali, the Mearif Mudiri, the Ferik, the President of the Sultanieh School at the foot of the hill the Kaim-makam and the inspector of Public Schools. There were also the usual ecclesiasticla functionaries and a large representation of Alumni. The Vali spoke to the audience a few words just before the diplomas were presented, and they said it was very good, though I could not follow it; he speaks very rapidly.

One unique event of the past week was the dinner at the Sultanieh School. It is the only Turkish school of anywhere near our grade in this region. The suggestion that the graduating classes of the two schools should meet came from them. Of course we heartily accepted their invitation, and by a little arrangement were able to go down there, faculty and Seniors, in a body on Monday morning. Their plans as usual moved slowly, and our visit there lasted nearly seven hours. Of course this included besides the dinner various speeches. Our boys had one, and their boys had several, one in English. Our boys furnished the music, but they furnished the dinner, which was very fine. During our visit the two Deputies from Harpoot to Parliament in Constantinople arrived here. One of them came to the School to greet the Vali, and we had quite a chat. He is the famous old Mufti of Harpoot, one of our dearest enemies of the old school. I was really much impressed that the Vali should lend his hearty approval to a plan suggested at first, ~~I think, by the Mearif Mudiri.~~

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I think, by the Mearif Mudiri, and arranged entirely without a suggestion on our part, for something which was such a destinct honor to our College. It is really a remarkable contrast to the attitude which the Vali showed at the first of the year, when he openly told us that he didn't see why we should have any College, that their school was good enough for all the boys. They were most courteous to us in every way, and I felt that it was the most prominent indication of the new attitude towards education and the Armenians that I have seen.

One little incident today would have been extremely amusing in any other country, and I hope it was not really serious in its consequences. The platform was made very small on purpose, so that there would not be hurt feelings. It was intended that only the Vali and possibly one or two other officials should be ushered up there besides Miss Daniels and Myself. Through someone's high idea of his honor the Armenian Bishop was ushered up there, and then the trouble began to brew. Of course all the troop of other officials were not particularly pleased to have this ecclesiastic placed up in a seat evidently intended for the very most selcet company. The Mearif felt so cut by it that after a few minutes he got up and left the Hall. Of course he was sent after, brought back and seated on the platform, as were a lot of others, so that there were ten of us on the tiny space intended for four. I hope he was able to see the other side of it before he went away, for he came to dinner with us and chatted quite pleasantly.

Twenty two girls and twenty-eight boys received the diploma today. One other boy received his in private a week ago, because he had to leave at that time. Another who completed the course was not awarded a diploma on account of a miserable piece of deception and other bad conduct. He is given the hope that after three years he may receive a diploma if he proves himself worthy. A few of these, I am sorry to say, will start soon for America; but most of them are either to teach this coming year or to go to Constantinople or Beirut to study further.

I fear I have not acknowledged yours of March 27th, April 12th and another one which you sent me from England just before you sailed. Yours of April 12th went by Beirut, and was very much delayed. I hope that Mr. Ward will be able to send you such statements as will make it more clear to you just how it is that the College is not running behind at any faster rate than it has been right along except for the addition to the salaries. That we are not paying huge salaries is evident from the fact that one of our recent graduates has gone to Bagdad at a salary of over twice our Professors, and teachers in Gregorian schools usually average more than ours here. But of that more later.

Day after tomorrow Mr. Harper starts off. I shall be very sorry to see him go, and yet it is best for him I know, and we all like what we hear of Mr. Livengood. I suppose it would be hard to find a man more enthusiastic in his work than Mr. Harper. Next week we start off for Bitlis. I hope that the Station will not suffer for my inexperience. The financial question bids fair to be an important one.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Received June 28-1911

Rec'd JUL 26 1911

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Euphrates College.

HARPOOT, TURKEY,
July 4th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed is my promised report. I do wish that I might stay at home and help Ward with his. He is certainly overburdened. Without realizing how much he had on his hands, when Mr. Knapp, Mr. Carey and Mr. Riggs left, he took over a bit of the work of each, and as the end of the year approaches he finds how much of a burden has been piled on him. Many unexpected and trying cases of financial difficulty, not at all Mr. Ward's fault, have been piled on him in connection with the Industries which Mr. Knapp was so interested in. I surely hope he may find his way to firm ground in time to send you a correct report, for you will be far more interested in that than in mine.

The actions of the Board of Managers enclosed are the expression of our united sentiment.

Prof. Tenekejian has been elected to succedd Prof. Boojicanian on the Board of Managers. As there was no one so fit for the position, the Station elected Prof. Boojicanian on again in the place of Miss Poole. He has been very efficient. I fear for Prof. Tenekejian. He is not easy to work with. But the Alumni nominated him by an overwhelming majority because of his name, and it did not seem wise to oppose their nomination.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest W. Riggs.

June 28-1911

Harpoot July 4-1911

College

JUL 24 1911

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM
EUPHRATES COLLEGE
June 28 th, 1911

Orchestra Selection:-- Hail Columbia

Scripture and Prayer

Essay:-- وطن — Garabed Kasoyan

Essay:- Հոյ Գրականութեան Ոսկեդարը — Loosin Serabian

Chorus:- Doxology — Mendelssohn

Essay.-- Pour - quoi Vivons-nous? — Hovhannes Sarrafian

Essay:- Ընկերական կեանքի սեմին վրայ — Asdoor Bedrosian

Essay:- ترلاوه بلدیزلر — Maritza Chopoorian

Girls' Chorus:- All Ye Nations

Essay:- احتیاجات و وظائفمز — Sarkis Der Hagopian

Essay:- Մեծ Ազգումածը — Aghavni Boojicanian

Orchestra:-- Coquette Waltz

Essay with Valedictory:-

The Man of Energy — Zabel Matigian

Essay with Valedictory

The Importance of the Sciences — Hovnan Tashjian

Class Song — Mendelssohn

Presentation of Diplomas

Chorus:- God is Love

Announcements and Benediction

Piano Postlude-Wagner — Prof. Khachadoorian

Rec'd SEP 5 1911

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Harpoot, August 9th, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Just a personal word to go with this official letter.

We returned only yesterday from our long trip, happy as little children to be home again. I have not read all my mail yet, for I felt that this letter was the first thing to finish. With another mail I hope to acknowledge yours received.

The letter you sent me to Bitlis enclosing a copy of one to Mr. Knapp was painful to receive. This has been a very hard ordeal for Mr. Knapp, but he has felt the lesson of it, and most humbly regrets hasty words written in the first letter. Not an unpleasant mention of the affair was made at the Annual Meeting, and apparently Bitlis wants him there unitedly, though Mr. Maynard felt it would take another year to know whether they could work together permanently. All the Mission had all the information it needed for the decision, for Mr? Knapp had sent them copies of letters to you and to me, as well as from me.

I think the Mission all felt the great need of the deputation to help us decide about the Van work. Personally it seems to me they are carrying on a gigantic experiment which has not resulted favorably when tried elsewhere. They are putting in a tremendous amount of money in work which seems to me to have no other foundation. Their growth is reported in dollars, and if the dollars were taken away their work would fall flat. I fear for that Van village work. But this is my personal feeling, and I have very little experience to base it on. Most of the Mission felt also their inexperience, and so we shall eagerly wait your opinion.

Hastily yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Ernest N. Clyde

Harpoot. Aug. 9. 1911

Rec'd SEP 5 1911

185

Harpoot, August 10th, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I feel I ought not to let this letter go off without adding a word about our need for the coming year. It was spoken of several times at the Annual Meeting, and, as I said, a special vote was passed about it. Yet it was the subject of very little discussion, for the need was so patent.

Pessimism is not in my line, I hope, and I do not want to utter a cry for help where it is not warranted. Yet when I find the work awaiting me here, and when I see Mr. Browne, Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Ward, I confess I am apprehensive. Mr. Browne is fai from well, and Mrs. Browne is also not able to do much. They speak of going away once in a while, and assure us that we cannot much longer count on them for help. I cannot hope for more than that they will hold on till spring. Dr. Atkinson is nervous and worn. He does not sleep well at night, and is most irritable. He is so occupied with his building operations that it is hard for him to give time for anything else. Mr. Ward tries hard to keep his courage up and go ahead. I sometimes think he is a lit- too careful of details, but that is a pretty necessary thing in a treasurer. But he is the only active man here while I am away to take care of the plant here in Harpoot, and it is hard for him to direct workmen, tend to station and Mission correspondence and work up three years of College accounts at the same time. He feels it, and sometimes gets way down in the dumps, specially when he receives an urgent letter from Mr. Peet or you or someone else for prompt statements. I think I can honestly say that we are all doing our best, and yet we fall far short of what ought to be done in this big station. And what makes me apprehensive, I confess, is the thought which I cannot escape of what would come if any one of us should break under the strain, or what will come when Mr. Browne has to leave if there is no one trained in to take his place.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot, August 10th, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I feel I ought not to let this letter go off without adding a word about our need for the coming year. It was spoken of several times at the Annual Meeting, and, as I said, a special vote was passed about it. Yet it was the subject of very little discussion, for the need was so patent.

Pessimism is not in my line, I hope, and I do not want to utter a cry for help where it is not warranted. Yet when I find the work awaiting me here, and when I see Mr. Browne, Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Ward, I confess I am apprehensive. Mr. Browne is far from well, and Mrs. Browne is also not able to do much. They speak of going away once in a while, and assure us that we cannot much longer count on them for help. I cannot hope for more than that they will hold on till spring. Dr. Atkinson is nervous and worn. He does not sleep well at night, and is most irritable. He is so occupied with his multiting operations that it is hard for him to give time for anything else. Mr. Ward finds hard to keep his courage up and go ahead. I sometimes think he is a little too careful of details, but that is a pretty necessary thing in a treasurer. But he is the only active man here while I am away to take care of the plant here in Harpoot, and it is hard for him to direct workmen, tend to station and Mission correspondence and work up three years of College accounts at the same time. He feels it, and sometimes gets way down in the dumps, specially when he receives an urgent letter from Mr. Peet or you or someone else for prompt statements. I think I can honestly say that we are all doing our best, and yet we fall far short of what ought to be done in this big station. And what makes me apprehensive, I confess, is the thought which I cannot escape of what would come if any one of us should break under the strain, or what will come when Mr. Browne has to leave if there is no one trained in to take his place.

Very sincerely yours
Ernest W. Riggs

Received Aug. 10-1911

Rec'd SEP 11 1911

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug.17,1911

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

If Mrs. Riggs was able she would beg your pardon for taking so much of my time this week, so that the letter to you has been crowded into a little corner. But she has had a very severe attack of malaria which has kept me at her side most of the time. I am glad to say that now, at last she seems to be recovering, and is taking a little nourishment, though she still needs constant attention.

Your letter to me in Bitlis, dated June 10th, needs no particular answer. Mr. Knapp's case has been fully and peacefully decided, as reported last week. My letter to the Trustees has doubtless been explained by my brother. The point was simply that in our struggle to exist, pictured in the letter, the faculty had backed us up to the last ditch, that is to the sacrifice of their own salaries for the sake of the College. I left it for the Trustees to draw their own inferences.

As I had feared it looks as if it were going to be impossible for Mr. Ward to get off the accounts in perfect shape for the Trustees. Failing this he and I have made out the schedule on the accompanying sheet. Naturally you and the Trustees are annoyed at the delay in this matter of accounts. I am also annoyed. But I think none of us are more annoyed than Mr. Ward himself. With the help of one or two assistants he has been working very hard for a long time to get them prepared, but it seems to be a much bigger job than one would suppose. All I can say about it is that there were some very bad tangles reaching back two or three years to be straightened out and that Mr. Ward has worked as faithfully as he knew how, even to the point of impairing his health. He is very careful, and this with him means some slowness, perhaps. But I must also add that he has been by no means free to attend to these accounts. You yourself know what a fearful maze the Egin and other industrial matters were in, which he has alone had to handle; and you also no doubt realise what a great burden has come upon him as being the only other active business agent in the station beside myself, and I away most of the summer. But enough of excuses. We all regret the circumstance, but I think you trust that we have done what we could at this end of the line in our short-handed condition. It is bricks without straw!

Mr. Ward feels that there will be a large debt on this years account. It is perfectly simple to account for a small debt from

the sheet attached. The only way that I can account for a large one is by supposing that there was a mistake in the estimate of indebtedness sent on by Mr. Ward in his explanatory letter of May 13th, 1910. The figures upon which these statements were made were not arrived at by one man making up the account for the College, but were, as I understand it, the result of some estimates made by Mr. Ward and Mr. Riggs, but not supposed to be final statements. Taken as final statements by the Board of Trustees it comes as a surprise to that body to find that the College is again in debt. Noting the accompanying sheet I think they will see why it is no surprise that the College should have run in debt this year, as I have repeatedly warned you. And if there was some accumulated debt from past years, not put in the rough estimate made before that debt is large. The accompanying sheet is also not an absolutely reliable statement, and therefore the Treasurer was not willing to pass it on to you, as his former estimate had been taken as final. But I give it because I feel that the Trustees must have something to go on.

From this table you will see that with the addition of the fund of $1551.00 appropriated by the Prudential Committee from the Higher Educational Fund, we shall barely be able to float along through the year at the present ruinous rate of retrenchment.

I have not analysed the accounts, so I do not know how much discount ought to be made for various items included in the phrase, "Remittances from Boston." But as they appear on the papers before me they are certainly striking.

1907-1908	Remittances from Boston	L.T.2402.80
1908-1909	" " "	L.T.1785.41
1909-1910	" " "	L.T.1407.00
1910-1911	" " "	L.T.1091.00

I have to take these statements as I find them. I have not gone back of these figures even to remove the L.T.258 &331 sent through the College in the first two years for the orphans. But there is no shadow of a doubt that as the expenses here have been running up the receipts from Boston have been running down. Hence the debt. Unless the receipts from Boston are increased the College will close or change its policy and purpose. We have asked the Trustees for instructions before through you. No instructions have been received except to live within our income and report. The first we could not do. The second I hope will soon be done.

I have come to one very certain conclusion. Unless there can be sufficient support for the College, far beyond what has been in the past two or three years or more the College ought to definitely plan to close its doors next June. The salaries of the teachers are only guaranteed for this one year. By drawing from the endowment we could get through this one year and pay the debt. Then wait till we have the funds to go on before beginning another year. I hope that the Trustees will consider this most seriously in the light of all the facts, and again when the full Treasurers report comes in and give us definite instructions early enough for us to plan for the future.

With most sincere regards,

Ernest W. Riggs
President.

Received Aug. 17, 1911

Taylor.

Rec'd SEP 18 1911

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

Harpoot, August 25th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find a copy of the report that I read from the College at the Annual Meeting in Bitlis. I had to make a copy for the files, and so I thought that I would make a copy for you. It is probably not news to you, not much of it at any rate, but it may be a presentation which will interest you.

We have been a rather "bunged up" station for a while. Miss Riggs was the first to come down with Malaria even before we reached home, but she got rid of it soon, though she is still suffering from quinine. When we got home we found Mr. Brown pretty well used up with bowel trouble which he has been unable to conquer. Then Mrs. Riggs came down with Malaria, from which she is recovering slowly. Last Monday night Mr. Ward was taken very suddenly and violently with what seemed like ptomaine poisoning. It kept us all anxious for two days, and then he began to mend, and today seems a good bit better, though it will be some days before he is able to do any work, and I am afraid it quenches all hope of his getting you the accounts soon. Then night before last the doctor, who has been all played out all summer, had an attack which seemed a little like Mr. Ward's, but was not so severe, and he is crawling around a little once more. It is a great comfort to have a doctor and a nurse around under such circumstances. Miss Jacobsen has given herself unstintingly to the sick one after another as they have needed her, but I am afraid neither she nor the doctor will be in condition to begin the fall work with the first of September.

Day before yesterday the report reached us of a couple of deaths from cholera in Mezereh. There is, as usual, no certain way of corroborating this report, but the Harpoot government has had criers warning the people to take care of health and cleanliness and I fear it is a true report that cholera is among us. This may keep us from opening the College for a time, but we cannot say as yet.

In the mean time boys are beginning to come in. Each mail brings inquiries from prospective students, and I am afraid we shall be as crowded as ever. Our new dormitory rooms, provided by the generosity of Mrs. Riggs' aunt, Miss Andrews, of Orange, N.J. goes on apace.

In haste

Ernest W. Riggs.

Ernest V. Aggs

Warpost. Aug. 25-1911

Rec'd SEP 27 1911

EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

Harpoot, Turkey, August 28th, 1911.

To the Members of the
Prudential Committee of the
American Board.

Gentlemen:-

Allow me to extend to you the hearty thanks of the Board of Managers of this College on your recent actions in favor of this College.

In a letter received some time since from Dr. Barton we were informed that you had appropriated to Euphrates College from the income of the Higher Educational Fund for this present year $1551.00 to be applied to the President's salary, the salary of the American Tutor and one half the salary of the College Treasurer. I can hardly express to you the timeliness of this gift. Were it not for this new income I cannot feel but that we might have closed the College for a year.

Today I have received again from Dr. Barton the information that you are voting us also a set of the Encyclopedia Brittanica just published. It is also particularly timely, for in the financial stress of this year we have been able to add nothing whatever to our Library, and this has been a great grief to us all.

I am very pleased thus to inform you how your appropriations are appreciated as advancing the Kingdom of God in Harpoot, and to thank you most heartily on behalf of the College.

Fraternally yours
Ernest W. Riggs
Pres.

Ernest W. Eggo
to Prud. Com.

Harpoot. Aug. 28-1911

Rec'd SEP 27 1911

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE.

Harpoot, August 30th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Let me acknowledge your letter of the 21st of July. I have just written a letter to the Prudential Committee thanking them for the Encyclopedia and also for the $1551. from the Higher Educational Endowment fund. I regret that I had not written to them about this before.

Your letter of the 29th makes me blush. I fear you attribute abilities to me which I do not possess. It has by no means been my efforts alone which have made the Board of Managers such a power this year. It might almost more truthfully be said to be my inability that has forced them to take active part in the management of the College, such as they had with perfect confidence left to the President before. I do not hesitate to say that I think it is a great deal better to have the responsibility on many than on one in this case, but you give me an undue amount of credit, I fear.

There are several points in the letter that I would like to dwell on, but I will refrain from speaking at length till we hear of the action of the Board of Trustees on the report and requests. We had no other thought in asking Mr. Riggs to come but that he would be a Missionary of the Board. I only felt that from the indications thus far the Prudential Committee would not be likely to pay his salary if he was to work in the College. I am very glad that the plan appeals to you so as it seems to to every one. He likes it, the Managers, Station and Mission have voted it and I hope that the Prudential Committee and the Board of Trustees will concur.

Two weeks ago I sent you the estimates for next year which you ask for in this letter. I am sorry that we have to send only that, but you will, I am sure, sympathise with us in the reasons for the lack.

The seventy pounds in gifts recently received is a very welcome addition this year. I suppose it is for the general expenses of the College, and that the gifts are not specially designated. If I could have reported to me the name and address of each donor I would write them from the field, and would send them reports if they are willing, and in some cases this might be a help to secure more gifts, besides being a courtesy.

The suggestion which you make that we ought to get the new site for the College at once is one which meets with a most hearty "Amen Brother" as Mr. Browne says from this end of the line.

He thought you probably heard us utter that Amen as you wrote the words! But I cannot but express a word of caution and ask for advice. We cannot but feel that if it were known here suddenly that a gift of one thousand pounds, or any other specific sum, had been promised for a site, it would make the securing of the proper site ten fold more difficult. We therefore believe that all specific efforts to secure a gift for a site and to secure the site itself ought to be kept quiet from the Harpoot public. At the same time we cannot get a site without money, and we ought to get the money and the site as soon as possible. Moreover the location of the site is one on which there is some honest difference of opinion. For one person or a few persons to determine this will make a good many tongues wag after it is all done. But the more who are consulted the more likelihood of its being difficult for us to secure the site desired at anything near its market value. It has occurred to some of us that some one who knows this region well might wish to give the money to buy a particular site. This might mean a large gift, but one which might handicap the future of the College if it were conditioned on buying a special site. Yet it might be that we could here determine the site and ask someone who already is in favor of that site to give the money for its purchase. These are complications and difficulties which occur to me at once when the matter of securing a gift for the site is suggested.

My brother, Harry, has probably some settled views in regard to location which are much better grounded than mine. But at the risk of being immature I wish to express mine at this first opportunity. Mezereh is a growing town. It never has grown as it is this summer. There is every prospect that a railroad if it comes here at all will come to ~~Harpoot~~ Mezereh. That will make it grow still faster. In some ways this is attractive and invites the College there. It would then be in the most busy center of the plain. It would be near to the central markets and places of business of the most importance. It would be near the seat of government and the Consulates. On the other hand, any site now suggested near Mezereh has to my mind some disadvantages far outweighing these advantages. The atmosphere of Mezereh is not morally wholesome. The boys would be so near the town that its influence would be hard to counteract. Second, the water supply of Mezereh is very limited and to get any decent supply of running water for any site near the city if not impossible would be more expensive than the land. Third, the city would always make expansion difficult. That is to say, we would be obliged to buy at the first instance all the land that we needed for our future growth or else suffer great difficulty in getting it later. The town will soon grow around the land most often mentioned for the College.

I will not go into detail about other sites, for they do not compare with the site near Mezereh in many respects nor to the site I propose in others. The site which seems to me most fitted for the permanent location of Euphrates College is a site between Huseinig and Morenig, on a little rise of ground now covered with fields. A few hundred yards from it is a large spring of water, and there are many springs all about that region. It is not within half a mile or more from any village, and yet is the most central location for Harpoot, Huseinig, Morenig, Keserig and Mezereh, being not two miles from any one of them. Day pupils could come easily from all of these places, and probably also from Perchenge, Hoghe and Yeghiki. It has open ground all about it, level enough for

agricultural purposes and well watered. At the same time the hill has height enough to make its drainage good and building easy. Two advantages in purchasing are possible. In the first place in securing the actual possession of it Prof. Nahigian would be a wise and able assistant. He has land near there which he would be willing to present to us if we move, or better yet to exchange, yard for yard, for land on the hill, which is not watered, and so not so profitable, and present or sell the land on the hill to us. He has the control of several other pieces of land near there, I think, and would be very efficient in securing more land. As you see I have spoken to Prof. Nahigian about it a little, though I have impressed him with the fact that there has been as yet no action on the subject. Another possible factor in the case is that the Kazanjians are from Huseinig, and that site pleases all the Huseinig people. So possibly if we should decide on that site Kazanjian of New York might be persuaded to give the cash needed. If we were sure we wanted that site, I would urge that we should begin the long & crooked process of securing it now, and when the bargains are all sealed call on Kazanjian for the cash. I think it would not be wise, even for the sake of economy to buy a small lot now, hoping to add later. I think that it would be wise, as the land is comparatively cheap there, to buy a big piece, and we might leave it to the Trustees to say how big they think a College with eight hundred students needs! Then bring your architect in the spring and we will have forty buildings on paper before next summer. Materials will not be so hard to secure, but as you say, the site ought to be secured at once.

I have a rather revolutionary idea about the Girls Department which I will only mention here, though I may write at length on that subject soon. That is that it ought to be separated from the Male Department and become a separate institution, though still using our Professors as far as need be. It might be left here in Harpoot, using all of our buildings that we do not otherwise dispose of, or it might be moved to a site near Mezereh, but not on the hill with the Male Department. I have suggested this here, and though it meets with the approval of some it almost breaks Miss Daniels' heart, so that I have no immediate plans about it. But for the health of both departments I believe it will ultimately be wise.

I have written very fully and freely to you, much more freely than I could speak to the Board of Managers. To involve one of our Professors, Prof. Nahigian, as I have done, might spoil the plan for them. You know how suspicious people here are of ulterior motives. Besides, as I said in the first place, I have not the means of judging as well as my brother Harry, and I do not feel sure that I could not be persuaded to change my mind completely. I hope you will talk this over with him very freely if you think it worth while. I am also writing to him on the subject.

Cholera is still in the air, and we have had to decide not to open College for the present. I cannot tell at all how long it will be delayed. The health bill of the Station is normal once more.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Ernest H. Riggs

Harpoot.

Aug. 30 - 1911

College

Rec'd DEC 27 1911

Aug. 29. 1911, Թիֆլիս:

Երիցապետ Մր Զիրան.

Թիֆլիսի Պետական Գանձարանի դրամական միջոցներ ստանալու եւ ծախսելու մասին Գանձապետարանի Հանձնաժողովի նիստերի արձանագրությունները կարդալուց հետո եւ Ելմտիայի եւ Գանձարանի միջեւ գոյացած տարաձայնությունները լուծելու նպատակով Հանձնաժողովը որոշեց հետեւեալը հարցերը քննել եւ լուծել.

Ինչպէս գիտեք մեր գրասենեակը մինչեւ այսօր Թիֆլիսի Գանձարանի Գանձապետարանի Հանձնաժողովի նիստերին գոյություն չունի եւ նրանց գրագրությունները կատարվում են Գանձապետարանի Գրասենեակի միջոցով.

Հանձնաժողովը գտնում է, որ Գանձապետարանի գրասենեակը պետք է ունենայ գրագիր, Հաշվապահ, Գրագրուհի, Գրիչ եւ ...

Հարկաւոր գտնում է եւ գրասենեակի համար Գանձարանի եւ Ելմտիայի միջեւ գոյացած տարաձայնությունները վերացնելու համար դիմել Գանձարանի Տնօրենին, որպեսզի "Գանձապետարանի գրասենեակը մնայ Գանձարանի մոտ".

Ելնելով մեր Գանձարանի Գանձապետարանի հանձնաժողովի պահանջներից եւ Գանձարանի հարաբերությունից. Դուք մեր անունից խնդրեցեք նրան հետեւեալը:

Միջոցներ ձեռնարկել Գանձարանի Գանձապետարանի գրասենեակը վերադարձնելու մասին Մր. Էհման 1910 Սեպտ.

գանձերում չեն գտնում մի քանի տարի սկսած էր
Գրիգոր Պատրիարքի հանդեպ և ինչպես պատմում
էր ուրախությամբ հանձնելով ասորերեն էջերը:
Իսկ Գրիգոր Պատրիարքին կոչ էր անում նրանց
հանձնելու Հայոց Նոտարի Մր. Էնոսյան
Հանձնելու կարգադրեց Գրիգորյան ասելով որ
գրաքննեն 1911 Մայիս:
Զարմանալի է որ այդ Գրիգոր Պատրիարքը ինչպես
կարդալ գիտենալով ասորերեն մատյանները մեր
գրաքննությունը չկար, բայց ինչպես ենթադրվում, ասում էին
ասորերեն ուսումնասիրությունները ավելի դիտավորյամբ էր
այդ գրաքննությունը մեր:
Զարմանալի, դարձյալ, է այդ կարծիքը չունի մեզ
պատրաստությունը չկար, ասում է նաև նույն ինքնին
մեր գրաքննությունը մեր դիտավորյամբ էր
Գրիգորյան պատրիարքի:
Զարմանալի դարձյալ պատրիարքը ուզում էր նոր
Սարգիս դառնալ Գրիգոր կամ գրաքննություն կատարելու
որ ինչպես կարելի է ասորերեն գրքերը:
Այդ պատճառով ինքնին, Գրիգորյանը էլ ինչպես մի մարդ
ուզում էր ասորերեն ուսումնասիրությունը ազգային գրաքննությունը
կամ գաղափարը այդ դարձավ նրան և նրանց

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

H. [illegible] [illegible]

Harjoot - 1911

Rec'd OCT 13 1911

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

Sept.15th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I hope that I am not exceeding my rights in getting this letter-head out here. I think that you and the Trustees will not object, for it is similar to what we got out together when I was with you. I needed some very much, and so got this out on our press here.

In one of my recent letters to you I said that I would soon write again of the relation between the male and female departments of the College. There are a number of questions about this that I would like to discuss, but when I come to try to do so I find that I have not sufficiently digested the matter to make any real suggestions, and so I think that I had better not try to go into it more than merely to suggest the three main reasons for my suggestion that the departments should be separated.

1. I think that the nominal unity is a pretty fiction which goes little beyond the joint source of funds and the joint use of Professors, and entailing a lot of misunderstanding and clumsy administration.

2. I do not know any other way to properly equalise the finances of the two departments. Now the girls' department is like a favorite child and receives proportionately about half as much again as the male. Thus it has the reputation of being rich while the male department is either poor or mismanaged.

3. The site best suited in my mind for the male department is not suited for the female department. In any case it has always proved a source of difficulty to have the girls and boys so near together in this land. The constant limitations on the activities of each because of the presence of the other are real.

But on the other hand Miss Daniels has worked for this school all her life, and she loves as she would her own soul, and any suggestion that I have made of separation of management or location or readjustment of finances has depressed her very much. As one of our Professors expressed it the other day she has made female education here; so I would hesitate long over openly proposing a step which would cause her so much pain.

This much I have written because I suggested it in my last letter. But if you will treat it as a purely personal conversation I shall be glad, for I want to think much more over it before I say anything more. I shall write to Harry about it, for he can appreciate all I say better than I myself, perhaps.

Sporadic cases of cholera continue, so we cannot open College yet.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Lucius H. Higgo
Hayhurst.
Sept. 15-1911

NOV 13 1911

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 17th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your circular of September 12th with the enclosed blank about the tutor is at hand. I return the blank filled out as requested.

Nearly at the same time the tutor himself came, Mr. Livengood. You have sent us a fine fellow, and we are very thankful indeed. Of course I suppose I am the most thankful, for I shall have the most to do with him, but all are finding him a delightful associate, and he evidently is not going to confine himself to the class-room work. Mr. Harper was a man who won the affection of all, students and teachers, and I feared it would be hard for a new man to follow in his tracks; but from present indications I think that Mr. Livengood will be an excellent successor.

I think that I did not write you last week, perhaps not for two weeks. College opened on the 9th and for a day or two I wished that I might be back in Auburn, a student once more. I think I never found so many loose ends to attend to. Things which I had elaborately planned for did not work out, in some cases, and other things came up which I had never dreamed of. But after a couple of days things settled right down into working order, and they have been pushing along pretty steadily ever since. There were so many new things this year at the start that it is not surprising that things nearly drove us all crazy at first. New curriculum, new daily program, new naming of classes, new methods of entrance examinations, new rules for the conditions and classification, a whole new elective system, a new dormitory, new workers for new work-all these and a lot of other new things made the students a bit bewildered at first but they soon got straightened around, and I think that we may say that all the novelties are a success.

In the dormitory we have about one hundred boys, though new ones come almost every day. There is a larger proportion of College boys there than ever, I think. Yet the total number of students in all departments in the boys side is pretty small, as yet. One peculiar fact was that we had just one in our lowest Gurtaran class at first. This was because the people knew that the boys in that class would have to go to some other school next year anyway, and so they were not keen about sending them there for this year. But there are about eight in the class now, I think. One thing that we have succeeded in doing this fall is a great gratification. That is to insist on full payment of all fees or the promise of its equivalent in work. I am giving more work this year than ever, I suppose, for I had about L.T.34 given me to pay

Original to Chicago

for such work for boys who needed it. This enables me to get some much-needed work done though it is not an extra drain on the College. It also enables us to say that all the boys pay full this year, in cash or in work. This includes all the orphans, who had up to this time paid half tuition, always. It is pretty hard on some of the boys, and some have had to go away to teach or to earn the money in some other way, but on the whole it has not meant that most of them have suffered at all. And it will give us a very comfortable feeling to think that all are paying full this year. But I have had to hustle a good deal to make the work for all to do.

There has been one unfortunate misunderstanding which I hope is working out all right, but which cost the managers a long hour and a half of discussion yesterday. The Library has long been a point of trouble because of its lack of careful organization and management. The Assistant Librarian signed his contract last year but with certain unexpressed understandings about hours and work quite different from mine. On the basis of these he refused to accept the hours assigned to him and in a way defied the managers. It was only "in a way", for I think he felt that he was perfectly within his rights, though the situation was decidedly a strain, and I didn't know but we were going to have to look for a new Librarian at this late date, and perhaps a new Instructor of History and Geography. But we finally compromised the matter, and I hope he has gracefully accepted it, though we have not heard as yet, for it was committed to one member of the Board to see him privately and report later.

No serious sickness has come to us so far. We have had to be a little over careful, perhaps, in order to avoid all suspicion of cholera. But I begin to breathe easier now that a week has passed without trouble. Miss Daniels has probably written of the girls. There are no specially striking features there that I know of. She is very much concerned over the non-appearance of the $800. which the W. B. M. promised for their department. They have spent some of it by borrowing from other funds.

This reminds me of the question of our own probable income from the Higher Educational Fund. I had understood that the $1551. was to begin to come in July. Nothing has been so named in the remittances so far. I wonder if we are going on a mistaken impression. Under date of February 10, 1911, you write: "I am glad to be able to report to you that the Prudential Committee have appropriated from the Fund for the Higher Educational Work of the Board $1551 to Euphrates College, this sum to be available for the next College year, beginning with July 1st." Another fund which was written about, I think by my brother, was that of $250 for the "Yeprad" which was to come out with the regular remittances. None of this has come, and so the Yeprad is somewhat embarrassed. I hope there is no slip in this either.

We all look forward eagerly to the report of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees. I have some hope we may get it this week. Did I write you that we have decided to make Lulejian a Professor? The title will probably be conferred in November.

With kindest regards from Mrs. Riggs and myself,

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Rec'd

Trustees

Taylor.

Oct. 17-1911

Rec'd NOV 13 1911

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Harpoot, Turkey, Oct.20,1911.

Dear Dr.Barton:-

This letter is strictly a personal note to you to clear up any possibility of a misunderstanding in regard to the matter of our outfit. In short, I want to write straight and to the point about the matter,not that I wish to press any demands or urge any change of plans,but when I think that a certain measure is not altogether just, it seems best to me to tell you so directly.

Your last letter to me,dated Sept.7,contained what was to me a most surprising suggestion concerning our outfit. I think that you can hardly have considered it when you say that to you"it seems perfectly reasonably" To me it seems just the opposite and I feel it is only right to express to you my reasons for so thinking.

It seems to me that there are just two positions to be taken in the matter. Mrs. Riggs and I are missionaries of the Board under regular appointment. The Handbook says," Outfits allowed are: for a married missionary, $500 on appointment and $150. at the end of the first year on the field." Now from this, it may be understood that some missionaries are not allowed outfits, for this is only about those allowed, But certainly no other sum is named as an outfit.I had understood that the Board had refused us an outfit twice.I knew that the College was very hard pressed, so for a year, we have been in debt because, and only because no outfit was allowed us.We then hoped that some day when the College was in a position to do so, it would provide an outfit for us, and we waited for such word and had such encouragement from you.. This was on the ground that the Board does not allow us an outfit.

The only other position which can be taken, it seems to me, is the one which I have contended was the fair one from the first, and that is that we, as regularly appointed missionaries of the Board, coming out for regular missionary service, though our salary is provided by another missionary organization, should receive our outfit and travelling expenses from the American Board. When we were appointed to the Eastern Turkey Mission, it has always seemed to me that the Board should have put us there in a condition to work. But I had understood that this view was not accepted by the Prudential Committee, and that we were supposed to be missionaries in the general duties and privileges as such,except in finances, where we were appointees of the College. On that basis ,we ourselves have paid for our language-study, some outfit, and all such expenses as the College has not been able to meet.

The plan which you suggest seems to me a very unreasonable compromise between these views. I knew nothing of the fact that the College bought my brother's outfit.He had spoken of it as his personal property and I have a list of his personal property in the office, covering nearly all the furniture in the Preident's office except fixed shelves and safe.Some small things, he wished to sell, some he expected to have on his return. Much of the property

of the house, perhaps most of it, belonged to Dr. Barnum, the accumulation of a long missionary life. Is it supposed that the property which was DR. Barnum's now reverts to Mr. Browne or to some new missionaries? Why is it any more reasonable that the property which was my brother's now reverts to me or to the college? Supposing it does, why should the Board suggest that he should pay over any of his outfit money to me. He needs it all for his family of course. I think the five year rule of transfer to the station would hardly apply as he was here just short of seven years. If he is to keep the property he has here, why should the new outfit appropriation be made to him if it is intended for us. In any case why should one new outfit be made to cover in name, one new outfit and one refit. I ask these questions because I think you cannot have considered them when you wrote.

Now as to our need of an outfit. We have gotten along so far only by using practically all of Mr. Riggs' and Mrs. Barnum's things. As you may remember, I gave into the treasury a wedding gift of $200. to be applied to our outfit, and we used it for getting various things for ourselves such as reasonably might have come out of an outfit allowance. But this enabled us to get practically nothing of the furniture for our house. A few pieces we have bought as we immediately needed them, among others this type-writer for the office, but all on our own account, waiting to be reimbursed. Perhaps it was not right, but under the circumstances, being in doubt, we referred it to the station and they voted for us to go ahead and get the things even if we did have to run into debt to do it. But the President cannot furnish his house and office on $200. or on twice that much. We must be expected to entertain the teachers, students, members of the community, officials etc. For this, many chairs are needed to say nothing of lamps, rugs, curtains etc. We now own one chair which is enough for us two when the company is not here, and we have two lamps ordered, but that is about all. I think you can picture to yourself trying to furnish this house on $200 dollars. Other missionaries, with much less entertaining to do are given $650 the first year to furnish much smaller houses.

I do n ot think I have written you before about this. I only had these feelings and I did not want to nurse them longer without letting you know. It is a bit dangerous to nurse them in silence. Now these opinions may make no difference with the arrangements which are being made, and we shall try to accept whatever is done, but I will feel better to have told you how I feel about it. Please pardon me if I have not written as I should to a Secretary of the Board. I am rather writing to a friend.

Very sincerely yours
Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot.

Oct. 20-1911

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Rec'd NOV 18 1911

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 25th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find a document which is referred to the Board of Trustees by the Board of Managers for their approval. During this past year there have come up a few unfortunate questions as to the right of jurisdiction of the various workers in the College. To mention a few: The Instructors who were in the habit of meeting by themselves to discuss certain matters once in two weeks decided not to meet because the Faculty overturned one of their decisions: A committee on religious exercises was disbanded because the faculty revised their arrangements: The faculty has two or three times been nettled because the Managers have interfered in what they thought was their prerogative; they wished to decide on the rental of Wheeler Hall, on the amount of money to be spent for library books, and even wished to have a say in the engaging of the teachers. This delimitation of duties is drawn up to meet the need as it was shown by these and other experiences. The most difficult part of the task was to keep from hurting the feelings of our two members of the Board of Managers who are also on the Faculty, Profs. Boojicanian and Tenekejian. They stoutly stood up for the rights of the faculty and they thought that we were infringing those rights when we put the responsibility for the expulsion or suspension of students in the hands of the President, and also the arrangement for religious meetings. I hope that the steps we have taken may prove wise. As these articles expand the Constitution we thought it would be well to have the Trustees pass on them if they are willing.

I also hope to enclose a statement of our position in regard to the Germans in Malatia. I do not know whether the native friends will wish to join us in signing the statement, but the station has decided to send it in any case.*

We have about 100 in the four College classes with 28 Seniors among them. Nearly 100 are in the Boarding department, but less than 60 each in the Varzharan and Gurtaran. I am very thankful for the smaller numbers, and I hope we can get some hand-picked fruit from it all. The health of all continues good.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

* Rescinded at later meeting

Ernest H. Cagg

Oct. 25-1911

Harpoot-

College

Rec'd NOV 18 19

Delimitation of Duties and Responsibilities in Euphrates College.

Adopted by the Board of Managers, October 23rd, 1911.

1. The Board of Managers holds the final authority to engage or dismiss teachers or other employes of the College, to fix their salaries, to arrange for their vacations and to make other provisions for the government of the employes of the College as seems necessary. They also have the final authority in questions of opening or closing the College or its departments on account of any unusual causes, though they may delegate this power. They also have final authority over all the property of the College delegating such authority to such individuals and committees as they shall choose. They also, after consulting with the faculty, shall prescribe the course of study.

2. The faculty in the male department, consisting of the President, the Professors, the Assistant Professors and the foreign instructors shall have the charge of all cases of grave discipline not amounting to suspension and expulsion in the male department. They shall arrange for the admission, examination, classification and standing of all College students. They shall also, in general, control in the internal affairs of the College.

3. The faculty in the female department, consisting of the foreign teachers and those native teachers who have taught five years and have some work in the upper schools, shall have similar duties in the female department.

4. The Instructors, together with the President and such of the Professors as have large duties in the grades below the College in the male department, shall arrange for the admission, examination, classification and standing of the students in those grades, and shall in general control in the internal affairs of those grades.

5. The meeting of all who teach in the lower schools in the female department shall have similar duties in those schools.

6. The times for the entrance and condition examinations and the arrangements for Commencement shall be settled by the faculties of both departments meeting together. They may delegate this power to committees if they so desire.

7. The President shall, in general, execute the will of the faculty in the administration of discipline in the male department. He shall be alone responsible for the suspension or expulsion of any of its students. He shall in general execute the will of the Managers. He shall also arrange for the religious exercises of the College.

8. The Lady Principal shall have similar duties in the female department.

9. The President and the Lady Principal shall have power jointly to declare holidays other than those fixed in the catalogue when it seems wise, and shall attend to the issuing of the annual catalogue in conference with the two faculties.

10. The above list of duties shall not be considered as exhaustive. The Board of Managers reserves the right to futther instruct the President, the Lady Principal or the faculty as need may arise.

Oct. 25-1911

Adopted by the Board of Managers, October 23rd, 1911.

Delineation of Duties and Responsibilities in Syracuse College.

1. The Board of Managers holds the final authority to engage or dismiss teachers or other employes of the College, to fix their salaries, to arrange for their vacations and to make other provisions for the government of the employes of the College as seems necessary. They also have the final authority in questions of opening or closing the College or its departments on account of any unusual causes, though they may delegate this power. They also have final authority over all the property of the College delegating such authority to such individuals and committees as they shall choose. They also, after consulting with the faculty, shall prescribe the course of study.

2. The faculty in the male department, consisting of the President, the Professors, the Assistant Professors and the foreign instructors shall have the charge of all cases of grave discipline not mentioned, to inaugurate and regulate in the male department. They shall arrange for the detention, dismissal, classification and the rating of all College students. They shall also, in general, control the general affairs of the College.

3. The faculty in the female department, consisting of the President, the Professors, the Assistant Professors and the foreign instructors shall have similar duties in the female department.

4. The President and the Lady Principal shall have power jointly to declare holidays other than those fixed in the catalogue when it seems wise, and shall attend to the issuing of the annual catalogue in conference with the two faculties.

5. The above list of duties shall not be considered as exhaustive. The Board of Managers reserves the right to further instruct the President, the Lady Principal or the faculty as need may arise.

Adopted by Bd. of Managers Oct. 23-1911

Adopted by Bd. of Managers Oct. 23-1911

Delineation of Duties and Responsibilities in Syracuse College.

(A)

NOV 18 1911

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Harpoot, Turkey
October 25th, 1911

To the Members of the
German Hulfsbund,
Frankfurt.

Letter not sent

We, the native and American members of the Co-operative Committee working at Harpoot, wish to express ourselves clearly to you on the subject of our joint agreement in regard to Christian work in this part of the Turkish Empire in order to avoid misunderstanding and difficulty in the future.

In the agreement signed by representatives of the Hulfsbund, the American Board and the Harpoot Evangelical Union it is stated that the Hulfsbund shall take over the control of the work in that part of the Harpoot field now occupied by the American Missionaries which lies to the north and west of the Euphrates River, as fast as they are able to manage it. Among the points early taken over by the Hulfsbund was the city of Malatia. This remained under the care of the Hulfsbund for a number of years. During this time, the aid given to the people of that city for their work was much increased, so that they became less independent than they had been before the German superintendence was begun. In September, 1910, notice was served by Mr. Ehmann that the Hulfsbund would no longer help in the work of Malatia. Because of critical conditions there in the fall of that yearthe work was assisted for one year more by indirect gifts from the Hulfsbund. Beginning with September, 1911, the Hulfshund has not aided in the work of that city, leaving the p people there in a very sad state of neglect. The reason assigned by Mr. Sommer for the dropping of the work in Malatia is that the money was not well invested in that city, that is, that the work was not hopeful.

When a work which had been carried on for some forty years is thus dropped by the Hulfsbund without making any other provision for its spiritual needs and without agreeing with the other parties to the Co-operative Agreement, we the representatives of the American Board and the Harpoot Evangelical Union, parties to this agreement, feel that we are bound by our duties to the people of this region, not to allow such action to be taken without protesting against what seems to us its unfairness. We shall not willingly relinquish to the supervision of the German Hulfsbund any other portion of the field named in the agreement, until they show that they are willing to make all needed provision for the work in that part of the field which they have already occupied.

A duplicate of this letter, indicating the position we hold is forwarded to the Prudential Committee of the American Board in Boston.

Yours with deep concern,

(Over)

The letter on the reverse side of this sheet was presented to the Co-operative Committee, whereat Mr. Sommer flew into quite a rage. He said that by this letter the Co-operative Agreement was ended. After a few minutes his ire somewhat cooled by the united efforts of the various members of the Committee. He saw that the thing was merely a proposition for them to act upon. He also saw that there was room for a good deal of tact on his part if he wanted to retain any standing with the people, for most of the Committee seemed to be in favor of some such statement. So after quite a bit of discussion it was voted that I should prepare copies of this or something like this, and that we should send them to all the members of the Committee so that all could consider the language and the sentiments and report one week from next Wednesday.

I send this to you, though it has no signature, and is merely a proposition of my own, in order that you may have in mind what promises to be a very interesting turn in the Malatia matter. Also so that you may be warned against any approaches which may be made by the Hulfsbur directly. On another sheet I am going more into detail as to the situation here. I feel that the station has greatly erred in not pushing things officially more, for it has come to a very critical pass just now.

E. W. R.

Copy of Proposed Constitution

Oct. 25-1911

Rec'd NOV 18 1911

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

22

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 26th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I feel that the station has made a mistake in not keeping you more closely informed of the affairs of the station in the matter of Malatia. I do not know what others may have written you about it, but as the Station appointed me to write a letter a copy of which, not sent to its destination, I enclose, I think it wise to inform you of the situation as best I can.

Malatia was one of the places taken over by the Germans according to the Co-operative Agreement some years ago. From the time they took it over, in accordance with their uniform policy, they began to subsidize it heavily. While we had been giving it help to the extent of perhaps fifty liras, last year it received aid to the extent of at least ninety liras.

In September, 1910, Mr. Ehmann wrote a letter to the Co-operative Committee in which he said that the Hulfsbund had decided not to help in the work of Malatia any more. Under great pressure he secured for Malatia help to the extent of sixty liras which was supplemented by gifts from a private German worker there amounting to thirty liras or a little more. This help the officers of the Hulfsbund wrote him was given to the Americans, not to Malatia, for they had finished helping that city. The Americans did not, however accept the money, the Co-operative Committee accepted and administered it. In a meeting of the Committee last spring a very sharp discussion took place between the various parties to the agreement. In it, both the Americans and the natives clearly expressed the opinion that it would not be fair to the people to give over into their care any more of the territory originally designed for them till they had made provision for Malatia. They also decided to send a letter to the Hulfsbund asking them to take back their work there. The person appointed to write the letter went away without writing it, I went to Bitlis, and at the next meeting at which I was present the matter was not mentioned. Later, perhaps a month ago, another person was appointed to write a similar letter. He also neglected it. Thus, so far as I know, no letter has been written to the Hulfsbund or to the American Board on behalf of the Committee about this work, though they have expressed themselves so freely about it here. In the mean time the Malatia people begged for some help for their work. From ninety liras last year to nothing at all this year was a serious drop. They had no prospect of any help whatever from either the Americans or the Germans. We now hear that a few weeks ago a Seventh Day Adventist missionary who has been in this region came there, and the Protestant people asked him to preach for them. This he did most acceptably,

To Co-operative Committee

Rec'd NOV 18 1911

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of
Euphrates College Fund.

Incorporated 1875
October 26th, 1911.

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
RAYMOND W. WICCS
President

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

DEAR DR. BARTON:-

I feel that the station has made a mistake in not keeping you more closely informed of the affairs of the station in the matter of Malatia. I do not know what others may have written about it, but as the station appointed me to write a letter a copy of which, not sent to its destination, I enclose, I think it wise to inform you of the situation as best I can.

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In September, 1910, Mr. Ehmann wrote a letter to the Co-operative Committee in which he said that the Hulfabund had decided not to help in the work of Malatia any more. Under great pressure he secured for Malatia help to the extent of sixty lires which was supplemented by gifts from a private German worker there amounting to thirty lires or a little more. This help the officers of the Hulfabund wrote him was given to the Americans, not to Malatia, for they had finished helping that city. The Americans did not, however accept the money. The Co-operative Committee accepted and administered it. In a meeting of the Committee last spring a very sharp discussion took place between the various parties to the agreement. In it, both the Americans and the native clergy expressed a determination that we would not be fair to the people to give over into their care any more of the territory originally designed for them until they had made provision for Malatia. They also decided to send a letter to the Hulfabund asking them to take back their work there. The person appointed to write the letter went away without writing it. I went to Malatia, and at the next meeting at Arabkir I was present the matter was not mentioned. Later, perhaps a month ago, another person was appointed to write a similar letter. He also neglected it. Thus, so far as I know, no letter has been written to the Hulfabund or to the American Board on behalf of the Committee about this work, though they have expressed themselves so freely about it here. In the mean time the Malatia people begged for some help for their work. From ninety lires last year to nothing at all this year was a serious drop. They had no prospect of any help whatever from either the Americans or the Germans. We now hear that a few weeks ago a seventh Day Adventist missionary who has been in this region came there, and the Protestant people asked him to preach for them. This he did most acceptably.

and at their suggestion telegraphed for his brother, also a missionary of the same denomination, to come there and live, occupying the pulpit as he could. This sect has wrought havoc here and there, I am told, and it seems to me no less than tragic for us to simply throw over a work of forty years to the Seventh Day Adventists. Of course I do not know that the man will find acceptance, but we are doing nothing there, and so it seems likely that he will. Terrible stories are told of a man being carried out by a hamal and buried in a field, because of quarrels among the people there, of most unsuitable Protestants being married by the Gregorian priest, and other results of the bitter quarrels that have rent the church for years, and now have no one to check or mollify them.

In the mean time the Germans have made no effort, so far as I have learned, to provide in any way for this work which they dropped so suddenly. Mr. Sommer says frankly that he thinks their funds were not well invested. I don't think there is much hope of their taking any real interest in it. On the other hand they have had two ladies in Arabkir, a very prosperous outstation of ours, for a long time, preparing the way for their occupation. I fear that the story of Malatia may be repeated not only there but in Peri, Paloo, Temran, etc., where they have work. It seems to me that by such action they are exploiting our field and ruining our churches. And it seems to me it is time to act firmly, saying that we will not yield to them any more territory till they have properly provided for what they have. We cannot say that here. You can say that in Boston. We are only representatives, you are the principals in the agreement.

I write this letter from deep conviction. Mr. Browne advised my not writing till after the Co-operative Committee have decided what they will say and do. I think this would not be quite fair to you, for you ought to have known these details long ago, and with five months delay already on the part of the Committee I do not feel sure that they will come to a definite conclusion in two weeks. Of course this letter is personal and not official in any way from the station. The copy of the letter enclosed was not sent, though the Station asked me to write it. They rescinded their action in view of the possible action of the Co-operative Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Taylor

Oct. 26-1911

Germans
Malta

-3-

and at their suggestion telegraphed for his brother, also a missionary of the same denomination, to come there and live, occupying the empty as he could. This act has wrought havoc here and there, I am told, and it seems to me no less than tragic for us to simply throw over a work of forty years to the Seventh Day Adventists. Of course I do not know that the man will find acceptance, but we are doing nothing there, and so it seems likely that he will. Terrible stories are told of a man being carried out by a hamal and buried in a field, because of quarrels among the people there, of most unmatable Protestants being married by the Gregorian priest, and other results of the bitter quarrels that have rent the church for years, and now have no one to check or mollify them.

In the mean time the Germans have made no effort, so far as I have learned, to provide in any way for this work which they dropped so suddenly. Mr. Sommer says frankly that he thinks their funds were not well invested. I don't think there is much hope of their taking any real interest in it. On the other hand they have had two ladies in Arabkir, a very prosperous outstation of ours, for a long time, preparing the way for their occupation. I fear that the story of Malatia may be repeated if only there but in Peri, Palou, Tomran, etc., where they have work. It seems to me that by such action they are exploiting our field and ruining our churches. And it seems to me it is time to act firmly, saying that we will not yield to them any more territory till they have properly provided for what they have. We cannot say that here, you can say that in Boston. We are only representatives, you are the principals in the agreement.

My not writing this letter from deep anxiety. Mr. Browne advised after the Co-operative Committee have decided what they will say and do. I think this would not be quite fair to you, for you ought to have known these details long ago, and with five months may already on the part of the Committee I do not feel sure that they will come to a definite conclusion in two weeks. Of course this letter is personal and not official in any way from the station. The copy of the letter enclosed was not sent, though the Station asked me to write. They received their action in view of the possible action of the Co-operative Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Samuel W. Capen

NOV 23 1911

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 31st, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of the 28th-29th of September with its enclosed statement which Harry had prepared came in our belated mail yesterday. The same mail brought one from Harry which gave a better view of the financial outlook than I have had from him before.

First let me thank you for the interest you have taken in our outfit allowance which has led to the final appropriation from the Board of the $650. This renders quite superfluous the long letter that I sent to you two weeks ago in regard to it. But that letter served its purpose in my expressing my mind, so perhaps it is just as well that it went.

The attitude of the Board of Trustees in view of the present financial situation is most gratifying. I hope that I am not over forward in urging that there should be more personal interest in the College on the part of the Trustees. I have felt that they did not have that interest and were not willing to do much of anything. But this meeting with the energetic response that they have made to the appeal for financial backing is reassuring. If they can provide an added annual income of $2000. it will go far toward making the College what it ought to be here in this region. I wish that you would communicate to them in any way that you are able my gratitude for this expression of their very real interest. Would you think it wise for me to send, from time to time, circulars to the Trustees directly? I am ashamed to say that I have not all of their addresses. If you think it would be wise for me to send them direct letters once in a while I should be glad of a list of their addresses.

Mr. Ward will acknowledge the drafts you have sent him. It is a very great satisfaction to have this in our hands at last. I supposed that it would come in small sums throughout the year, but there is no harm in having it all at once. I suppose you are perfectly conscious of the fact that we here are informed through Miss Daniels and the W. B. M. that the $800. for the female department is for the additional expenses in the girls department of such new work or improvements as they shall decide to put in. As I understand it Miss Daniels is alone responsible for the way that is used. While I have been unofficially consulted the Board of Managers has had no information of its being given and of course no say as to how it was to be spent. This is in accordance with the direct communication from the W. B. M. This makes the balancing of that, in Harry's brief statement of income and expenditure, against the regular expenditures of the College quite an error. It helps us not at all in the regular expenditure of the College.

This mail also brought the $200. for the Yeprad from Mikaelian, of which I had written you.

Yours very sincerely,
Ernest W. Riggs.

Nov. 26-1911

NOV 23 1911

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
REV. J. L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of
Euphrates College Funds
Incorporated, 1878
October 31st, 1911.

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
REVERY W. RIGGS
President

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

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First let me thank you for the interest you have taken in our outlit allowance which has led to the final appropriation from the Board of the $500. This renders quite superfluous the long letter that I sent to you two weeks ago in regard to it. But that letter served its purpose in my expressing my mind, so perhaps it is just as well that it went.

The attitude of the Board of Trustees in view of the present financial situation is most gratifying. I hope that I am not over forward in urging that there should be more personal interest in the College on the part of the Trustees. I have felt that they did not have that interest and were not willing to do much of anything. But this meeting with the energetic response that they have made to the appeal for financial backing is reassuring. If they can provide an added annual income of $2000. it will go far toward making the College what it ought to be here in this region. I wish that you would communicate to them in any way that you are able my gratitude for this expression of their very real interest. Would you think it wise for me to send, from time to time, circulars to the Trustees directly? I am ashamed to say that I have not all of their addresses. If you think it would be wise for me to send them direct letters once in a while I should be glad of a list of their addresses.

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This mail also brought the $300. for the Yeprad from Mikaelian, of which I had written you.

Yours very sincerely

Henry W. Riggs

Harpoot

Ack. 31-1911

DEC 4 1911

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 2nd, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Though I have just sent off my letter to you I want to add another and perhaps it may catch up with mine of Tuesday.

I have just had a talk with Dr. Atkinson with regard to the College site. I should say he had with me, for I have not consulted with any here except my sister and wife and Mr. Ward about the matter. But Dr. Atkinson when he heard that the Trustees were interested in the matter of a site said that he had one p picked out which he and Mr. Carey favored very much, and then he went on to discuss with great gusto the site I had written you about. He thinks that we could get enough water to irregate the whole and to supply all our wants for fifty or sixty liras. I am not so optimistic as that, but I think that it would not be very expensive. I did not tell him that I had thought of the same site, because a Huseinik man, Vartabedian, who owns property there, is a very intimate personal friend of the doctor, and I have been amazed to find the way the doctor confides in him, so I kept my own council. But it pleased me not a little to have the doctor suggest that site.

Because of the difficulty of purchasing any property after we show our hand I think that the matter ought to be kept as close as possible. I must admit that I do not dare have the Board of Managers talk about it. If they should, and if one member should be inimical to that site I fear that the purchasing it would be very difficult. If I had L.T.200 in hand now, through Prof. Nahigian I think I could purchase a good share of the property we want. Even those properties are going up in price, and delay is dangerous. To secure the whole may take two or three years, but a good bit of it might be secured sooner. After the property is secured and plans are made it may take two years to get permission to build. During all this time we can be raising the funds for building.

If the Board of Trustees will give me the permission to do so, I know a source from which I may be able to get the L.T.200 on the venture that this will be our permanent location. Then we can this very winter begin the purchase of property without letting any one know of it. When the time comes it can be brought forward and fully discussed and if it seems wise even then the location may be changed and the property sold. There will be little loss. But if the location which Mr. Carey, Dr. Atkinson and I all favor, and which probably many others favor, if we could discuss it, if that location seems best we shall be well on the road towards a purchase already. If we do not do this, if we wait till the deputation arrives and looks over the ground, or till the Managers act on the question, I fear much time will be lost and it may be impossible to get the

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

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land at five times its value. What I would definitely like the authority to do is two-fold.

First to try to get L.T.200 or more with the definite understanding that that money is to be expended in purchasing that site, but with the added understanding that if the final decision is against that site the moeny will revert to the College when the property is disposed of.

Second, to try to purchase as much of the land on what is known as Jirid Tepe as it is possible to secure without making known our purpose to move the College there, with the money secured for that purpose.

Perhaps this is a matter which the Trustees would be willing to meet specially for. Perhaps you will feel that you could give me this authority without consulting them. In any case it seems to me it is of such great importance that action should be taken at once.

I am sending a copy of this letter to my brother Harry so that you may consult with him on the subject if you wish to do so. I have already written him about this site. I enclose a rough sketch which gives approximate distances from Jirid Tepe and relative location of various places about. I have already sent a copy to my brother. Since then I have verified it as far as I easily can without actual measurements, so that I think it is fairly accurate.

Possibly I may add that in my conversation with Dr. Atkinson he hinted that if this site was chosen he would give land enough for the girls College on the portion of his property which is north of the Hospital. There is a generous piece there which would be ample. He does not know that independently of him I had already written you of the possibility of locating the girls College in that vicinity while the boys are at Jirid Tepe.

I hope that you will share my conviction that the greatest secrecy should be maintained till most of the property is secured, and that I may hear from you very soon on this subject.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

P.S. Your letter of October 5th was so interesting as to be exciting. $10,000 or $15,000 worth of land in the vicinity of Huseinik would be one of the most valuable gifts the College could receive as I conceive it. I am very glad to think that you share the opinion that I expressed that secrecy should be observed in this matter. I think I will let the suggestions that I have made above stand with this addition. The donor of the L.T.200, if there should be such, would allow the gift to be replaced by the large sum which Nahigian gives if he at any time gives it and wishes it so replaced. The point of it all is that the money ought to be in hand now to spend. And I think I might get that money for that purpose even if the public were never to know that it was given for that. In regard to the possibility of an Agricultural branch of the College, I regard it as a very important possibility, especially if this gift is made.

E. W. R.

Harpoot Nov. 2-1911

(e)

DEC 7 1911

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ARD OF TRUSTEES
JES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 15th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have to unofficially communicate to you the resignation of Prof. Margot, to take effect the end of the present College year. Prof. Margot called on me this morning to confirm the rumor which I had heard that he was intending not to continue after this year. He had intended to pass in his resignation a little later to the Board of Managers, but as I felt it was hardly for them to act upon I am telling you of it thus early, though I suppose that he will present his resignation in writing in time.

The reason assigned for this is his failing health. About a year ago last winter he felt that he ought not to continue, he tells me, but he did continue through this past year largely because of the great need here, as my brother was leaving, and he will continue this year for much the same reason, but he thinks that his health will not permit him to stay longer. A second reson that he assigns is that he thinks that his work is not worth the salary that he receives. This is very true if we were only to take into consideration the class work, only for he is able to take only the French and a small part of the history, making a total number of periods of work but twelve weekly. But what I have valued him far more for, and what we shall most miss if he leaves is his lofty spirit of righteousness and Christianity which sometimes almost harshly clashes with the low ideals of many of those with whom he has to do. This has at times won for him the hearty disfavor of students and teachers, but I think that he has won the battle, and now is loved by all.

His salary has been L.T.132, and has been never brought before the Managers, I think. He suggests that for a much smaller sum we can secure someone who can do all of his work. It will be something for us to consider seriously. I have asked him to reconsider the matter if it is possible, but I have little hope that he will stay.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

DEC 7 1911

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of
Huntington College Funds
Incorporated, 1878

HUNTINGTON COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 15th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have to unofficially communicate to you the resignation of Prof. Marpet, to take effect the end of the present College year. Prof. Marpet called on me this morning to confirm the rumor which I had heard that he was intending not to continue after this year. He had intended to pass in his resignation a little later to the Board of Managers, but as I felt it was hardly for them to act upon I am telling you of it this early, though I suppose that he will present his resignation in writing in time.

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His salary has been L.T.125, and has been never brought before the Managers, I think. He suggests that for a much smaller sum we can secure someone who can do all of his work. It will be something for us to consider seriously. I have asked him to reconsider the matter if it is possible, but I have little hope that he will stay.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

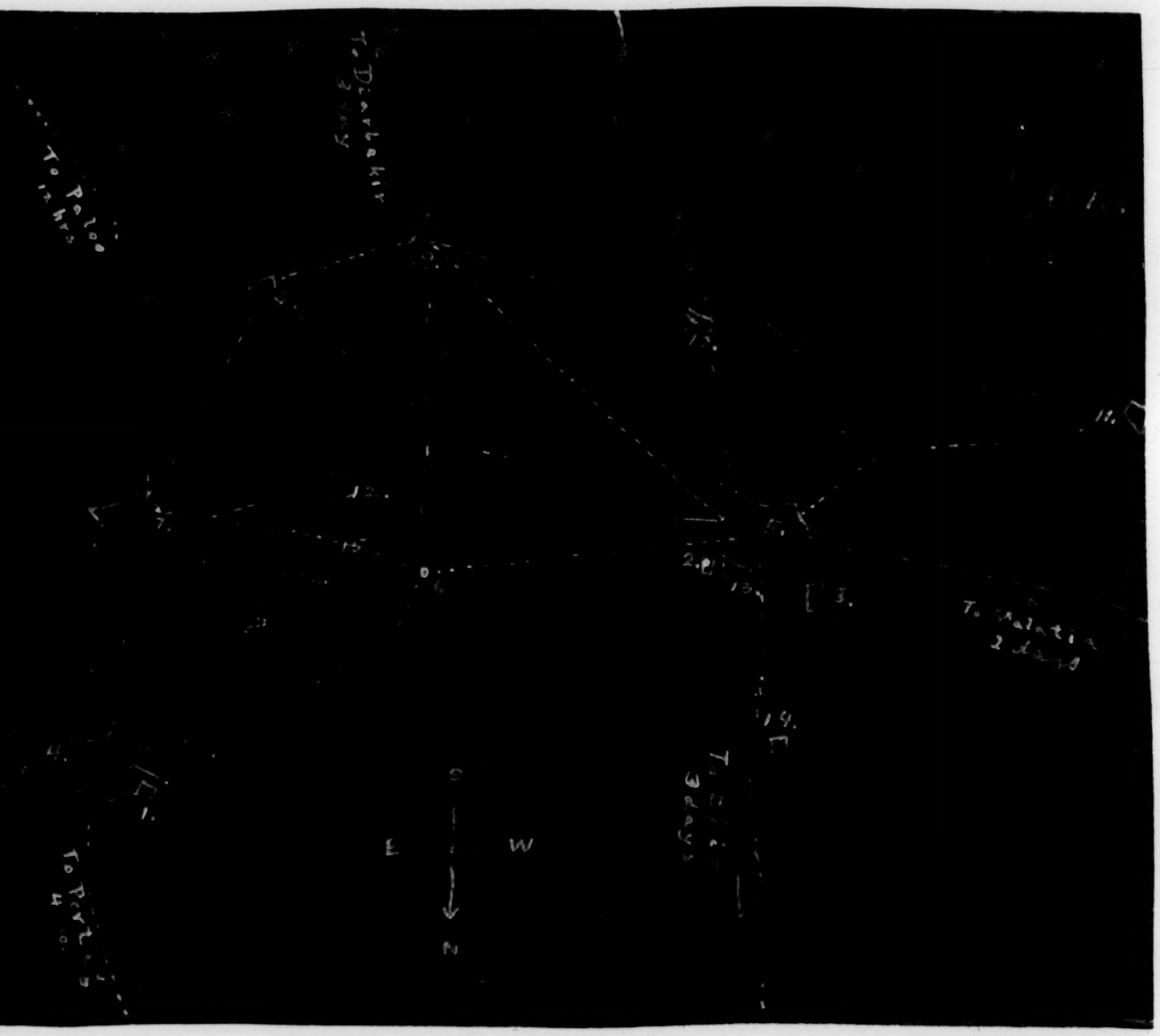
Mar-15-1911

Vicinity of
HARPOOT

1 mile

1. Euphrates College
2. A.T.R. Hospital
3. German Mission
4. Harpoot
5. Mezereh
6. Turkish School
7. Huseynik
8. Morenik
9. Keseri K
10. Yeghiki
11. Soorsoori
12. Jivid Tepe
13. Chigelik
14. Upper Mezereh
15. Serai

Dotted lines indicate Roads



Mar-15-1911

Vicinity map of
H.A.

1.
2. Ea
3. A.T. H
5. Le
4. N
5. Me
6. T
7. Hase
8. Mo
9. Ye
10. Ye
11.
12. Jos. Th
13. C
14. Upper Ne
15.

Rec'd DEC 27 1911

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 28th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed is a letter from the members of the Faculty of the College addressed to the Managers, but by them forwarded to the Board of Trustees for their consideration. With it is a letter written by Mr. Browne in behalf of the Board of Managers expressing their appreciation of the need expressed so graphically in the letter.

In forwarding these letters I feel that it is no more than right to state that there was a decided difference of opinion as to the wisdom of making this new appeal to the Trustees at this time. I felt very strongly that this was a time for nothing but appreciation of the work which they had already undertaken. But I hope I may be happily disappointed in finding that the Trustees are ready to share with us the discouraging facts as well as the encouraging ones all along the line.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

DEC 27 1911

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of
Euphrates College Funds
Incorporated 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
EDWARD W. MOORE
President

November 28th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

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Enclosed is a letter from the members of the Faculty of the College addressed to the Managers, but by them forwarded to the Board of Trustees for their consideration. With it is a letter written by Mr. Browne in behalf of the Board of Managers expressing their appreciation of the need expressed so graphically in the letter.

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Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Nov-28-1911

Taylor.

Mr. Brown

Rec'd DEC 27 1911

200

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 29th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass:

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In an official letter which I wrote you last night I hinted at the position that I held with reference to the letter that the Managers voted Mr. Browne to write. The vote was by no means unanimous, and the letter was finally accepted by a small vote. The sending or not sending of the letter was of far less importance than the things that were back of the discussion, and that later developed, of which I wish now to write.

You remember, perhaps, that last Spring the Board of Managers voted to ask the Treasurer to present his report to us. I felt that it would increase confidence, and that it was no more than right that the Managers should know how the finances stood. I thought then that it would be a matter of a few weeks before they would be ready. But now many months have passed, and all this time we have continued our policy of curtailing expenses. During the same period the fact that the Higher Educational Endowment Fund had made an appropriation of a considerable amout to the College became known. Naturally these two things did not seem consistent. For so many years the College had been running along all right, and now, while Harry is in America raising funds, and while I am cutting down expenses here, and while this great addition to our income is made, yet their salaries are not increased and the promised financial report is not forthcoming. This has led our own Professors to definitely suspect bad management if not mismanagement of funds. This came out in the discussion.

Another suspicion came out clearly in the discussion, and that was that I had not properly represented conditions here. They interpreted the fact that I did not wish to send this strong appeal at this time to mean that I wished to conseal from the Trustees the needs of the College, making them suffer here. While there are but two of our Professors on the Board of Managers, it was evident from conversations which I later had that the same suspicions existed in the minds of the other members of the Faculty.

I greatly deplore this lack of confidence. At the same time I can see some reasons for it; reasons which it is quite beyond the power of any of us here completely to remove. Time only will show to them the real earnestness with which Harry and you, as well as the Trustees have entered into the work of raising the funds needed to make it possible for them to live comfortably. I do firmly believe that time will show this, and confidence will be restored, for such storms have blown over too many times before to let me doubt it.

But the question of accounts has a more direct and lasting effect. You will recieve from Mr. Ward his resignation by this same post, I suppose. I have nothing but sympathy for him in this.

Though he had been considering this move for a long time he had kept on with courage till the evident lack of confidence of the people was shown. This hastened, though by no means caused his final decision. I think we shall have to take it as absolutely final. His health is in such a condition that I could not in all conscience urge him to remain. The efforts that he has been making to catch up this summer and fall have worn on his nerves, and he is not able to do regular consecutive work now at all.

The causes that have led to this condition are very numerous. I need not go into them. You will understand all that you wish when you come here, if you do not know it already. The task which he had before him of unravelling two years of mixed accounts, left by two persons who were absent, of settling up the affairs at Egim, without having a definite knowledge of conditions, having to fight the plottings of a dozen men while unravelling the mysteries there, of undertaking to manage a rug factory, to sell it or satisfactorily dispose of it and its product, and of trying to induct me into the intricasies of College accounts, this task was enough to stagger one of the strongest nerves. But added to that were duties as Mission Secretary, post-master, curator of grounds, general business agent, station secretary and Manager. All of these, and more that might be mentioned were put upon one man, and he one whose nervous temperament was not iron and who had no language to use but English. One by one these duties were taken away as I was able to assume them or as they could be past on to someone else, but the most of them remain. In the crush of all these duties the regular business of collecting and disbursing College and Station funds has had to be carried on, and the keeping up of the accounts became physically impossible. It would be easy to blame previous treasurers, to blame the station for allowing him to do so much work, to blame him for undertaking so much, to blame the Mission or the Board for not sending further relief, when all knew the desperate condition of the station. But that would be only the surface view. Behind all of these has been the earnest effort to do the best we could. The result is plain. Mr. Ward feels he must give up and go home. He cannot stand the strain, and feels that some other man must be found to take up the work. I do not think that any other course is possible.

We look forward to the coming of my brother with eagerness. There is an unfilled need for all of his time now. It might be natural to think of the possibility of his taking up the work which Mr. Ward is to lay down. I think that would be unwise as well as cruel. That is the work which wore on Mr. Riggs as much as anything. He is also temperamentally unfit for the work. Besides, other work for which he is eminently fitted, and which would agree with his disposition and health, another man could not possibly do.

There seem to me to be three plans, one of which ought to be adopted. The consideration of these plans it seems to me is of prime and immediate importance if the work here is not to suffer greatly and permanently.

First: Possibly another young man might be found who would wish to come out for a short term to take the work up as Mr. Ward has been carrying it on. I think this is the least desireable plan. A man must be a freak who could devote himself to accounts all day here and retain his normal health, because of the lack of recreation and human fellowship for a man so engaged.

Second: A missionary might be appointed to Harpoot with the understanding that he shall spend a good deal of his time in

caring for the College and Station Treasury. If a married man with Theological training could come out here as a regular Missionary, but with the definite understanding that the treasury was to be his province, his interests would be broader and his future more encouraging. Mr. Getchell in Marsovan is an example of that kind of a man, though he would have been glad to have had the advantage of a Seminary training.

Third: A native could be appointed as Treasurer, with proper safe-guards and auditing on the part of some one of the Missionaries, at least for the College and Industries. The personal accounts of the Missionaries might be kept in the hands of someone else if need be. We have a man here eminently fitted for such a position. Mr. H. T. Dinglian, who has had one year of training in Mr. Ward's office, and several years in the Presidents office. He is a man whose greatest virtue is in keeping his own counsel and doing faithfully that which is given him to do. I am not aware that this is done in any station, but possibly no other station with so large a business, about $45,000. a year, is so poorly supplied with missionaries. Possibly also no other station is so fortunate in having so capable a native to enter the work. My brother is well acquainted with this man, and could be consulted about the plan.

I am well aware that this letter may get to you just as you are planning to sail, or may even not reach you in America at all. In either case the matter would have to be passed over to others to arrange, possibly. I have perhaps been too bold in making these definite suggestions, especially as I am the youngest of the missionaries here, but I feel so strongly that immediate action is imperative that I feel you will not blame me. I hope others will also see the need as we do here. Many other possible solutions may be thought of, but these are the ones which seem the most feasible to us here. If no other provision is made in Boston, I suppose we shall be driven to adopt the last plan named.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Ernest W. Riggs.

Dr. Barton.

Barfoot.

Nov. 29, 1911

Ernest W. Riggs.

Rec'd DEC 27 1911

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 30th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find a letter in Armenian which is sent by the "Kordzagits & Kordzatir" committees of this Evangelical Union. As you probably know the "Kordzatir" is the Committee which represents the Union between its sessions in matters spiritual. The "Kordzagits" is more familiar to you under the name of the Co-operative Committee, being composed of members of the native community, elected by the Union, and members of the German and American Missions. It handles the financial affairs.

This letter is addressed to the Huelfsbund, and by special vote copies of it are sent to the Prudential Committee of the American Board, the Harpoot Evangelical Union and the Church in Malatia.

The matter of the letter is a milder version of the letter which I presented some weeks ago to the Co-operative Committee and which was rejected by a bare majority vote. But the Committee again by a very close vote asked Badveli Vartan to prepare a new letter to be presented to the joint meeting of both Committees. This was done, and the other Committee stood almost united in favor of the letter, so that it went through, though the German representatives voted ~~stoutly~~ against it. Mr. Sommer was requested to translate it into German, but this he ~~stoutly~~ refused to do. Then it was suggested that it should be sent in English, but as the members were not willing to have it translated without seeing the translation, and as there were persons both in Frankfort and in Boston who would be able to read the Armenian, it was decided to send it at once in Armenian and avoid delay.

I feel that this is a step of great importance, and also of danger. It shows clearly that the German methods in dealing with the people are resented when they involve such definite injury as this. It shows also that the Germans are unwilling to have their actions thrown into the open and seen by people and missionaries. It may be a step toward better co-operation, by forcing the Germans to more frank consultation; or it may be a step towards the sundering of all pretense at co-operation.

For further details regarding the whole matter I refer you to my letter of Oct. 26th, 1911, also my later letter with enclosure dated Nov. 15th, 1911.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Rec'd DEC 27 1911

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of
Euphrates College Funds
Incorporated, 1878.

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
CYRUS H. RIGGS
President

November 30th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find a letter in Armenian which is sent by the "Kordagitn & Kordaktir" committee of this evangelical Union. As you probably know the "Kordagitn" is the Committee which represents the Union between its sessions in matters spiritual. The "Kordagitn" is more familiar to you under the name of the Co-operative Committee, being composed of members of the native community, elected by the Union, and members of the German and American Missions. It handles the financial affairs.

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I feel that this is a step of great importance, and also of danger. It shows clearly that the German methods in dealing with this people are ~~not~~ such that, if persisted in, they will inevitably involve such destructive injury as sections through this one open and seen by people and missionaries. It may be a step toward better co-operation, by forcing the German to more frank consultation, or it may be a step towards the situation of all protests at co-operation.

For further details in regarding the whole matter I refer you to my letter of Nov. 16th, 1911, also my later letter with enclosure dated Nov. 18th, 1911.

Very sincerely yours,

Cyrus H. Riggs

Harpoot -

Armenian

Nov 30 1911

Translation.

Harpoot, Nov. 29, 1911.

Brethren in the Lord Jesus;-

A written agreement for the co-operative management of the educational and religious work of the Harpoot missionary field was signed by the members of a meeting composed of natives and American and German missionaries on April 20th, 1906, and you accepted it.

In the first article of that document we read that one part of the Harpoot field is to be committed to the special care of the German missionaries, who shall care for its financial needs, etc., and that on this undere standing Malatia, Charsanjak, Palou, Geghi, etc., are to be committed to the Germans.

We read in the second article that the work in places which receive aid from the Germans and the Americans shall be managed by a Co-operative Committee, half of whose members shall be natives, and the other half Germans and Americans, and that "the vote of the majority shall decide all things".

For a time these conditions of co-operation were honored on both sides, and the work was going on, though not always encouraging; a thing that was, of course, to be expected.

One of those who signed the above-mentioned agreement on behalf of the Germans, Mr. Ehmann, in Sept. 1910, suddenly notified us that they could no longer care for Malatia, and set forth as the reason that the work was not yielding the anticipated results. In this manner the missionary work in an important place like Malatia was left to neglect. Yielding to the urgency of the circumstances Mr. Ehmann was pleased to give financial aid for one year more, and that ceased in September, 1911.

Evidently the dropping of Malatia in this fashion did not make a good impression on the other parties signing the agreement, both native and American, as they saw in this arrangement the destruction of long years of labor.

It is evident also that this desertion had a very bad influence on the people of Malatia, who protested in a very loud voice, painting in very vivid colors their pitiable condition; and who, in their unbearable and hopeless condition still wait for a delivering hand, or for some better arrangement.

It is also evident that this sort of an unexpected desertion may strike a blow at the mutual confidence that is the essential condition of co-operation.

Translation.

Harpoot, Nov. 29, 1911.

Brethren in the Lord Jesus:-

A written agreement for the co-operative management of the educational and religious work of the Harpoot missionary field was signed by the members of a meeting composed of natives and Americans and German missionaries on April 20th, 1906, and you accepted it.

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It is also evident that this sort of an unexpected desertion may strike a blow at the mutual confidence that is the essential condition of co-operation.

Therefore, dear Brethren, we come to submit the foregoing points to the consideration of your honorable meeting, to express our sorrow at this desertion, and beg that by the best possible arrangement you will save the Co-operative Committee from great difficulty, and save Malatia from its present miserable position.

With affectionate greetings, in behalf of the combined Co-operative and Executive Committees,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) V. B. Amirkhanian.

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With affectionate greetings, in behalf of the combined Co-operative and Executive Committees.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) V. B. Amirkhanian.

AN 29 1912

RD OF TRUSTEES
ES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

5

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

December 28th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

You were very good to write me so much at length on Nov. 22nd. I passed the papers regarding the German question over to Mr. Ward. They are interesting, though terribly disappointing. It seems so contrary to the spirit of what we are here for that we should even seemingly compete with another so-called missionary Board. I had hoped against hope that something might be accomplished.

I am much surprised at what you say regarding the delimitation of duties in the management of the College. I find that my ideas of the duty of the President, and especially of the President of Euphrates College were very different from yours. I trust that the Trustees will take the matter into most serious consideration and inform me, lest I should be making further grave mistakes along this line. While according to the tenth section of this delimitation of duties it is specifically provided that the nine previous sections are not to be considered as final, yet they show very clearly the mind of the Managers in the matter. From the copy of my letter I see that I made little comment on the document, and perhaps it was wise not to do so. But now let me comment on it a little further.

Sec.1. The employment of teachers is put definitely in the hands of the Managers and not of the President by the Constitution. We did not attempt to go back of that document. The internal affairs are also similarly designated in the same document. The only thing which might be interpreted as an unwarranted advance is, I think, that we added that the Faculty should be consulted on the change of the course of study. This was committed solely to the Managers.

Secs. 2&3 are practically statements of what was already accept- practice.

Section 4.& 5 gave more rights and duties to those teachers who had not reached the degree of Professors, but this was considered a wise step in two ways. First, they are the ones who are best acquainted with the conditions there. Second to give them duties and responsibilities of this definite nature will secure a more enthusiastic interest. This has already proved to be the case.

Section 6 provides for the Faculty meeting of both male and female teachers of which you spoke. The duties assigned to them are those which seemed to naturally concern the two bodies most closely.

Sec.7 & 8 take to the President and the Lady Principal functions which had long been quarrelled over, namely the sole right of extreme discipline and of religious control.

Sec. 9 definitely assigns responsibility which had been shifted

or assumed by one body and another.

In the whole paper there is practically nothing new only a settling of mooted questions according to the best judgement of those who have been charged with the "internal affairs of the College" by the Constitution.

It is an entirely new notion to me that "in all faculty meetings -- - - the President has the deciding voice, and should have, even should it be necessary for him to take a position against the united voice of his whole faculty." My acquaintance with College faculties is limited to Euphrates College. I must admit that to me such a course would appear nothing short of disastrous here. By a long process of education the faculty have come to feel a definite responsibility for the conduct of the discipline regulation of the students. Were I to take the position which this sentence, and the rest of your comments, indicates, I fear that the loyal support which I now feel every day in all my efforts at good discipline and regular class work would be replaced by cold indifference. I have never regarded the faculty as a body of subordinates, but as a body of fellow-workers, whose judgement in many matters is far better than my own, and to arrogate to myself the deciding voice in all questions would, it seems to me, be folly. A short time ago you commended the co-operation of the faculty and managers. I cannot but feel that such co-operation would be absolutely killed were I to insist that I could nullify any of their actions at will.

On the other hand I have often appreciated the danger of having the faculty even so much as talk of matters which do not appertain to them, as the matter of the engaging of teachers and the fixing of their salaries, which is by the constitution committed to the Managers. So I have sometimes suppressed all discussion of such matters in the ~~Board of Managers~~ faculty saying that it was a matter for the managers. Similarly I think the Managers have often taken a position on matters which pertain only to the faculty or to the President. And it is to make these divisions clear that the Managers adopted this delimitation of duties.

If this is a mistake; if the faculty is merely an advisory body to the President, who is himself legislature and executive, I shall be glad to be so definitely instructed and that you, not I, should so instruct the faculty, for I should not like to be responsible for the result. If the Board of Managers have not the rights named in the Constitution, which we here regard as a live document, then the Constitution ought to be amended to state that they are acting merely subject to the approval of the President.

The matter of the division of the College into two departments, male and female, quite largely independent of eachother, seems to appear to you surprising. If you will remember I have spoken of the nominal union of the two departments with little real unity before. It is by no means a new thing. I do not mean to be uncharitable, but Miss Daniels is exceedingly strong for the maintenance of the separation. The appropriation of the $800. is merely an illustration of this. I think I have never been asked to give even an opinion in regard to discipline in the Girls' Department. I have nothing whatever to do with their rules of order or scholarship, except in special cases where they apply to both departments in which case they usually come before the Managers. Sometimes I have given suggestions in regard to certain methods or forms, but

Ernest W Riggs.

have found they were quite superfluous. Customs have grown up in that department which it would be very nearly impossible for Miss Daniels to give up, but in accordance with which I can hardly be of assistance, so I have kept out, and I don't think that my presence has been missed. This fact, which, as I understand it, far antedates my coming, has led me to the conclusion that a real separation of the departments would be well, as I have already sug-gested.

In regard to the appropriations from the Higher Educational Endowment Fund, I fear you have forgotten the instructions which have been given to us here. The first appropriation which we heard of was of $1551/ and was accompanied by definite instructions. It was to be used as follows: $836., Presidents salary, $500, Tutor's salary and travelling expenses, and $215. for one half salary of the Treasurer, Mr. Ward. Nothing whatever was said about using it for advance work or increase of salaries. How could there be? It was definitely designated. Then came the appropriation of $800. to the girls department. If the institution was regarded in Boston as one I do not know why this should have come so separately. But so it came, and as a direct present to Miss Daniels, for her to use for advance work, as she thought best. She did not bring the matter before the managers, for she was not asked to do so. The money came to her. She never showed me the letter, so far as I can remember, which designated it. She did consult me about its use. She wanted very much to increase salaries with it, but I strongly protested against that, because I said that it was to be used for special, not regular things, and if she advanced salaries in the girls' department while those in the boys' department were not advanced it would precipitate a strike, and I think I was not far wrong.

But to ask us to use $2351. for advanced work when our deficit for the year would them be over that amount seems to me like giving a starving man ten dollars which he is to spend, not for regular food, but to get fat on.

Regarding the new dormitory, I fear that I did not write you clearly in the matter. Last year we were crowded beyond all safety limits in our dormitory. The matter was written to some of my friends, and Miss Andrews of Orange, N. J., and aunt of Mrs. Riggs, gave something like L stg 61 for us to make proper accomodations for the boys. This we could not do last year, but this year in the summer a transformation was made of the building which used to be used as a stable, so that it could be used for a dormitory. The building was put up in 1904, two stories of stone, so as to be used for other purposes when needed. No other funds were used than this special gift given for that purpose alone. Except for the immediate need of more space for the sake of health, we should not have even invested that much. But a great deal of the investment may be transported when we move.

I rejoice that you are thinking so practically and in such large terms for the future College site on the plain. I am still more glad that Harry is there to explain matters of difficulty to you, for I find that letters are often misunderstood, and in this matter it is of the highest importance that we should not understand wrongly.

I cannot begin to tell you the weight of disappointment that came with the news that the All-Turkey Conference was potponed, and with it your visit. We have looked forward to it with such eagerness. I join with my brother Charles in thinking that it was a mistake to postpone. But wiser heads than mine have decided it, and events may convince me that I am wrong.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

have found they were quite superfluous. Customs have grown up in that department which it would be very nearly impossible for Miss Daniels to give up, but in accordance with which I can hardly be of assistance, so I have kept out, and I don't think that my presence has been missed. This fact, which, as I understand it, far antedates my coming, has led me to the conclusion that a real separation of the departments would be well, as I have already suggested.

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Now to us to use $800. for advanced work when our deficit for the year would then be over that amount seems to me like giving a sick man ten dollars which he is to spend, not for regular food, but to get fat on.

Regarding the new dormitory, I fear that I did not write you clearly in the matter. Last year we were crowded beyond all safety limits in our dormitory. The matter was written to some of my friends, and Miss Andrews of Orange, N. J., and aunt of Mrs. Riggs, gave something like $1 apiece for us to make proper accommodations for the boys. This we could not do last year, but this year in the summer a transformation was made of the building which used to be used as a stable, so that it could be used for a dormitory. The building was put up in 1904, two stories of stone, so as used for other purposes when needed. No other funds were used than this special gift given for that purpose alone. Except for the immediate need of more space for the sake of health, we should not have even invested that much. But a great deal of the investment may be transported when we move.

I notice that you are thinking so practically and in much large terms for the future College site on the plain. I am still more glad that Harry is there to explain matters of difficulty to you, for I find that letters are often misunderstood, and in this matter it is of the highest importance that we should not understand wrongly.

I cannot begin to tell you the weight of disappointment that came with the news that the All-Turkey Conference was postponed, and with it your visit. We have looked forward to it with such eagerness. I join with my brother Charles in thinking that it was a mistake to postpone. But wiser heads than mine have decided it, and events may convince me that I am wrong.

Very sincerely yours,

Taylor

Dec. 28, 1911

Cable

Turned in Copy

JAN 29 1912

D OF TRUSTEES
S L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

December 30th, 1911.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find the letter of resignation which was handed to me the other day by Prof. Margot. I also enclose a copy of my reply to it.

This becomes an immediate problem for us to face, as to what we can do to supply his place. It will be possible for some native, whom we might secure here, to give the lessons in French, and that would be much less expensive than to have a foreigner. I should be glad of your opinion as to whether the matter ought to be committed to the Trustees to arrange, or whether the Managers should decide what ought to be done. The Constitution provides that the <u>native</u> teachers shall be engaged by the Managers. On the whole, I am inclined to think that it might be wise to try a native, and if I do not hear from you otherwise I shall so propose to the Board of Managers.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Dec. 30 - 1911

Colby

Samuel W. Fogg

Rec'd JAN 29 1912

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Harpoot, December 16. 1911

To Rev Ernest W. Riggs
President of Euphrates College

Dear President Riggs

Some time ago, in a private conversation, I told you my decision to retire from the work in the College at the end of this School year. It is now time for me to notify you officially my resignation.

It is with regret that I leave a work whose high importance I appreciate.

May God, in whose name this institution was founded, continue to bless it.

Yours respectfully,

Felix Margot.

Felix Margot
to E. H. Aggo

Harpoot

Dec. 16-1911

JAN 29 1912

Dec. 30th, 1911.

Prof. Felix Margot,
Harpoot.

Dear Prof. Margot:-

It is with a great sense of the loss that it will mean to Euphrates College that I am forwarding your letter of resignation to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. I wish that I might rather urge you to stay with us, but I cannot do that if your remaining is to mean serious ill health, as you fear.

Let me express to you the sincere gratitude of the College for your service during the years that are past. Especially have I personally appreciated your high ideals of integrity and discipline which have been an inspiration to your associates on the faculty and the Board of Managers.

Your years of service have not been without struggle, in which I am happy to know that you have gained not only the victory, but also the profound respect and esteem of students and teachers. Their thoughts and prayers will follow you with every good wish for your years of quiet at home.

Very sincerely yours,

to Felix Margot

Harpoot Dec. 30-1911

R 19 1912

Ernest W. Riggs

207 S.

WB

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE TRUSTEES OF
EUPHRATES COLLEGE
FUNDS
Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

December 30th, 1911.

Dear Friends:

As the year 1911 draws to a close, and as the first term of the present school year is ending, you will be interested to take a backward and a forward look with me at the work of Euphrates College.

CHOLERA AND WAR

College opened on the eleventh of October, nearly one month late, on account of the prevalence of cholera in this region. On the advice of the Health Commission, the government forbade the opening of schools. Consequently many telegrams and letters had to be sent to expectant students, warning them not to come, and again later notifying them of the opening of College. The last of September came the declaration of war with Turkey on the part of Italy, bringing with it to the common people fear and uncertainty. These reasons combined to make the attendance this term small as compared with last year, although the loss is mostly in the lower departments rather than in the College. The total enrollment in all departments this fall is five hundred and ninety-three, with a hundred and seventy-eight in the four classes of the College.

INNOVATIONS.

During the past year a large number of changes were projected which were introduced with the opening of the fall term. Among these were an entire revision of the curriculum, the closing of our Primary Department and the opening of a new Dormitory building. Regular written entrance examinations were held for the first time in accordance with the notices published in the new catalogue. Not the least of all the changes was the raising of the charge for board, necessitating the furnishing of new work for the needy boys. But after the wheels had ground a little slowly for a few days all the innovations adjusted themselves, and the big machine started running a little faster than ever to make up for lost time.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Most of the changes mentioned above originated in the Board of Managers, and all of them were put in shape and authorized by this body which consists of natives and Americans, all vitally interested in the College. Changes are hard to make in this land ruled by tradition and custom. Therefore, to avoid misunderstandings, the Managers and Faculty have been busy reducing to writing many of the old customs and unwritten laws. Written contracts have been signed by all of the teachers for the first time. Every student, as he entered, has pledged in writing to

to Folk margin

keep the rules of the College and has received a copy of these rules for reference. An outline of the duties of President, Lady Principal, Managers, Faculty, Librarian, Library Committee, etc., has been made out to avoid the quibbles and misunderstandings which have occasionally arisen in the past. The deliberations of the Managers in all these affairs have been characterized by the heartiest spirit of earnestness, which has made the innovations much easier to put into operation than if they had been made by one man or a few men, no matter how wise they might have been.

CURRICULUM

The changes in the curriculum have been many and fuudamental. As new needs arose the course of study had been added to repeatedly until, in some cases, the pupils were kept in the class room for as much as forty periods in the week. At the same time there was a crying need for new work especially called for by the new conditions of the empire. The whole Faculty was called upon, therefore, to join in a thorough examination and revision of the course of study. After months of work, a fairly satisfactory curriculum was formulated. Eleven new subjects were introduced in the College, and some few in the lower departments. But by making some of the work in the College elective, and by cutting down the number of periods of class-work for each lesson, it is arranged so that the stndents have from twenty to thirty periods a week only. As an illustration of the interest in the new work, the class in Parliamentary Law may be cited. This subject is an almost unknown science in Turkey, but the students are so eager that, though but twenty could find the regular time to take the course, about fifteen more come in for the one period that they are free, just to get what they can by listening, in order to apply their knowledge to their daily living in the coming democratic society. Last year, there was a debate once a week as a regular class exercise, but this year, in addition to the class in argumentaton student dabates draw large audiences outside of school hours twice a week.

FAVORABLE TURKISH COMMENT

A few weeks ago, the leading educator of a neighboring province, the 'Mearif Mudiri', made a special trip to this city, as he said, to visit Euphrates College. Finding throughout his province that the best teachers were from here he wished to come and see what they were being taught and how. He expressed great delight at the system and thoroughness of the course especially of the daily work. In the Turkish schools practically all the emphasis is on the final examinations which last for from one to three months. During this time all regular work is suspended while each pupil is examined in each subject orally and separately; thus each subject takes one or more days, snd no two examinations are conducted at the same time.

FACULTY

A new professor was added to our teaching force this term. Mr. Donabed G. Lulejian, who has been studying in Cornell and Yale, and who

has just received his M. S. at Yale, was made Professor of Biology. This makes our eighth Professor, and all but one of them are graduates of our own College. As this College has not ventured to enter the business of giving honorary titles or degrees, or even of giving the ordinary title of B. A , our Professors are not so decorated. But if we were to judge of their worth by their position of honor among their people, the titles they ought to hold would be numerous.

DIFFICULTIES

It would hardly be fair to the friends of the College for me not to mention the difficulties which arise. The very foremost of these is the stringency of the treasury. While the faculty loyally remain to teach, it is not with calm or confidence. They seek not affluence, but a living wage, when they urgently call on the Trustees to raise their salaries. Many of them are heavily burdened with debt, incurred in securing their education, and on the present basis the future is hopeless for them. There is no question of the need. The Trustees have consented to our urgent desire that the first step in advance shall be to raise the salaries. But during the time of waiting we all suffer with them. Another difficulty which we face is efficient foreign workers. With the end of this year, our treasurer, Mr. Ward, and our Professor of French, Prof. Margot, both retire on account of impaired health. They have given of their best to the College, the one for seven, the other for three years. But both are nervously used up and feel it is impossible to continue. What can be done to take their place is a very serious problem. Natives could be found with sufficient knowledge of French or accounting to do the work, but the time has not yet come when foreigners are no longer needed in the College Management. The freedom from suspicion of personal motives which the foreigner usually enjoys, enables him to work in a position of trust with less criticism. And the higher ideals of those who have been educated in lands not under the opression of a despotic and deceptive political and social environment go far to maintain the true ideal of integrity in the College. Just now, particularly, we are loath to lose any of our strong staff because of the further danger which threatens not only Euphrates College, but all the educational work in Turkey- namely the danger of irreligion. The effort to fuse the races into one nation has been misinterpreted by many as the effort to do away with religious difference by doing away with religion itself. This is particularly true in education. If Turk and Armenian are to study side by side, they argue, neither the religion of the Turk nor that of the Armenian must be made offensive to the other; and the short-cut to removing the offence is to do away with religion. In the midst of this current Euphrates College stands firm as a Christian College and a Missionary College.

JOYS AND HOPES.

But answering to these difficulties, we have hopes of better things to come. This past year, although not measuring up to our fullest hopes has been a good one for the College in the way of gifts. Several Alumni

have individually given liberal sums for the College. One of these gifts guarantees our College paper, which is itself a missionary agency to those who are out of the immediate circle of the College. A gift of one thousand dollars from Mrs. Winslow of Poughkeepsie, came in a time of great special need. Miss Andrews of Orange, N. J. has provided for a home for the orphans who were in our higher classes as the orphanage is being closed. The largest gift, and in some ways most valuable because it is to be a regular annual appropriation, is the appropriation from the Higher Educational Endownment Fund of the American Board of some $2350. Many other smaller gifts might be mentioned which altogether have made it possible for the College to continue its work this year. As we lose Mr. Ward and Prof. Margot, we hope to receive back ex-President Riggs. His stay in America has not been an idle one, as most of you well know, but his presence here will be still more valuable, since he is better acquainted with the conditions here and better able to work intelligently on the ground than any other person. To meet the current of irreligion already spoken of, there seems to be new life and energy in the Y. M. C. A. They have added a Bible Study Committee to the active committees already organized which has started purely voluntary Bible Study classes, supplementary to the regular required work. These new classes are attended by members of every class in College and High School. We eagerly look forward to the coming in February of M. Fermaud, International Y. M. C. A. Secretary who, it is hoped, will give us inspiration and suggestion from the knowledge and experience of an expert. Among the students the eager search for religious truth noted last year, continues unabated. They are asking for a course of lectures on the fundamental beliefs of the Christian Church. The deep interest shown by the Seniors in their class in Christian Fundamentals promises well for the strong stand which they will take in religious things in the positions of responsibility they will hold after they leave the College.

As the days and weeks go by, we permit ourselves more and more to dream of the College on the plain below where we shall occupy well-furnished premises and buildings adequate to meet the growing opportunities - a College thronged with the eager youth of the land and strong in its Christian ideals which shall indeed "Secure to the Church of Christ that controlling influence which should result in giving to the different nationalities the blessings of a Christian civilization." We have as yet neither buildings nor site, but we have courage and hope and the faith that God wills it.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

FEB 26 1912

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RD OF TRUSTEES
ES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

January 8th, 1912.

To the Members of the
Prudential Committee of the
American Board, Boston.

Gentlemen:-

Let me thank you most heartily for granting to Mrs. Riggs and myself the regular outfit allowance for new missionaries of the American Board. The money has come most opportunely, as it will allow us to get some furniture etc. before the return of Rev. and Mrs. Henry H. Riggs, whose things we have been using right along.

We serve neither the American Board nor the College so much as the Master, and I trust that this allowance will enable us to give ourselves more fully to his work

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Harpoot.

Jan. 8-1912

24

AR 11 1912

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D OF TRUSTEES
S L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

29

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

February 5th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Harpoot Station is perplexed and confused by the latest turn in the German situation here. I regret that I did not find the time last week to write you of it, but hasten to do so now.

At a meeting of the Co-operative Committee held on January 31st, a letter was read from Pastor Lohman, or rather a part of it was translated to us, by Mr. Sommer which ran as well as I can remember it as follows:

"Whereas the actions and spirit of the American Missionaries shows that they consider the work of the German Huelfsbund in Malatia, Charsanjak Pari, Faloo, Geghi, etc. an encroachment upon their rights, in the interests of Christian fellowship, the Huelfsbund will not aid by funds or management any of the Protestant churches or schools in the vilayet of Mamooret-ul-Aziz after this year."

The above is not a direct transcript, but is from memory. Mr. Sommer promised to give me a translation in writing, but it has not yet come to hand. But it is not necessary for making it clear that this is an absolute repudiation of the Co-operative Agreement which it has been our effort to live up to for some seven years.

The native members of the Co-operative Committee did not express themselves very fully on the spot, but they also seem greatly puzzled as to the significance of the step. Taken at its face value it seems to indicate that the Germans are to withdraw from the evangelistic work of the field. This seems almost incredible from the attitude that they have taken so far. The other alternative which is suggested freely is that they feel now that they can afford to branch out for themselves, starting a local Lutheran church in Turkey, independent of the so-called Protestants.

The fact that rests like a burden upon us is that these many churches have had liberal sums spent on them now for these seven years and have thus been pauperized, and are now cast upon the tender mercies of the American Board, while the Harpoot Station is facing perhaps its lowest ebb of numerical strength, as six and perhaps seven out of a total of sixteen adult members of the station plan to leave in a few months, to be replaced, so far as we now know, only by Mr. & Mrs. Henry Riggs and Mrs. Barnum.

We shall watch with eager interest further developements.

One interesting fact I neglected to mention is that the letter above cited was dated some time in November, but read to us on the last day of January. And we were informed that probably no similar statement had been sent to Boston.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot

Ans. 8-19-12

Harpoot

Feb 5, 1912

E.E.E.

5 copies

S E

R 11. 1912 Van requested a larger share of the appropri-
on than would come to her by the regular vote of Mission Meeting.
Copy sent to each Station

210

-2-

Harpoot, Turkey, February 5th, '12

Dear Friends of the Eastern
Turkey Mission:-

The Harpoot Station has voted in the negative upon the vote circulated by the Van Station in regard to the apportionment of the appropriation sent to the Eastern Turkey Mission. As we know that this action will negative the vote, we feel that full explanation is needed, and so I have been asked to prepare an explanation of this action for the Van Station and also for the Mission.

The vote of the Mission this summer was clear, though it was a compromise. "Voted, that the same percentage of regular appropriations and of increase of appropriations which was adopted at the meeting at Mardin last year, hold good for another year." It was felt that conditions having changed, a new investigation of the matter of appropriations was needed. Therefore, the following minute was also adopted:

"Whereas, conditions in the field have changed since the determination of the ration of apportionment at Van in 1905 - Harpoot 25%, Van 21%, Mardin 22%, Erzeroom 17%, Bitlis 15% - making it desireable to have a new and thorough investigation of apportionment,

Voted, that in order to aid in such investigation, we ask the deputation of the American Board, in visiting the stations of the Mission in 1912, to give us their opinion in regard to the proper apportionment of the appropriations. The above percentages have not been put into effect because to change the percentage without increasing the appropriation would compel retrenchment."

Then follows a request to the stations to which had not already done so to prepare statistics which should enable the deputation to do the work thus committed to it. This shows clearly that the sense of the meeting was that no change of the ration ought to be made till such investigation had been made. This was a compromise between the view that the apportionment decided upon at Van in 1905 ought to be put into effect at once, and the view that there ought to be a reconsideration and a change of that apportionment.

The intersessional vote referred to above asks to waive the decision of the annual meeting in favor of a proportion which would give Van station a greater proportion of the appropriation. This vote has been met by an immediate response at Bitlis in the way of a suggestion that Harpoot should give up some of its proportion in order to aid them as they and the two other stations would, by this vote, sacrifice to give Van its greater proportion.

Harpoot station believes that each station has such needs that it is not wise to deprive any one of them of the share of the increase which they should get according to the vote of the Mission meeting, unless there are needs which all can feel and appreciate, and thus vote such a change intelligently.

Harpoot Station has also voted in the negative on the vote to divide the $940. appropriated for Theological work at the first and after wards sent out in the general appropriation. We feel that this money was given primarily for Theological training, and ought to be so used where possible. In accordance with sentiments expressed at the Bitlis meeting, Harpoot station hopes to have a Training Class in the fall of this present year if the funds are

Feb 5, 1912

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Van requested a larger share of the appropriation which would come to her by the regular rule of citizenship electing. Copy sent to each station.

not used up in some other way. We hope that the same kind of work may be undertaken by other stations, that is, summer training schools for Christian Workers, or more prolonged courses of training for those who are engaged in our evangelistic work, but have not had full preparation. This ought to be thoroughly planned this summer at our Annual Meeting and the money then voted.

News which has just reached us has surprised and confused us, and may make a difference in what the Mission plans this summer about its appropriations. This news is that the German Huelfsbund will drop all of its aid both financial and executive, to all the places which it has for some years aided in our field, at the end of this present fiscal year. As they have been sending about L.T.250 for this work, it will be a very serious problem for us to provide the necessary aid for the Churches and Schools thus thrown off by the German Huelfsbund. But this matter will be discussed at the annual meeting this summer, we hope.

In behalf of the Harpoot Station,

Ernest W. Riggs

And now comes your letter of the 8th, ult. confidentially telling me of the conversation with Boghigian. It certainly sounds like a wonderfully good thing. Boghigian is rich, comparatively and if he wishes to leave his money in that way, I am sure is quite capable of making the College one of the best endowed in Turkey. Still I am skeptic enough to be very willing to say nothing about it till some of the cash is seen. I do not know Boghigian, but when I saw him there was something queer about him that surprised me and puzzled me. I shall take the first opportunity to see his brother, but I shall try to be as cautious as possible, for if the plan of our site should leak out it might be most disastrous. If Boghigian thinks that land can be bought anywhere in the neighborhood of that site "by the acre" he is much mistaken. It is land which is all broken up into tiny fields, and owned by a lot of different people. It can be only secured by bargaining with each one separately. Possibly I wrote before that the pieces which we are most concerned about are two on the top of the hill, which are the property of a mosque. If they should fail to be secured it would ruin all our chances. But we shall get them in time, I feel sure. Mr. Nahigian is on the right trail for them I think. But it may take time, and above all, secrecy.

Your letters in response to ours about Mr. Ward's resignation have crystalized our plans. A station meeting has considered the matter and Dr. Atkinson and I, the only two who seem to be able to do it at all, are to take over the treasury work for the present. That is to say we take over the station and College accounts of the present, leaving past history for Mr. Ward to wrestle with. The Board of Managers had a subsequent meeting in which I discussed the situation quite freely, and they have given me the power to go ahead

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Copy sent to each station

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In behalf of the Harpoot Station,

Ernest W. Riggs

Harpoot
Vote on Van Agent.
Feb 5, 1912
Circular letter

R 11 1912

D OF TRUSTEES
L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
4 BEACON ST.
OSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

February 7th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yesterday Mrs. Riggs said that I must go over my mail of the past three weeks and see what ought to be answered. But I do not see how I can do it for this post. Nothing I like much better than writing letters, but there are other things that I have to do occasionally, and these weeks are full of them.

My record is not at hand, but I fear I have not even acknowledged to you the letter in which you announced the approval of my plan to secure land in the neighborhood of Jirid Tepe. We shall not find it any child's play to secure land there, but I think that we are on the right road to getting the best site in all this region for the College. It has come as a profound relief to me to know that the Trustees are willing to immediately take the needed steps, for I had feared they would want to wait for the action of the Managers.

And now comes your letter of the 8th, ult. confidentially telling me of the conversation with Boghigian. It certainly sounds like a wonderfully good thing. Boghigian is rich, comparatively, and if he wishes to leave his money in that way, I am sure he is quite capable of making the College one of the best endowed in Turkey. Still I am skeptic enough to be very willing to say nothing about it till some of the cash is seen. I do not know Boghigian, but when I saw him there was something queer about him that surprised me and puzzled me. I shall take the first opportunity to see his brother, but I shall try to be as cautious as possible, for if the plan of our site should leak out it might be most disastrous. If Boghigian thinks that land can be bought anywhere in the neighborhood of that site "by the acre" he is much mistaken. It is land which is all broken up into tiny fields, and owned by a a lot of different people. It can be only secured by bargaining with each one separately. Possibly I wrote before that the pieces which I am most concerned about are two on the top of the hill, which are the property of a mosque. If they should fail to be secured it would ruin all our chances. But we shall get them in time, I feel sure. Prof. Nahigian is on the right trail for them I think. But it may take time, and above all, secrecy.

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and secure what native help is necessary to keep up the accounts. The Managers are alive to the fact that a clear statement of the accounts is of very first importance. I know this will be considerably more work for me than I would like to take on just now, but I can see no way out of it. A few months of testing will show clearly whether I can continue it next year or not. The situation calls as loudly for more workers as any could, I think. But what can we say more than we have said? Dr. Atkinson is to keep office in Harpoot as Treasurer of the station for several hours in the middle of each day, taking up the Station, Orphanage, Industrial and Out-field part of the work, and attend to the draft business and the Statements from Mr. Peet, while I will shoulder only that which is strictly College. By doing this I hope that Mr. Ward will be able to get the past all cleared up in a short time, so that we can know just where we stand.

In preparation we have done a little skirmishing. We find that the College this year has possibly a little more than kept even with expenses, but not much, unless we count in the $800. sent to the Girls' Department and my outfit appropriation. These would pull us up a good deal. But in June last there seems to have been a debt, as we then supposed, of something in the neighborhood of L.T.900. to the station. Of this possibly we may find that we have cleared L.TL100., but I am not at all sure of this. Under these circumstances it did not seem to us safe at all to promise an advance in the salaries of the Professors. I think, too, that they are willing to wait till the accounts can be cleared up, and then they will call loudly for an increase.

One thing has puzzled me. I have a list which my brother sent me of donors of something over $2700. ~~dollars~~. What has become of this? Mr. Ward has a record of special gifts amounting to about $1600. dollars, but I don't know what has become of the rest. Has it been turned into the invested funds? Is it being used there for expenses of which we know nothing? Or is it supposed that it has all been sent out?

I enclose a report which I have been sending out. I feel mortified at the heading. I looked over the proof for the rest, but the printer did not think it necessary to bring me proof of the heading as he knew I was in a hurry, and printed the whole thousand copies in that way before I saw it. I did not think that it was worth printing over, so I let it go. I have sent copies of it to all the donors, with a little letter of appreciation, and to all the other list which I had of names previously. I am also sending about two hundred copies to my brother Harry, for him to send out as he thinks best. Do you think this is a good investment of a lira or two? Is it more worth while for you to send them out from your office, or does the Turkish stamp and the local printing help?

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Feb 7, 1912.

Report.

Franklin Page

Ernest W. Page

Rec'd MAR 11 1912

(copy of the menu at a feast given by Mr. Vartebedian in honor of Dr. Atkinson.)

Dr. H. H. Atkinson is honored to call for the food, each first or last as he wishes.

Bill of Fare.

Soup, macaroni.	Chickens.
Meat, roasted.	Yalanji dolma. (rice and cabbage)
Rice as (Pilaf.)	Apricot sweet. (sauce)
Beoreg with cheese.	Fruits.
Paghlava.	Grapes.
Potato.	Pears.
Quince as food.	Apples.
Milk and rice as (Soodli.)	Coffee with small cups.

Feb 7, 1912.

PR 3 1912

D OF TRUSTEES
S L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
4 BEACON ST.
OSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

March 1st, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of January 18th came to hand some time ago. It shows us a little weakening on the part of Boghigian. I hope he does not fail altogether.

I must emphasize what I said in my letter of Feb.7th. It is absolutely impossible to get land by the acre at anything like a fixed price in the neighborhood of Jirid Tepe. There are several reasons for it. In the first place as any one who has had to do with buying land for such a purpose here knows, as soon as a man wants to buy a large quantity of land it is evident that he has a large quantity of money and the price goes up. Secondly, there are very few places in the Harpoot plain where you can get land by measure, at so much per "arshoon" or so much per "kileh". That was true of the hospital site, and it might be true of some other sites, especially near the city of Mezereh. But it is certainly not true of the lands on or about Jirid Tepeh. If I were to draw a plan of those grounds it would look like a patchwork quilt, each patch belonging to a different man. Each individual piece must be bought with a separate bargain, not by the area, but according to its productivity and the circumstances of the man who wishes to sell.

In my first letter about the site, dated August 30th, I fear I may have misled you in this regard, though I did speak of the "long and crooked process of getting land". The length and crookedness of this process is more and more evident to me as the days go on. It may surprise and trouble you; it may even make you question the wisdom of choosing this location; but I have little hope that we shall secure 150 acres of land for the College, complete and suitable to our purposes, inside of fifteen years. Perfect secrecy in the matter ought to be maintained, it seems to me for months and perhaps a year yet, till some special pieces of land have been secured. I mentioned particularly last time I wrote, two pieces belonging to a mosque. These are in the very center of our site, and are absolutely essential. But if they are not secured before our purpose to locate there is known, I doubt if they ever can be secured. These will not be sold even now. They are not salable, as they are "vakf". But they may be exchanged for more favorable pieces elsewhere. This is the process I am especially pushing now. The process, that is, of getting some other land and exchanging it for that land. When it is known that we expect to buy for a College it is very likely that we may not have more than fifteen acres in hand. That is enough to begin with, if it includes the essentials of location and water supply, and that is what I am bending every energy to do.

You will see from the last paragraph why I am very

sorry for Boghigians shift. If he is to wait till we have fifty or sixty acres and then begin to buy, and if he then limits us to a rate of $30. per acre, he will have to keep his money a l long time, and then perhaps change his conditions. In the vicinity of Mezereh I doubt if land could now be bought anywhere suitable for as little as $100. an acre. At the low figure of 10 paras the arshun, an acre would cost nearly $30. at Jirid Tepe, even if nothing were known of the College's probable move. When that is known, that is after the first fifteen or twenty acres are purchased, probably $60. the acre will be a nearer average as to what we will have to pay. But all of this is the purest speculation, for no one can tell, as NO LAND IS FOR SALE OR WILL BE FOR SO MUCH THE ACRE.

In my letter of Feb. 7th, I said:"I shall take the first opportunity to see his (Boghigian's) brother". I have not done so, and I think I will not at present. The more I think of it the more I fear a leak in that line, and there seems to me no hurry. I think we are on as good a track now for securing land as we can get. If Boghigian does not intend to put in any money till it is a sure thing, he will have to wait quite a while. I have made inquiries about Bedros Boghigian of Mezereh, and find he is quite reputable and altogether a man not likely to be dangerous. But unless he approaches me on the subject I think I will not approach him, for it will make the danger of a leak just that much the greater.

Possibly I have not told you the pretense on which Prof. Nahigian is trying to get land. The school in Huseinik is on a side hill, and they have no suitable play-ground. The Y. M. C. A. has been accustomed to go out to different fields to play. But if they could have a good play-ground as a permanency it would be a good thing. The land on Jirid Tepe does not get as much water as land around it, so the fields are usually cultivated but once in two years. So Prof. Nahigian says to people that certain friends are hoping to buy that location for a double play-ground; one half to be used one year while the other half is planted. Then the second half used the second year while the first half is planted. This is a very good excuse for which to buy a large piece of land, and it is a very true excuse, for I have authorized the use in that way of such land till we need it.

I am very glad indeed to have the L.T.188.63 from Mrs. Barnum at my disposal, for though I have not paid out one para yet, there may come an opportunity at any time for the expenditure of quite a sum, and then it will be most welcome.

Prof. Boojicanian, who is one of the strongest of our Professors, received an invitation by the last mail to go to the service of the Miatsial Ungerootun. I do not know what he has replied, but he talked the matter over with me, and I think he will give an uncertain answer till we can get the accounts in shape and then promise a raise of salaries to the Professors. I am sorry to say that the money consideration is very prominent with him, and he is always very willing to vote money for all sorts of purposes. In other words, he is not a cautions financier and is dissatisfied with the salary he gets. I hope we shall weather the storm, however, and that he will stay by us. If the accounts show clearly that we are moving ahead and not behind financially, I think we shall vote a larger salary

to each of the Professors. As to what shall be done about the debt I do not know. I do not think it would be right to try to make it all up from the current receipts, and leave the Professors in want in the mean time.

Doctor Atkinson is making good progress on the accounts, and at our Managers' Meeting yesterday we voted that he and Prof. Nahigian should be joint auditors. I think this will silence the whisperings of crooked finance that are heard now and then. I do not know that anyone would actually accuse either me or Mr. Ward of using the College funds in wrong ways, but there has been much restlessness lately because we could not present clear accounts at once. I am finding the College accounts not so much of a burden as I had feared, and if it is necessary I think I can, with the assistance I have, carry them another year.

You will be glad to know that on the Day of Prayer for Students Mr. Browne was with us and we had special meetings for both boys and girls. We gave up some of the lessons of Monday, following the Sunday which is the regular day, and at the special meetings held then about forty-five boys were able to stand before their fellows to say that they wanted to live a s stronger Christian life. I do not want you to misunderstand this. They were many of them samll, and many of them were Gregorians, and they all would say that they were already Christans. But it does indicate that there was a struggle of the lower with the higher within them which they recognised and stood up to show that they wanted to choose the higher. Miss Daniels reports a good deal of deep heart-searching in the girls department, also. I feel very glad of our smaller numbers and less crowded curriculum this year. I think that both of them tend to making deeper work for the individuals possible. On the whole our boys are a good lot. We have had only one case of serious discipline during the year and there has been no serious sickness among the boys. The undesireable influence of the National Societies is apparently dying out, not only in the school but also in the city. For this I am profoundly thankful.

This is a long letter for you to wade through, and yet I feel sure you will be interested in ever bit of it. Possibly I have spoken too strongly about the method of buying land for the site. Please pardon me if I have. I only fear that wrong impressions may lead to very wrong steps. Above all I hope that nothing may allow a leak of our plans till those pieces in the hands of Turks on the hill are secured. None in the station but Mr. Ward and mysister and Mrs. Riggs and I know of the plans at all, and none outside but Prof. Nahigian.

We are about to change our port of entry for freight from Samsoon to Alexandretta. It is a cheaper freight route, and our agent at Samsoon, the only possibility there, is fearfully inefficient.

Mr. Browne's decision to go this spring makes us cry out once more for new forces. We ought to have a Station Class next year, but unless we have someone besides Harry and myself to teach in it I do not see how we can. But we feel sure that you and others in Boston, know well our need. There is no new developement in the German situation.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Fairfoot.

Mar. 1-1912

APR 27 1912

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

April 3rd, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Before this reaches you I hope that my brother Harry will be out on the ocean coming towards us. We look forward most eagerly to his coming. I think that it is seldom that a missionary returning to work which is a little different from that which he left is so sorely needed as he.

By the last two mails we have received copies of our new catalogue. Both natives and Americans are much pleased with it, though some of the cuts are not very distinct. I am very sorry that I have no information as to how widely it has been distributed. We have received fifty copies. I have given these to the Professors and older teachers, and to the Missionaries, keeping a few for safety lest no more should come. I think it would be well to send copies to all the other Colleges and Mission Stations in Asiatic Turkey. Perhaps you have done so already, but we have no information about it and so are sending nowhere. It would be very nice if we could send one to each of the Alumni, at least those who wish it. But there may not be enough. I see that Arakelyan printed it. I wonder if it was a gift?

I write you this week specially at the request of the Board of Managers to ask your opinion about inviting to the College Mr. Mardiros Ananikian, of Hartford Theological Seminary. I presume you know of him, at least, if you are not personally acquainted with him. He is a talented fellow and one who has a desire to wirk among his own people. He is now Librarian and instructor of History in Hartford, I believe. His education was in French and American schools and he is a great writer, being Literary Editor of the Gotchnag. We are to lose this year of our teaching force our Professor of French, our librarian and our instructor in History. I have wondered if it would be possible for us to secure him to take up just that work. He would certainly be a great ornament to our faculty if he were to come. The one great question is of salary. If he were to come here on a Professors salary it would be very small for him here. Yet I don't see how he could be given more very well unless some rich man were to send him. Otherwise it would cause no end of jealousy.

Will you kindly let me know what you think about it. If you think favorably, and think that there is any chance of getting the salary fixed, the Managers would like you to approach him on the subject. If you see no hope of getting the matter of salary fixed, I suppose there is no need of approaching him on the matter, though perhaps he might be asked if he would like to come to share the fate of the other Professors here and get the salary that they do. If he came I think he would be immediately inaugurated as Professor of French.

APR 27 1912

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You will be interested to hear of a movement that has been started in the Co-operative Committee though initiated by Miss Daniels, to get some sort of co-ordination and supervision for our village schools. The matter has been sadly neglected in the past, and our schools have very little system. Now some real plans are being made for change. I hope the appointment of teachers and the supervision of both teachers and the school boards will be attended to by a less unweildy body than the Co-operative Committee.

By the way, some interesting information came out in the last meeting of the Co-operative Committee. The native members plied Mr. Sommer for an explanation of the real reason for the dropping of their Evangelistic work. He did not claim to have any more knowledge than that which was contained in the letter which he had sent to us. There, the responsibility was placed upon the "American Missionaries" who had shown that they considered the work of the Germans an encroachment on their rights. Mr. Sommer said that he did not think that that meant the Missionaries here now. He referred to trouble and hat words years ago, but he thought that probably the most of the idea that the Americans held that ground was given by you and Harry in your visit at Frankfurt. He also referred to a letter which had been written by you about that time, November, to Pastor Lohman which he said he thought might have been a cause. I began to exclaim and deny the possibility of that because of the content and spirit of that letter, which was most mild. When I stated that we had a copy which I could refer to to prove my contention he said that he felt I had no right to bring up such a letter in the Co-operative Committee! He stated that personally in the time which he had spent at Harpoot his relations with the Americans had been most pleasant.

After the meeting I heard in an indirect way a report of a conversation with Mr. Sommer which I can hardly believe was quite accurately given. The reporter said that in an interview with Mr. Sommer the latter had said that the reason that they could not co-operate was that they were not free enough; they were too much handicapped by the other parties to the agreement. That they hoped that the Americans would not be able to handle all the work and that they would appeal to the Germans to take the work over entirely without any pretense at co-operation, in which case they could carry on the work. I cannot understand the workings of the German mind, but this seems a little bit too crooked to be credited, for they have maintained all along, and stated very clearly that they would not accept the care of these churches even if the people should ask them to take them back.

There are no special new developements in the way of the new site for the College. I am hoping soon to be able to report that the "Vakf" property is secured, but I cannot say so as yet. It is to be the first piece we buy, for none of the rest is worth anything without it. With a third, adjoining piece on the south, it amounts to about four acres, or somewhat more than the total area of our present mission compound here.

The Brownes are selling out and it looks as if they would start before very long. It will be pretty hard for us to have them go. All the station will surely be young except for Mrs. Barnum.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

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Yours sincerely,

Daniel W. Fogg

Harper

Ch. 23-19, 2

c'd MAY 13 1912

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

April 5th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14. Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Prof. Khachadoor Nahigian has asked me to write you regarding his deposits and investments, which are with the funds of Euphrates College in Boston.

In the statements which have come to him from time to time regarding the funds and investments, his name is recorded "Prof. N. K. Nahigian". In the last statement which has come for him, namely that of Feb. 1, 1911, his name is so recorded. This record is a mistake, and he would like to have it corrected to avoid all danger of complication in case of his death. His name is Khachadoor K. Nahigian, and so he would like to have it recorded as Kh. K. Nahigian. Will you therefore kindly

Change Prof. N. K. Nahigian to read Prof. Kh. K. Nahigian in the records of his deposits and investments in connection with Euphrates College Funds.

Prof. Nahigian also asks that the increment of his investments accrued to date be sent out to him if you please. I hope that Treasurer Monroe can attend to this without causing you trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Taylor -

Apr. 5-1912

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14. Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Prof. Khachadoor Mahigian has asked me to write you regarding his deposits and investments, which are with the funds of Euphrates College in Boston.

In the statements which have come to him from time to time regarding the funds and investments, his name is recorded "Prof. H. K. Mahigian". In the last statement which has come for him, namely that of Feb. 1, 1911, his name is so recorded. This record is a mistake, and he would like to have it corrected to avoid all danger of complication in case of his death. His name is Khachadoor K. Mahigian, and so he would like to have it recorded as Kh. K. Mahigian. Will you therefore kindly

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Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Clapp

APR 3 1912

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

March 8th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I must hasten to write a few lines to correct a gross mistake in my letter of last week. I wrote that "at the low cost of ten paras the arshun an acre would cost nearly $30 at Jirid Tepe, even if nothing were known of the College's probable move." I made a slip in my calculations which is pretty serious if taken for the basis of any calculation. Ten paras the arshun makes it nearly $70. the acre. Actually, because of irrigation and the natural lay of the land, prices vary exceedingly in a very small area. But the greatest varying element is the desire of the owner to sell. One of the pieces which we must certainly get if we are to get any land there was indirectly priced a few weeks ago. It contains nearly an acre and a half. It has not been cultivated for a number of years because it is hardly worth it. Yet the price given was L.T.30. or $88. per acre. The piece next to it was desired by another man, entirely independent of our investigations. It contains nearly an acre, or perhaps three quarters of an acre. He offered ten liras for it and was refused. That would be about $50 an acre. I should say that $60 an acre for the land that we are hoping to buy would be a moderate average estimate, probably too low.

Prof. Nahigian has been to the spot and measured it off with a good deal of care, making a chart of the fields. He measured it by pacing it off, but he is an accurate man, and I think the drawing is not far off. I am sending a copy to my brother. If you wish it he will doubtless be willing to give it to you or I can send you another one. The whole area charted is about twelve or thirteen acres, perhaps a little more. To the south there is a great deal more of the same nature equally available. To the north across a road there are many pieces which we could get at moderate rates, I presume. To the west is not favorable, being a sandy stretch washed by floods. To the east there is very rich land, down a sudden drop, and there is a large spring almost within a stone's throw of the N.E. corner of the part charted. Much of this water goes to waste. It could be piped to the hill if we could secure the rights. To the south, again not more than a hundred yards or so from the part charted, down considerable of a declivity, there is an abundant spring.

I have never set foot on a bit of this ground, but fortunately for me there is a splendid panoramic view of the whole from the mountain above Serai, so I can examine and plan to my heart's content without being seen there at all. If I were to once visit it it would rouse sus-picions of my purpose. I hope I am not foolishly over-cautious. I do not think I am. If our purpose were to be even seriously suspected before we get those two pieces which are "Vakf", I fear we would have to give up all our plans.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest W. Riggs.

Mar. 8-1912

Farlow-

are "dead". I fear we would have to give up all our plans.

Very sincerely yours
Charles M. Clapp

C'I MAY 18 1912

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
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ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

April 23rd, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It seems a long time since I heard from you, and we are especially eager to hear your opinion of the German change of plans in this field. I must confess that the longer I think about it the more I am puzzled. The latest developement is that Mr. Sommer has resigned and Mr. Ehman is coming back. I do not relish the change.

This letter was not intended to be a discussion of the "German question" however. I want to speak now once more of Mr. Ward. I do not recollect that I have said anything in my letters of the possibility of his reconsidering his decision to leave at the end of June. The fact is that he has decided to spend the summer here and I believe he has written you of this. Probably he has already also written you that he is willing to stay on another year if we cannot find anyone to take his work. The bettering of his health, together with the help which Dr. Atkinson and I gave him on the accounts has helped him feel that perhaps he could after all stay on here another year if needed. It is too bad I write today and not yesterday to speak of his health, for today he is all upset with neuralgea of the face. But ever since early in February he has been much more himslef, in fact quite happy in his work. The progress made has been most disappointingly slow, but it has been real progress. He hoped to get the College account in shape by April 1st, then he said April 15th; later he put it at May 1st, and now I fear we shall again be disappointed. But meanwhile I am keeping the College accounts almost all up to date, so that we are not getting behind again. I shall not give them back to him this ~~year~~ College year, I think.

There is no question whatever in my mind, that it is the right thing for him to stay here this coming year, as long as his health will permit it. His health was the only ground on which I could feel that it was right for him to go. If he considers that safe, as I think he does now, I am sure we all want him to stay. It has relieved me of a great burden to feel that he might stay. I could not think of taking over the Station Treasury, and I no more could think it would be right for my brother to take it over. The actual handling of the cash for the station is not so much, but the responsibility for the accounts and the handling of the industrial and orphan muddles from years gone by, both here and in Egin, is something which would wear on one who took it newly very much, while Mr. Ward has the matters pretty well in hand. He is slow, very slow, but he is also sure, and not easy to fool. Consequently <u>some</u> of the natives do not think he is a Christian gentleman because he is strict, but he holds the high respect of almost all.

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No progress can be reported in the line of securing the new site. The Parliamentary elections with all the attendant evils have taken the attention of the parties with whom we have to deal so that it has been difficult to get anything done. Nothing whatever has come up to make me fear for the delay, so far.

Let me refer once more to the subject of the delimitation of duties and responsibilities here. This is one of the many cases where I do change my mind. What I thought would be one of the most healthy ways of cultivating able responsibility among the native leaders here seems fraught with dangers I had not thought of. For example, the power of the Board of Managers to fix the salaries of the Professors as well as selecting teachers etc. is in the constitution. But now, with two Professors on the Board and the question of their own salaries before us, there promises to be one of the most unpleasant squabbles that has taken place in that body. Instead of modestly withdrawing from discussing that question they feel it their duty to enter into it most strenuously. The spirit of distrust of others and of struggling for the very most that they can get in the spirit of bargain has been trained into the Armenians for too many generationsto be wiped out with a few years of training. With such currents of personal interest in the meetings of the Board of Managers it is very hard to deal. I do not know a better man for the Board of Managers in general that Prof. Boojigianian, who was elected to the Board to fill out Miss Pooles unfinished term. Yet at times I feel that it is a mistake to have any Professors on the Board.

The choosing of Instructors for next year is a very delicate job. We weeded out six last year, and now we shall want to drop two more. This will be done soon, I hope, and perhaps the least needed ones will retire of their own accord. I regret that that and some other important matters must be decided after Mr. Browne leaves and before my brother arrives.

I suppose you have been informed of the action of the Station taken some two weeks ago, inviting Rev. Howard D. Hannaford, instructor of English in Beirut, to come here for this year. Of course we cannot consider the invitation as final till it is verified from Boston and by the Mission, but we felt the need so urgently and felt so sure that the needed approval would be given, that we acted at once. Mr. Hannaford was a classmate of mine at Auburn, and has one more year at Beirut. He has been planning, however, to visit us this summer. As there seems little prospect of a new Missionary being appointed by the Board this summer, and as such a man ought to give himself to the language anyway, and as a course of training for Preachers is an immediate and an imperative necessity here, and as Mr. Hannaford could take a good part in such a course without the language, we thought we might ask him to come for this year only. So we wrote to him and to Dr. Bliss about the matter without waiting for future developements.

This brings up the subject of the future of the work here. I have little doubt about the grand future of the College. It has a magnificent job and will soon be well suited to accomplish it, I hope. But I feel not at all so sure about the future of what is called our "missionary work" here in its present line of work. I have said before what you already appreciate that we feel it was

No progress can be reported in the line of securing the new site. The Parliamentary elections with all the attendant evils have taken the attention of the parties with whom we have to deal so that it has been difficult to get anything done. Nothing whatever has come up to make me fear for the delay, so far.

Let me refer once more to the subject of the delimitation of duties and responsibilities here. This is one of the many cases where I do change my mind. What I thought would be one of the most healthy ways of cultivating able responsibility among the native leaders here seems fraught with dangers I had not thought of. For example, the power of the Board of Managers to fix the salaries of the Professors as well as selecting teachers etc. is in the constitution. But now, with two Professors on the Board and the question of their own salaries before us, there promises to be one of the most unpleasant squabbles that has taken place in that body. Instead of modestly withdrawing from discussing that question they feel it their duty to enter into it most strenuously. The spirit of distrust of others and of struggling for the very most that they can get in the spirit of bargain has been trained into the Armenians for too many generationsto be wiped out with a few years of training. With such currents of personal interest in the meetings of the Board of Managers it is very hard to deal. I do not know a better man for the Board of Managers in general that Prof. Boghigsanian, who was elected to the Board to fill out Miss Pooles unfinished term. Yet at times I feel that it is a mistake to have any professors on the Board.

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JUN 28 1912

a very great loss for the Mission that you could not come to visit us this year. The chief problem to my mind is that of our relations with the Gregorian Church. However we may disguise it by assigning various other causes it seems to me evident that our "Protestant" work is dying out. The bitterness between the two churches has mostly died out, except that the Gregorians are very careful that their members shall not become Protestants. Consequently the Protestant families in the towns and villages diminish naturally by death and removal and there is no increase from other denominations. The result is that in dozens of places in our own field where there was once "work" there now is none; No school, no Bible woman, no church service. And I know of no new "work" being opened up anywhere. The people tell us always that the Protestant work is being deserted by the missionaries. On the other hand co-operation with Gregorians waits only proper planning and leadership, I think. Their churches are open not only to Missionaries but to the native Protestant workers very frequently. If in the olden times whole families used to be drawn from the Gregorian Church to the Protestant, now is it not time to win them in the Gregorian Church? But how can this be done wisely? The problem presses and I think the other stations of this Mission as well as the Central Turkey Mission feel its difficulty and importance. Are we going to call the Protestant Church, as a separate Church a permanent institution, or is it to die down and all its vitality and power to be infused into the Gregorian Church?

I am preparing for the Mission meeting a map of the Harpoot Field, copied from Prof. Huntington's original map, but intended to show the Protestant work and the Gregorian opportunity. This will, of course include the part of the Field so long occupied by the Germans.

I have spun this out too long. I have not taken time to condense. Please pardon its incoherence.

We are having many farewells for the Brownes who start, probably, a week from today. We shall then thoroughly overhaul their house for the other Riggses and Mrs. Barnum, who sail tomorrow, we suppose. The waether continues to promise good crops, and is very pleasant. Plans are being made for a summer conference for Preachers and Pastors, and at the same time schools for Bible women and teachers.

Very sincerely yours,

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Harpoot

Rec. 23-1912

JUN 28 1912

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

May 28th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

About three weeks ago at a regular Station Meeting a vote was passed which read about as follows.

Voted: "That we express to Mr. Ward our ~~great~~ appreciation of his willingness to continue his work for another year and that Dr. Barton be requested to make the necessary arrangements with the Prudential Committee and the Trustees as will enable him to remain on the same conditions as before."

This is not exact, but you will get the meaning, and it is not possible to get at the minutes just now while I have the time to write. Possibly someone else has written you about it before but as I suppose Mr. Ward would feel some delicacy about writing you of it I am doing so myself now.

This is in response to the suggestion which came from you as to what ought to be done here. We want him as a Station. We need him very much. Of late he has not been very well once more, and we are not at the end of the College accounts as yet, but I trust we are getting there. I hope that this action will be all that is necessary to secure Mr. Ward's stay here for the coming year. I think I once suggested that the College perhaps had too large a share in his expense compared to the work that it had to give him. But I do not think that it would be best to try to change arrangements now.

The Managers have been trying to steer clear of trouble while waiting for the accounts. They had decreed to wait the settlement of all salaries till such time as the accounts were prepared. Pending this the Instructors were uncertain as to whether or not they would be here another year. At last we decided to definitely invite those whom we wanted and to settle on salaries later. This we have done and it makes the atmosphere a little clearer.

One other thing that we half decided was to send one of our younger graduates for a couple of years of study of French to return as our French Instructor. I hope we may feel we can do it, for I think the candidate is a capital fellow, one who would profit the most by such a trip, and one who will some day be an honor as a Professor. In the mean time we are going to get along with local French talent.

We are hoping that Harry and his family are speeding along to Sivas now and will be here in ten days. There will be great rejoicing when they get here.

Our Summer School for Teachers seems to be an assured fact and will be a great help.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Harpoot
May 28-1912

JUN 28 1912

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June 5th, 1912.

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14 Beacon St.,
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Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of May 3rd is before me. You refer to the German question. The latest developement is in the plans which the Germans seem to have for a Seminary of Theology in Germany for Armenian young men. As a Professor in this Seminary they are taking Badveli Yeghoian, for some time in Oorfa, and once a Professor in our Seminary here. He was to arrive here on his way to Germany today. I have not seen him yet. One other interesting fact is that they have gathered to their central plant in Mezereh all the orphans which they had scattered about in Paloo, Peri and Malatia. One who was the head of the Orphanage in Peri stated to me that they were not receiving any new orphans now and would not again open their branch Orphanages.

You say in your letter:"I take it for granted that the regular expenses now of the College are well within the regular receipts, so that you are not running behind." That is perhaps a good deal to take for granted in one way, as it had not been true for many years. I had not dared to take it for granted myself until yesterday. Yesterday Mr. Ward was far enough along with the accounts to let me make a tentative balance. It is hard to came at satisfactory figures before the end of June, and so he is not yet ready with his full report. He is extremely conservative, and I think wisely so, in the matter of making statements, so he is not yet ready with any statements whatever. But the pressure became so great in regard to the matter of next year's accounts with the teachers and Faculty that we felt something had to be done. I am now convinced that we have lived well within our income, and in fact paid back to the Station about 100 liras of our debt. I mean that that will be the situation at the end of June.

I do not think it would be wise to anticipate the regular report by elaborate estimates, but I must say,as a preface to telling of our action of last night, a few things about the probable figures for next year. With the resignation of Prof. Margot and the departure on leave of Prof. Khachadoorian, also the dropping of two of our teachers from the Gurtaran which is to be closed, We have a decrease in our probable salary expenditure for next year of something like L. T. 270. Over against this we shall have to make provision for the teaching of French and Music locally, which with a few other adjustments, makes a new expense of about L. T. 70. So there will in all probability be a net saving on the salary account for next year of about 200 liras.

The further saving of L.T.100 made this year cannot be counted on for another year because of our extreme economy in some lines. We cannot keep up the library with no funds, and the build-

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Last night a meeting of the Board of Managers was called to consider the situation. I think I had written to you before that Prof. Boojicanian and one or two others of our Professors had received tempting offeres to go elsewhere at much higher salaries. At least two years ago they were given to think that their salaries would probably soon be raised to a more nearly normal scale, and we could not but acknowledge that they were pitifully low. Under the circumstances they had become exceedingly uneasy and the situation was threatening. There are even now reports which come back to my ears indirectly that the financial condition is so bad that the Professors are about to resign. Moreover, both by the Managers and by the Trustees in the circulars sent out, the imperative need of larger salaries for our Professors has been emphasised. All these facts were in the minds of every one of us as we met to discuss the situation.

After my report on the finances, from the estimates I had made with Mr. Ward, the two Faculty members of the Board retired while we discussed the question of raising their salaries. It was decided after some conference that it would be wise to raise these uniformly 25%, that is the salaries of the six native Professors. This will mean an addition of expense of about L.T.110. Over against this we had in mind the L.T.200 which it seemed we should save next year on our salary account. This brings our basal salary to L.T.90, with 105 L. T. for the two oldest Professors. I find this is from ten to thirty liras less than the salaries in Marsovan and Aintab which I think is about right when we compare the cost of living.

I confess to a great sense of relief at getting this done, though it does impose a solemn responsibility on us to keep within this income. It has been one of the hardest burdens of all my life to feel the personal bitterness of some of the Professors in their thought that I alone stood between them and a high salary. In a measure it has been true. But only by that action have we kept within bounds this year.

I also feel great gratitude to the Prudential Committee, which I have already expressed in writing, for their grant towards Euphrates College from the Higher Educational Fund which has made it ~~this~~ possible for us to make this advance. You and my brother have been, however, the ones to whom I have felt most directly indebted for your tireless efforts. I am sure we shall all rejoice together in the feeling that not only are we running now on a firm financial foundation, but also that we have, so far as financial encouragement can do it, sealed the further loyalty of the ablest men of this region to the College.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

P.S. I enclose an old letter that failed to get the mail last week. I fear I have not acknowledged yours of March 29th & April 4th. They are answered in these letters, I think.

Harper

June 5-1912

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Cyrus W. Hodgd

P.S. Inclose an old letter that failed to get in mail last week. I fear I have not acknowledged receipt of check 29 ~~the~~ offhand etc. Many are concerned in your letter, I think.

AUG 7 1912

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

July 9th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This has been a most busy season for me, and so I have let a long time go by since I last wrote to you. I cannot lay the blame on our little boy, for he has been a model child from the first, and there are plenty of good friends to take care of him.

Let me go back and tell you of our Commencement. It was a most successful one. As always there was a big crowd to be handled, and I think it was handled better than ever. The platform, with its seats of honor, has always been a source of much trouble. This time we eliminated the trouble by eliminating the platform. All sat on the floor (on chairs or benches) and a very small rostrum for the speaker had no room on it for even one chair. The usual government officials were there, the Vali paying us his first visit, though he has been here somesix months or more. The Vali made a very good speech just after the presentation of the diplomas.

One disappointment of the day was the fact that because of certain hard feelings between the Juniors and the Seniors, the former failed to pay the usual honors to the latter, and it caused a good deal of talk. The pettiness of spirit was pitiful.

For a few weeks before and after Commencement the Board of Managers was occupied with the matter of selecting the teachers for the coming year. It has been a most trying ordeal. I think it has been much harder than last year. Then there were seven teachers cut off, and all the others were engaged for one year only. This year we feel that we are in a position to offer contracts of longer duration to a few of the more tried teachers. The result, somewhat as we had feared, was that some of the others were consumed with jealousy. Resignations followed, and for a time it looked as if we should lose four of our teachers besides the two whom we had not asked to stay with us. But now I have good hopes that all four of them will stay with us next year.

This past year has been a very hard one in some ways and of this I shall speak more in my Annual Report. Of one thing I am thoroughly convinced, and that is that it was a most unwise move on our part, particularly my own, to urge the election to the Board of Managers of Prof. Boojicanian. He is too partisan. I have trusted his fairness and have not been rewarded by a broad spirit. I feel it is also unwise that we have Prof. Tenekejian on, but as he is elected by the Station on the Nomination of the Alumni I can say little. I also feel that you were right in thinking that the President ought to have more recognition as the head of the College. I should be only too glad to turn over responsibility on to Faculty and Managers, but I find by bitter experience that they are not ready to take it

Almost immediately after the close of schools we began our Summer School. This was an undertaking which called forth some sharp

Sincerely,
Ernest W. Riggs.

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

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The influence of this summer school is hard to measure. If even half of these teachers go to teach in the coming year, the best influences of the College will go with them. Over half, I think, of those in the School will teach in Gregorian schools. Their enthusiasm over it is expressed in many ways. They petition for a longer course another year. Much improvement may be made in the organization and the schedule. I enclose a copy of the program of this year.

Last Wednesday the Harpoot Evangelical Union began its sittings in Harpoot. It is scheduled to close tomorrow, but I don't see how they can finish their business. Among the subjects most talked of before the meetings was the German withdrawal. When it came to the point of actually discussing it they saw that there was nothing to discuss, and it took but a few minutes. Mr. Sommer was present and answered a few questions, but professed complete ignorance of the future plans of the Huelfsbund. From a few remarks dropped, however, I judge that he does not think it likely that they will remove from the field altogether. The meetings have been very representative, more so than usual, and they have also been quite orderly. I hope they have helped to heal the breach between College and Clergy, but this is a long process.

Mr. Ward keeps busy on the accounts and his health is better just at present. I hope we may have a very complete and accurate statement for the Annual Meeting in September. One item has puzzled me. It is the item of my salary. I had set the figure at L. T. 190, the same as that for the other Missionaries minus the charge for rent. This is somewhat less than Harry's salary, but I feel sure it is enough at present, as a basis. According to A.B.C.F.M. practice I supposed that 5% would be added for each child under five, etc. It seems to me that this is the wise system for the College as for the Board. But my brother informs me that he was told that this was not to be done in his case. May I know your opinion. Is a fixed salary, somewhat larger, perhaps, better, or should addition be made for added expense as in the system of the Board.

Sincerely, Ernest W. Riggs.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
REV. L. MARTON, D. D.
Secretary
11 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

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Ernest W. Riggs.

Jan Foor.

July 9-1912

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ARD OF TRUSTEES
ES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

July 31st, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

When I wrote to you a couple of weeks ago I forgot an important letter of yours which I had failed to answer. Since then yours of the 28th of June has been received, with the statement about Prof. Nahigian's account. I also have read with great interest the article in the Sunday Herald which you sent, and it has been circulated about the station. The new publication regarding the Higher Educational Work of the Board is also a very fine one. I am naturally pleased at the prominence given to Euphrates College in it. The College really deserves all the attention that can be given to it just now, I am sure. I do not believe it would be worth while for me to give you any names for the list for the Higher Educational Fund. I think of Mr. Edward Selden of Erie, Pa., but his response to all my appeals has been silence, so I can hardly think that he is a very likely donor. He has plenty of money and is an earnest Church worker, but he is a Presbyterian.

Your letter of May 25th interested me very much and somewhat disturbed me. The day following its receipt I had a call from the brother of Mr. Boghigian who asked me point blank if I had an agent in Huseinik buying land for me at Jirid Tepe. I told him perfectly truthfully that the College was in receipt of advice and suggestions from all quarters, but that with no money we could not buy land, and the site of the College had not even been discussed in the Board of Managers. I do not know how much his suspisions were allayed, but if he wished with one word he could practically make the Jirid Tepe site impossible for us. I very much regret that he should have this power, but we shall hope he will not use it.

As for Boghigian's objections to the site we have proposed, I suspect personal reasons. The Vakf property cannot be sold except as it is exchanged for other property, I believe. Then, when the title is transferred, neither the Turks nor Boghigian could upset it except by illegal means. He thinks the soil is not good. This is very true, but a site on a hill, commanding the plain, is bound to be so, I think. It is cultivated, but the crops are poor. However, I think it would grow trees finely if it had water, and that seems to be a perfectly possible thing there. All around it is some of the most fertile and best watered land on the plain, I am told, and if we had a Department of Agriculture we should have to buy land there, for the hill itself is hardly larger than the campus will need.

Ernest W. Riggs

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
REV. J. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Family

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ARAVEST W. AVEDIS
President

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14 Beacon St.
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Boghigian suggests another site. From the plan which you give I assume it is a general location on the low slope back of Morenik. There is no hill, worthy of the name, there that I know of. There is a little hill just north west of Morenik which has been suggested to me, but that is too small, and is absolutely arid. It is hardly more than a pile of sand standing up out of the plain. The location you refer to is rolling slope covered with vineyard. Probably it would be infinitely easier to secure, but to my mind rather undesireable even were it given us outright. The brother here urged that the Jirid Tepe location was not a good one, but that we ought to have the Soorsoori Vank. He said that he would write his brother not to do anything about it at such a distance, but to wait till he could come here and talk it over on the ground. I heartily approved of that, for I surely think, from what he said that we may not see the brother for a year at the earliest. This will give us a good deal of time to "drive some stakes" in the Jirid Tepe site. The more I see of other possibilities the more sure I am that the site I propose is the best one.

I wish that I could report progress in securing land. The harvest time is a poor one for business anyway, and I hope for some action late in the summer or in the early fall. That is when land is sold, according to my informants. I may be the victim of a scheme. It may be utterly impossible to get the site. The Managers may not approve in the end. We may not get the money to build when we do get the land, or, worse still, we may run against a snag in getting a permit. I have all these and many more possibilities in mind, but with them all I am optimistic and hope for the best. If we get enough land for a good big campus then I think we might invite Mr. Childs, of Constantinople, who has done a good deal of work there and in Marsovan and other places, to come here and plan out the grounds. Then if we can get some drawings of some of the buildings and a plan of the grounds printed together with some estimates on the cost, it ought to help in getting the money. I may say that Miss Andrews of East Orange, Mrs. Riggs' aunt, has already made some gifts for the purchase of the site which amount to some L.T.30. I would rather not have it generally known, however, that any gifts have as yet been made for that purpose. The less said about the move the better till we get that Vakf property, without which our proposed site is no good.

The call which we extended to Mr. Hannaford was a bit irregular. He has refused it so it need not concern us further. It was our last desperate attempt to secure someone as a new Missionary for work here this Fall. The pressure for us to open a class for preachers here is very great. We need it to help supply the many vacant pulpits which we have. The Mission has voted it, the Evangelical Union here has requested it, many young men have asked for it, but it did not seem to us right to start it unless we had another ordained man here. The Harpoot Station has had some sharp criticism for attempting too much and so we definitely put it up to Hannaford that if he came we might have such a class, but if he did not we could not have it. Of course we said that the invitation would have to go through a lot of formality before it became real. But we did not have to begin the formality as he is not willing to leave Beirut this year nor the Presbyterian Board finally.

You may hope for the Annual Report for the Trustees next week. I don't know what kind of a financial statement will go with it.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot July 31, 1912.

Coll

APR 27 1912

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List prepared by members of the Faculty of Euphrates College

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SCIENCE

Bastian H. C.	Origin of life, Nature of living matter & its origin
Bateson W.	Mendel's Principle of Heredity
Castle W. E.	Heredity
Crampton H. W.	The Doctrine of Evolution
Gadow Hans	A Dictionary of Birds
Gnyer M. F.	Animal Micrology
Hegner R. W.	An Intrduction to Zoology
Holms S. J.	Biology of the Frog
Hugo de Vries	Mutation Theory
Johnston J. B.	Nervous System of Vertebrates
Kingsley	Riverside Natural History
,,	Text-book of Vert. Zoology
Kellog & Jorden	Animals
Morgan C. L.	Animal Life & Intelligence
Murlin J. R.	Tigerstid's Text-book of Physiology
Poulton D. B.	The Colors of Animals
Sach	Plant Physiology
Thomson J. A.	Heredity
Tomson H. W.	Life, Death & Immortality
Weisman August	The Evolution Theory
Wallace	Tropical Nature
,,	Geog. Distribution of Animals
	Cambridge Natural History
	The Annals of Natural History
	Annals of Botany
	Biological Bulletin of the Marine Biology
	Venoms & Venomous Animals
	Plant Breeding
	Pffefers Plant Physiology
Goebels	Outline of Classification & Morphology of Plants
	Engler & Prantle Naturlich Planzenfamilien
Warming	Systematic Botany
Richter	Plantae Europae

MENTAL & MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Aristotle	Organon	O. F. Owen
,,	Rhetoric and Poetics	T. Bucely
Adamson	Fichte	
Alexander	Moral order and Progress	
Balliol, Master of	Hegel	
Bradly, F. H.	Ethical Studies	
Butler	On Human Nature	
Campbell	Berkeley, Philosophy of Theism	
,,	Locke	
Collins	Butler	
Connel Ray Madding	The Duty of Altruism	
Caird Principal	Spinoza	
Fairbanks	The Mythology of Greece aud Rome	
Flint	Vice	
Fichte	The Vocation of Man	
Hazlitt	Montaigne's Essays 3 vol.	
Hobbes	On Human Nature and Leviathan	
Hegel	Philosophy of Right	
James, William	"Pragmatism", The Meaning of Truth	
Knight, William	Philosophical Classics for English Readers	
Lindsay, James	The Fundamental Problems of Metaphysics—The Psychology of Belief	
Mahaffy	Decartes	
Marshall	Principles of Economics	
Martineau J.	Types of Ethical Theory	
Muirhead J. R.	The Elements of Ethics	
Merz, Theodere J.	Leibnitz	
Morris	British Thoughts and Thinkers	
Nichol	Bacon: Part I	
Pringle-Pattison	Man's Place in the Cosmos and other Essays	
,, ,,	Two Lectures on Theism	
Robertson, Croon	Hobbes	
Royce J.	The Religious Aspect of Philosophy	
Rudolf Euchen	The Problem of Human Life as Viewed by the Great Thinkers from Plato to the Present Times	

Sully	"Pessimism", Studies of Childhood
Sidgwick	Elements of Politics
Sully J,	The Teacher's Handbook of Psychology
Veitch	Hamilton
Wallace	Kant
Watson J.	Hedonistic Theories
	Stout's Manual of Psychology

MUSIC

Hamilton C. G.	Outlines of Music History
Johnson C. E.	Training of Boys' Voices
Manchester A. L	Twelve Lessons in the Fundamentals of Voice Production
Marzo, Eduardo	Preparatory Course to the Art of Vocalization 6 vo
" "	The Art of Vocalization, 3 vol.
Pauseron August	A B C of Music
Shakespeare	The Art of Singing

PAEDAGOGY

Alchin C. H.	Ear Training for Teachers and Pupils
Barsett P. H.	Teaching & Organization
Laurie S. S.	Historical Survey of pre-Christian Education
Raimond	Principles of Education
Thwing Charles	A History of Higher Education in America
	How to attract & hold an audience

RELIGION

Balfour	Central Truths
"	Foundations of Belief
Ballard	The Miracle of Unbelief
Besser	Christ, the Life of the world
Bowne	Theory of Thought & Knowledge
	Personalism
	Theism
	The Atonement
	The Christian life
	" Revelation

Brooks	The Influence of Jesus
Briggs	The Bible, The Church, & The Reason
Browne	Christion Theology in Outline
Bruce	Formation of the Christian Character
	The Kingdom of God
	The Chief End of Revelation
Campbell	The New Theology
Clarke	What Shall We Think of Christianity?
	Witnesses to Christ
Coe	Education in Religion & Morals
	The Religion of a Mature Mind
Cook	Orthodoxy
Dods	The Bible, its Nature
Denney	The Death of Christ
Forrest	The Christ of History & Experience
Gladden	Who Wrote the Bible
Garves	Ritschlian Theology
Godet	Defence of the Christian Faith
Guyot	Creation
Hall	Divine Brotherhood
Horton	Revelation and the Bible
"	Inspiration and the Bible
Heard	Old and New Theology
Hyde	Outline of Social Theology
Kidd	Morality and Religion
Kilpatrick	Christian Character
King	Seeming Unreality of Spiritual Life
Krause	The Ideal of Humanity
Krummahhar	The Suffering Savior
Lewis	The Six Days of Creation
Lilly	The Principles of Protestanism
Luthardt	Fund. Saving Truths 3 vol.
Martineau	The Seat of Authority in Religion
Macgregor	Apology of Xian Religion
Martenson	Christian Ethics 2 vol.

Moore	The N. T. in the Christian Church
Nash	The Atoning Life
,,	Ethics and Revelation
Naville	The Christ
Oman	Vision and Authority
Peabody	Jesus Christ and the Christian Character
,,	Religion of an Educated Man
Reusch	Nature and the Bible
Rogers	The Religious Conception of the World
Ross	Sin and Society
Sanday	Inspiration
Simpson	The Fact of Christ
Sheldon	System of Christian Doctrine
,,	What Would Jesus Do?
Starbuck	Psychology and Religion
Stirling	Philosophy and Religion
,,	Darwinism
Stevens	The Christian Doctrine of Salvation
Symposium	The Atonement in Modern Religious Thought
Tennant	The Origin and Propagation of Sin
Warschauer	The New Evangel
Wilson	The Gospel of Atonement
Worcester	Religion and Medicine
Watt	The New Apologitics
Ullman	The Sinlessness of Jesus
	The Sacred Books of the East

ՀԱՅԵՐԷՆ

Գիտաց	Գիտուան Յոցք Աստուծոյ, Արարաս
,,	Արտայոյտ քրիստոնէութեան հայոց
,,	Երկրագիտութիւն Հայկական, կամենից
,,	Հայապատում (4 հատոր)
,,	Շնորհալի եւ պարագայ իւր
Զվարդնոցի	Պատմ. Օտմանեան

Աբովեան Վէրֆ Հայաստանի
Բիէռ Պատմ. Ֆրնս. յեղափոխութեան
Գէյցէր Հեռազօսութիւն Հայ Դիցաբանութեան
Լէօ Պատմութիւն հայ տպագրութեան (2 հատոր)
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" Բանք Հաւատացելոց ուրուք Լամբնէի -Թարգ. Պէրպէրեան
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Իլիական - " -
Նալպանտեան Երկրագործութիւն - Նոր Տիպ -
Նուրիխան Պատմութիւն Ժամանակակից - 3 հատոր
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Բիւզանդիոն եւ Պարսկաստան Տպ. Վիէննա
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Ցուշարձան Վիէննայի
Յիշատակարան Ջարդարեանի -4 հատոր-
Շահէն Սիպիր
Բաճի Ոսկի Ակռաղսդը, Ջելալէսին
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Փէյեան Պատմութիւն Ս. Փրկիչ Հիւանդանոցի

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE

March 25th, 1912.

To the Alumni

Dear Friends:-

It is rather late to acknowledge the letters which were received last spring and summer about the B. A. degree, and yet I want to tell you how good it was to hear from some of you about the College. Those letters proved very interesting. Of the thirty replies sixteen were in favor of granting the degree, and of the sixteen six were from America. Thirteen were not in favor of granting the degree and of these five were from America. One writer failed to give name or address and said he was quite uncertain about the question.

The thing which pleased me best in the replies was the criticism of our course of study and methods. I like criticism when it comes from the best friends of the College and is fair. Some of the points criticized have been already changed, as you have seen from the catalogue. Some others will be changed when we have the funds for it. But some points cannot be changed to suit allcritics. For example, one thinks we have too little Mathematics and another thinks that we have too much; one thinks that as the College is in Turkey we ought to give more time to the native languages and another thinks that we ought to have all our courses in English; one says the B. A. degree would be of no use for entrance to foreign universities while another says it would admit our graduates without question, and still a third thinks it is but an empty form anyway

One common criticism was that our teachers were not masters in their departments. How could they be when they did not know what their department was and taught in five different departments? One of our strong efforts this year has been to give the work in one subject to one teacher that he may feel it is his branch and work for it. It is impossible to do this all in one year, but we shall not give up the effort till the fault is quite removed.

Another criticism was that character and the Christian life were not sufficiently emphasized. I am sure that the ones who made that criticism would be glad to know of some of the work being done this year. The students all signed the rules at the beginning of the year, and I do not remember any year when we have had less trouble with discipline. The standards of moral character are being strongly upheld. The Day of Prayer for Students was preceded by a week of special preparation, and on that day there was a good deal of special interest shown. Religious life is much deeper than the mere expression of it, yet it will please you all to know that I know of three groups (there may be more) of students and teachers who meet regularly once a week for prayer, praying for you and the College and themselves. In addition to our regular Bible study in the curriculum and in Sunday School there are two groups which meet voluntarily once a week for special Bible study along the line of their own personal needs. These special classes enrolled members from every class of College and Varzharan. Two Mission Study classes have just been formed in addition to the regular course in the History of Religions. One is studying Missions in China and the other is studying Mohammedanism.

Some of this additional work is made possible by the time that has been gained by our new curriculum, in which the boys have much more free time for their own use. On the whole the new course of study seems to be working well, though the boys have not all learned how best to use their extra time. I hope you all received our new program sent to you last summer. If any did not, just a card sent to me will secure it for you. A new one in English with many illustrations has just come from the press. My brother has been supervising its publication in America.

Mr. Donabed Lulejian, of the class of 1897, was welcomed back last September. His inauguration as Professor of Biology was a very impressive occasion. You probably most of you know that he received his Master's degree at Yale this past year. We are following his return with an effort to secure a small laboratory equipment and Biological and Botanical collections. Personal contributions by some of the members of the Board of Managers started the fund which we trust will grow. Markareet Varzhoohi Bootyka also returned in the fall from a long trip abroad, to resume her work in the Girls' Department. Mr. Livengood has come to take the place of Mr. Harper who is now in Auburn, N. Y., and Miss Harley begins the Kindergarten work which Mrs. Carey left three years ago. A new Kindergarten Training Class will be started in the fall.

This summer we shall be unfortunate in losing Prof. Margot, who returns to Switzerland on account of ill health. He has been a tower of moral strength for seven years and we shall miss him very much indeed. Our treasurer, Mr. Ward, has also been overburdened and finds he must leave us this summer. It will

be very difficult to get along without him. Prof. Khachadourian also plans to leave for two years of further study in Germany to prepare for yet more perfect work here on his return. These losses are difficult for us to face;but we rejoice in the prospect of the return of our ex-president, Mr. Riggs, before Commencement.

Two little items about the coming Commencement will interest you.On the request of the Seniors we have invited Prof. Lulejian to give the Commencement address in place of having student speakers. The second is that in response to a request made first by some alumni in America with other friends, and then by the Alumni Association here, all the Professors will hereafter sign the diplomas with the President.

One thing more, and very important. Our Library has suffered very much recently as we have not been able to secure new books. I am going to enclose a list of the more important books which we lack.Can you supply us with some of them.Books, used or new, will be very welcome. Or if you have not the ones we need you might send us the money with which to get them. I think nothing ought to appeal to the alumni more than this long list of lacking tools. Address the books to the Library and don't fail to write me at the same time so that we may give the proper credit for the book and that we may KEEP IN TOUCH.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

EP 3 1912

222

D OF TRUSTEES
L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
BEACON ST.
OSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

August 7th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

2-3 copies each

If the enclosed reports give you a tithe of the pleasure they give me in sending them they will be worth receiving. It has been a very long time that I have been hoping to have a balance sh sheet and statement of the account to send you, and at last I can get it off this week in time for the Annual Meeting if no mishap occurs. I am sorry that the Auditors are away, and an audited statement, together with the treasurer's explanation of certain items, will have to wait till another week. I sincerely hope that the Trustees can await them also before the meeting, but I have urged that this bare account together with the somewhat general Financial Statement which I send should go this week lest there should not be the possibility of waiting another week.

Might I suggest that a committee of the Trustees, ~~or better~~ especially you yourself, if you can spare the time, might make a very careful study of the accounts of the three years as they appear so as to be able to explain them them to the full meeting quickly and accurately.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Taylor.

Aug. 7, 1912

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SEP 6 1912

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ARD OF TRUSTEES
MES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

August 13th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last week it was only by devoting a very great deal of time to getting the accounts in shape that we were able to get off to you the statements as they are. I hope it has been possible for you to wait for Mr. Ward's further statements which he is sending by this week's mail. To accompany them I wish to explain somewhat the various items in the accounts which seem to present difficulty.

Having before me the accounts for the three years I will run over the items in alphabetical order. The deficit in the Boarding Department is much more than I had anticipated. To meet the very high price of food-stuffs and wood we advanced the price of Board. But there were twenty less pupils this year in the Boarding Department which accounts for a part of it. A second amount may be accounted for by the fact of the late opening of College, for salaries had to go on as usual. But a most important element in the case is that the supplies laid in during other years for the year following have amounted to only about L.T.35, whereas this year we have laid in supplies to the extent of about L.T.80.

The item "Book Department" dates back to the time when the College controlled the sale of books here. It is approximately covered by the books on hand. Now the books are all sold by an association of the faculty, and we allow the debt to stand holding their stock of books as security. The item will be wiped out in time, as payments are made by the association.

"Deposits"are being paid off as rapidly as possible.

The debt to the Harpoot Station you will notice is decreased about L.T.187. over last year. This is the total amount of our outstanding indebtedness, as we suppose the deposits are covered by funds in Boston.

The "Incidentals" account covers wood as one of its largest items. In July 1911 our wood supply was entirely out. after that time we bought the whole wood supply for that winter and this spring were able to replenish it for this winter also. Thus we have on hand about L.T.75 worth of wood more than we had last year at the same time. The large figure for 1909-1910 may be partly explained by the fact that a large supply of wood was laid in during a warm winter for the following year.

Library expenses were deliberately cut to the minimum this year except that we ordered a large supply of Library cards as better economy than ordering only a few.

SEP 6 1912

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SECTION
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Wellesley College Trust

Incorporated, 1895

August 12th, 1912.

Gov. James T. Burton, U. C.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Burton:-

Last week it was only by devoting a very great deal of time to getting the accounts in shape that we were able to get off to you the statements as they are. I hope it has been possible for you to wait for it. Here further statements which we are sending by this week mail. To accompany them I wish to explain somewhat the various items in the accounts which seem to present difficulty.

Having before me the accounts for the three years I will run over the items in alphabetical order. The deficit in the Boarding Department is much more than I had anticipated. To meet the very high prices of food-stuffs and wood we advanced the price of board. But there were twenty less pupils this year in the Boarding Department which accounts for a part of it. A second amount may be accounted for by the fact of the late opening of College, for students had to go on as usual. But a most important element in the case is that the supplies laid in during other years for two or three following have amounted to about I.[illegible], whereas this year we have laid in supplies to the extent of about I.[illegible].

The item "Loss on Investment" dates back to the time when the College controlled the sale of books here. It is approximately covered by the books on hand. Now the books are sold by a association of the faculty, and we allow students to admit nothing their stock of books at a reduction. The item will be higher one year than another according to the amount of books on hand.

"Deposits" are being paid off as rapidly as possible.

The debt to the Harvard Station you will notice is decreased about I.[illegible] over last year. This is the total amount of our outstanding indebtedness, as we suppose the deposits are covered by funds in Boston.

The "Incidentals" account covers wood as one of the largest items. In July 1911 our wood supply was entirely out. After that time we bought the whole wood supply for that winter and this spring, were able to replenish it for this winter also. Thus we have on hand about I.[illegible] worth of wood more than we had last year at the same time. The large figure for 1910-1911 may be partly explained by the fact that a large supply of wood was laid in during a warm winter for the following year.

Light expenses were deliberately cut to the minimum this year except that we ordered a large supply of kerosene as better economy than ordering only a few.

"Loaning Library" is added to this year rather largely because we have secured a new set of Myers' Histories for all classes in both departments of the College, at a cost of about $200. The care of the Premises during 1910-1911 was very expensive owing to the exceedingly heavy falls of snow. Daily care of the roofs was required for months.

The Press account is very misleading. It has more than cleared expenses. Its stock has been much increased, but the more vital point is that the bills for its two largest publications, the 'Yeprad' and the 'Amenoon Hamar' were not settled till after the account was closed. Thus while it has run behind each year for some years, it has paid off a little of this debt this year in reality by the work of the year besides adding to its stock.

My own account shows a large balance due to the fact that much of our outfit, voted last spring by the Prudential Committee, has not yet been paid for.

The Salary account has deminished because of the closing of our Primary Department and the releasing of several of the teachers.

"Scholarship" is a fund which has not been drawn upon for the past year. It is my hope to put this fund into the hands of a committee for administration. I have found that the College as an institution was not able to collect funds loaned which a committee or an individual might collect. Large sums are outstanding now, the borrowers from this fund having absolutely disappeared.

Under "Self Help Department" the different shops have been separated. The Iron Shop and the Tin Shop seem to have been regularly running behind. They are now closed, have been closed all summer, pending a new and more profitable arrangement. The Bindery has been put in the hands of a student, and the deficit is covered by the materials and stock in hand. The Cabinet Shop deficit remains pending the settlement of a question of the rate of rent to be paid. When this is settled it will decrease the deficit from LT.90 to L.T.100. Thus it is gaining a little.

Tuition receipts have fallen off as the students have decreased, but not in the same proportion. The receipts have fallen off about one sixth, while the attendence has deminished more than one quarter in the past year. This is due to the fact that no reductions have been made to anyone.

Collections should have been noted under Self-Help. They are the collections of bills for the shops. This account has steadily deminished as back bills have been collected. The present year's bills have all been collected or turned back to the shops if uncollectable. Thus the remaining L.T.106.76 represents old uncollected bills dating back for many years before my arrival. My brother hopes to adjust that account to some extent later.

Mr. Vartabedian's credit will be wiped out when he pays his bill for the rent of the Cabinet Shop.

I should have mentioned that the L.T.10 income from the investment of Mr. Pashigian for prizes was not all drawn this year owing to the fact that one of the courses for which the prize was offered of L.T.2 was not given this year owing to the change in schedule. It will be given again next year, and Mr. Pashgian has been informed of the matter.

These are scattered notes which may be desired, though they are not at all essential. I hope they are clear.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

The office expense for the Treasurer's offices. This has been somewhat more heavy during the past two years owing to the lack of American workers.

Aug. 13-1912

Farlook

NOV 25 1912

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RD OF TRUSTEES
ES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 31st, 1912.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have just finished the first three pages of my letter to you about the financial status of the College. I thought it might be more convenient to have other matters on other sheets. This is specifically in reply to yours of September 19th.

The problem of admitting Moslem students must in the last analysis be settled here, I know, but I would be very glad of your suggestions. Particularly, can you tell me whether a separate branch school to take in only Moslem students has ever been successfully tried in any of our schools. Would it be possible to have Christian training in such a school, openly and specifically?

I think we shall be very fortunate if we get Mr. Winslow and Mr. Crane on the Board. I have met Mr. Winslow, and he impresses me as being a man of very keen finahcial judgement. I think he was chairman of the Prudential Committee's finance committee, was he not?

It will be very simple to give you a monthly statement of the debt account of the College. I hope it will be nil from month to month. One thing, however, is perhaps not quite clear. That is that to have the Station Treasurer handle all the drafts ~~[illegible]~~ together in one draft account and passing to the credit of the College its funds as fast as they are needed is a great convenience and not likely to encourage the incurring of a debt. The College does not have a surplus of funds, as the station has. To get full value on a draft takes about two months from the time the draft is received. If the College handled its own draftsit would have to sell them for cash here at a considerable loss. But by allowing them to take the safe and normal course through the Station, the Station becomes our banker, and we save a good deal in actual cash as well as in convenience.

With regard to Boghigian, I feel that the less said to him here the better. I cannot let him into my plans. This would be desastrous. I cannot give him false impressions. I hope he will keep quiet for the present and I am sure I certainly will. Our purchasing was proceeding very satisfactory and a large plot of Vakf land was almost secured when a hitch in the proceedings came and now it is very slow. But I am very hopeful. If we can carry through the deal we shall have land as much as all our present grounds here in Harpoot, and on the most ideal spot in the whole plain, for about Lt.40. But I must again ask you under no circumstances to speak of the matter to anyone, for natives like Boghigian have large interests in land here, and they may upset all our work in a trice.

I think we shall never again elect any members of the Faculty to the Board of Managers. I have found great help in consulting Dr. Eliot's book on University Administration. It is a science which I have by no means mastered yet.

We had already ordered and received 40 copies of Tertzag's book on Parliamentary Law. But we shall easily be able to use the fifty which he has presented. We use it as our text-book.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

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Very sincerely yours,

Harpoot.

Oct. 31-1912

NOV 25 1912

D OF TRUSTEES
S L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 31st, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St?
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed you will find the estimates for Euphrates College for the year 1912-1913. You cannot overestimate the pleasure it gives me to pass on these estimates and explain their significance. I wish that I had time to write words of appreciation to each one of the members of the Board of Trustees for the action of the Board in enabling us to do what we have.done. It may be that I shall yet find the time to do so, though this is a very busy week for me.

Let me begin by stating that at the present writing the College is not in debt to the station, though the Lstg.500 which you hoped to send last week has not yet come. This is due to the fact of the large local incomes at the beginning of the year, and especially to the fact that the Higher Educational Funds have arrived just recently. I think that this is the first time in many years that the College has been out of debt to the Station, and I feel very happy indeed over that fact. But it would be sorry comfort if we did not have further assurances from you. The Lstg.500 which you are planning to send will keep us out of debt for the present, and as you see by these estimates, if there is not any slip in the regular remittances of Lst.80 per month, and if we get but a few special gifts in addition we shall be without debt at the end of the year. You say:"I think we can surely depend on Lt.1000. as a remittance from the Treasurer for the regular running expenses of the College during the year." Consequently we are "depending" on it to the full extent of the estimates. As you say also that the invested funds of the College "will be reduced somewhat in making the remittance which I expect to make in this mail" I assume that the Lstg.500 is taken from the invested funds. Thus we feel that we have no reason to suppose that the Lstg.500 and the Lt.1000, both of which you mention, overlap in anyway. The former is given for the debt, and goes at once to pay that, as you will see by the estimates. The latter is imperatively needed to meet the current expenses of theyear. The mistake once before was made of eating up the fund sent for the debt, because funds did not come for current expenses. This year we shall not have to do this at all if the Lt.1000 which youmention comes.

When I say that the College is out of debt to the Station you will understand that this does not mean the whole debt. From these estimates you will see that another Lt.177 is covered. This is the indebtedness of the College to individuals, myself and Mr. Livengood, and to the "Yeprad", and to the Orphan Funds. This debt, while strictly withing the College, is one that must be paid at once, for it has largely been drawn out already. If you consult the Annual Statement of Accounts for L911-1912 you will see that there are several other items of indebtedness, to the

Higher Educational Fund, to the Music Fund, to the Scholarship fund, etc. But these are so strictly funds within the College accounts that they may wait without great danger or inconvenience.

You will note that I have an item of Lt.240 which has been applied over against the debts which have been cancelled. This is the balance of the special remittance which you sent in June, but which did not reach us till after the accounts were closed. The remittance was of Lstg.300, but we had to take from it Lstg.80 which was the remittance for the last of last year. Otherwise we should have had to take off something from the Lt.1000 in the estimate as money which would not arrive till after this year's account was closed. I think this is clear. We did not wish to count on thirteen months' regular remittances for this year.

The gifts which we wish to place over against the debts are placed at Lt.87, merely in order to balance the account. I hope that we may receive much more than that in special gifts throughout the year, for we have received, I think, more than that in recent years. Some of this may be received locally, and some of it may come in with the regular remittances of Lstg.80 from Boston if you receive it there.

I think that this explains the situation regarding the debts which we expect to liquidate. Now for the regular estimates. The Managers appointed my brother and myself as a committee on estimates, and we spent a good many hours in carefully going through the matter. So thoroughly did we go through it that the Managers on their second meeting saw no reason for changing it. I think the details of it are not such as you would care to have me repeat, except in certain details mentioned by you.

As the Managers have had nothing to do with the appropriation of the Higher Educational Fund for the Male Department of $1551. it was not put in the estimates, and the corresponding expenditure for the salaries of Mr. Livengood, Mr. Ward and myself, as well as the travelling expense of Mr. Ward have been left out. That was the case, I believe, when I sent you the estimates which you thought were so low.

The amount appropriated for Adminsitration is about Lt.20 in excess of previous years, because it has seemed to us reasonable to include in this account a little more than had been previously estimated. This cuts down, somewhat, the salary account, for the part of the salary account which went for supervisory work in the College and Varzharan was put into the Administration estimate.

Miscellaneous is purposely made much larger than we have any reason to expect it to be, for the reason that we felt we ought to have an elastic point in the estimate from which to fill out other accounts which might be too lean.

The Boarding Department has not for many years been fully self supporting. In the girls' department by various indirect ways and in the boys' department by an apparent deficit this has annually been evident. It has seemed to me that this ought not to be. On the other hand, in order to meet the very high prices the price of board was raised very considerably last year in each department. Now to raise it again we have felt would be an unwise policy. We shall doubtless do it sometime. Moreover, I have changed my mind about the wisdom of helping this department from the general funds. On principle I can see no good reason why we should not put in some of the general income of the College in that work as in any other Deaprtment of the work. There is more Christian influence in the Dormitory than in many a class-room. But on the whole, if it can

be done, I suppose it is better to stick to the old policy of making the boys pay fully for their board. It is hardly possible, with the great fluctuation of prices, to calculate on the amount exactly, and I hope the Lt.50 will quite cover the necessity.

You inquired in your letter to Mr. Ward, I think, why my account and Mr. Livengood's were not in deposit account. I think you did not appreciate that the deposit account is strictly deposits of cash made for safe keeping. Our accounts should rather be under the salary account. But ever since I have been acquainted with Harpoot the tutor and the President have had separate accounts. This is much more convenient for us and is no appreciable difficulty in the accounting. It simply means that each account is credited with the salary and any other incomes there may be, and is drawn on by the individual more like a bank account. But the deposit account is only of large sums deposited for safe keeping and is not an account liable to frequent call. This separate account is a convenience also in making the frequent charges which come from Boston and Constantinople; it avoids cash payment for every charge without mixing it with a varied account like the salary account.

We are going to make a very special effort this year to have all the industries close their own accounts. In order to do this my brother has been charged with their special care and the rates have been raised in the press. New contracts have been made for the Tin Shop and Iron Shop, and I hope they will meet expenses and a little more.

Before closing let me again express the profound gratitude I feel to God for thus allowing us to start anew on a firm foundation the work of this College. I cannot tell how the debt weighed on me. It made it impossible for me to be open with the financial standing of the College. Our Professors and teachers, even those on the Board of Managers thought that there was some crooked work in the accounting or the administration that the College could be so much in debt when the new incomes had been reported. I do not doubt that even the Board of Trustees felt sorely tried at it. They have, however, generously shown their confidence in us here in appropriating this money. I trust they will never have cause to regret it.

This action of the Trustees not only lifts a tremendous load off from our shoulders, it also makes it possible for us to ask with more confidence for the support of Alumni and friends. An institution on a sound financial footing and out of debt commands the respect of the public.

Personally I desired to call our students and teachers together for a sort of Thanksgiving service in view of our brightened prospects. Probably the wiser counsel of my associates forbade this. They would rather have the rejoicing at the end of the year, when we are laying off our armor, so to speak. I shall, however, publish the estimates in a letter to Alumni and friends which shall also ask for the Lt.87 which is needed to complete the work.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Oct. 31-1912

Farfoot

be done. I suppose it is better to stick to the old policy of making the boys pay fully for their board. It is hardly possible, with the great fluctuation of prices, to calculate on the amount exactly, and I hope the Tr. Bd. will quite cover the necessity.

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Personally I desired to call our students and teachers together for a sort of Thanksgiving service in view of our bright and prosperous. Frankly the wisest counsel of my associates for-bade this. They would rather have the rejoicing at the end of the year, when we are laying off our armor, so to speak. I shall, however, publish the contributions in a letter to Alumni and friends which shall also ask for the $7.87 which is needed to complete the work.

Very sincerely yours,

DEC 23 1912

Ernest H. Riggs

226

Euphrates College

Harpoot, Turkey.

November 20th, 1912

Dear Friends:-

This is to be a report on the investment which you have made in Euphrates College. Most of those to whom this letter goes have invested cash in our work, and I hope that the others will soon do so, for I have invested my life and all that I have in it, and I believe it pays.

First, let me assure you that the investment is safe. The war which is darkening all Europe with its shadow has remarkably little effect here. As patriots and citizens all of our co-workers are saddened and stirred by the events which are taking place. But business goes on as usual and our work is uninterrupted. We are favored by having an excellent governor and peace reigns. There has been no break in the College routine and our attendance is normal. While we live in daily uncertainty of the future we pray that the war may not stir such racial animosities as to result in any outbreaks in the interior.

Second, your investment is sound. For some years we have been laboring to make a diminishing income meet an increasing cost of operation. The net result has been a debt. The main bulk of this debt, the part of it which pressed us almost to despondency, is now paid. Moreover, by the co-operation of our many friends we look forward to meeting the balance of our outstanding indebtedness before the year is over besides paying our running expenses. Let me give you our estimates for the year.

Harpoot

Oct. 31-1912

Estimated income 1912-1913	
Total regular income from American sources	$ 6971 . 00
From Board, Tuition and fees, paid by students	8382 . 00
Rents and sales of property	440 . 00
Total	$ 15793 . 00
Estimated expenditure, 1912-1913	
Salaries	$ 7192 . 00
Board, heat, light, laundry, etc.	6710 . 00
Care and repair of buildings and premises	880 . 00
Library and equipment	374 . 00
Administration and Office expenses	330 . 00
Scholarships, prizes, exchange, etc.	150 . 00
Total	$ 15636 . 00
Surplus hoped for from above account	$ 157 . 00
Special remittance from investments to cancel debt	2398 . 00
Gifts from friends (Partly received)	$ 1439 . 00
Total surplus applicable to debt	$ 3994 . 00
Total outstanding indebtedness	$ 3994 . 00
	0 . 00

I think it would be difficult to find a College whose budget is so small in comparison with the amount of work done: forty teachers, including the President, and $ 7190 . 00 for salaries; one hundred and eighty eight boarders, and only $ 6710 . 00 to pay for their board and light and heat; a poverty-stricken land, but the students paying over half of the total cost of running the College with all its lower schools. I am proud of these figures, for it shows how much is being done with every dollar which is given for this work.

Third, your investment is paying dividends. Never before has there been a greater demand for the product of our institution. This summer we received wholesale orders for teachers, by letter, and by telegram

In some cases representatives have travelled days to come and find one of our graduates to take back with them to their home towns. The governor of the Province stated that what agencies there were for the up-building of the nation were agencies like ours; and ours is the only evangelical College in Eastern Turkey, with its five million people, all waking up to the opportunities of the new era.

Fourth, a further investment will pay. Would that in a few sentences I could picture to you the crying need for new funds to carry forward our work. Our library has been neglected for several years, owing to the stringency of the treasury. Repairs on buildings are greatly needed to save them from disaster. Salaries must be constantly increased to meet the advancing cost of living. Laboratory equipment is almost totally lacking. Greatest of all, we need large funds to purchase our new site and erect our new buildings. And let me give you a picture of a need along another line. While we are proud that so large a part of the expense is met by the students, yet we ought not to have to turn away worthy poor. This summer I had to refuse the application of a boy, and it made my heart ache. He came in one hot day from a six days' journey on foot. As he came in to my office he fairly dragged behind him his blind father. The latter spoke. "My boy has dragged me six days' journey over these roads to plead with you to take him into your school." But there was no money. We cannot feed boys without some provision for the expense, and as there was no one to take a share in it he had to go back the six days leading his blind father. But that is not the end of the story. A letter from him says that he is happy because he has found work with a farmer, and he hopes to earn the money to come here next year. This is only one of many applications refused because of lack of funds.

Fifth, your investment needs your prayers. The greatest danger to our College today, and it is a very real danger, is the danger of conventional Christianity. The forms of religion are not lacking. The standards of moral life are high. But it is criticised as unspiritual by those who ought to know its condition the best. We are passing through the

transition period from the old to the new. The theology of this region is conservative, framed fifty years ago But the College is progressive. Therefore up-to-date scientific thought appears irreligious to those who judge by the standards of two generations ago. We must put the new wine into new bottles. We must create a new environment of spirituality which can harmonize with the spirit of scientific progress. Unless we can do this the old forms will linger for a time and then lose all their meaning and die away. Pray for us that the sense of sin may be awakened, that the power of God in individual lives may be felt and that a strong spirit of consecration to Gods' service may possess those who leave our College for work in the world. This land is woefully in need of leaders This College is established with the avowed purpose of producing Christian leaders. Pray for us that the College may fulfil its mission and that real Christian life may be developed among all its students.

If any of you have not received the fully illustrated catalogue which was issued last year, drop a card to Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. and he will be glad to send you one. I shall be very glad to answer personally any qnestions which you may wish to ask about our work. It is not ours, but His Whom we all serve.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

President

Euphrates College Press

AN 1 1913

RD OF TRUSTEES
ES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 31st, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We were suddenly surprised by a hurry call for the mail this afternoon, so about an hour ago I sent off two letters to you. I had intended to add this, a third, on an entirely different subject. But it failed to get written in time.

Enclosed you will find a letter (translation) from the Pastor of the Protestant Church in Mezereh. It came as a complete surprise to me in response to my invitation to him to lead our weekly College religious service. But as I am led to believe it represents not only his own personal feeling, but an attitude backed by a number of Pastors in this field, I send it on to you with a few words of explanation.

One of Mr. Carey's pupils, Samoeel Manoogian, has been preaching for some years in Huseinik. He has several times applied for a license. Once one was granted him temporarily. Later renewal was refused on the ground that he was not orthodox. The local Union grants these licenses, and when the matter was brought up it was always, so far as I know, behind closed doors, so I never got first hand evidence of what went on. Stories differed. It seemed to me from what I did hear that he was not by any means given a fair show. At any rate the matter came up at the last meeting of the Union, after the Germans had separated from the work. What was the reason I cannot tell, but when the matter came up then it was referred to the Executive Committee of the Union, together with the Co-operative Committee. These two bodies in joint session were ordered to give the man a temporary license if he was found fit after examination.

When these two committees met it was evident that a few were bitterly opposed to the candidate. Among them was Badveli Tavit, the writer of this letter. Nearly the whole morning was wasted in deciding what method to pursue in examining the candidate. He had p previously handed in a statement of his faith, and it was finally decided to ask him to come in and read this, explaining it in detail, without any interruptions. He was then to retire and we were to decide what further questions should be asked and these were to be propounded by the secretary of the meeting. After this was done everything seemed satisfactory to all present save two points. The candidate replied to the question: "What do you believe about the Virgin Birth of Jesus?" "This is a matter on which I do not feel fully satisfied, and I have set the matter aside for further light." He also replied in exactly the same way to the question: "What is your idea of a Personal Devil?" He was called in a third time, I believe, and asked about these two points and made it very clear that his was not an attitude of disbelief but of waiting for light.

When the examination was over a motion was made that the young man receive a temporary license and the recommendation that this be made permanent by the next meeting of the Union. This

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was most bitterly opposed by three members, who seemed to feel that the candidate had denied the Divinity of Christ and the reality of sin, a position which was utterly unreasonable in the face of his well-known work in Huseinik, to say nothing of the clear statements which he had made before the Committee.

Both my brother and I expressed ourselves very clearly that the statements of the young man were in all prime essentials considered satisfactory by all members of the committee and that his being as yet not fully certain of these two points was no reason to suppress his most useful service in this needy place. One of the conservatives said he should be very sorry to have it said outside that our committee had allowed a man to preach who was not certain on these two points which they considered fundamentals. On the suggestion by one of the other native members that the examinations of the candidate had previously been characterized by a desire to trip him up in his answers Badveli Tavit got up and said he would leave the meeting at once, that it was casting aspersions on the integrity of the Union. He created quite a scene in which several rose and held him by sheer force from bolting the room at once. After a good deal of persuasion he returned to his seat and the vote was taken. The candidate was given a license.

All this occurred in the summer, in August, I think. Soon after that an organization of the Pastors, which had not met for two years, was called in session. The President and Secretary of this organization were opposers of the action at that time, and they called the meeting to see what action could be taken against my brother and myself. They planned to write a letter to my brother asking him to come up for examination before their body to see whether he was a fit candidate for touring missionary. Better counsel prevailed and they did not write any letters at that time, simply discussed. Now, more than two months after the affair, Badveli Tavit takes this method of advising me of his attitude.

One would be inclined to laugh at such a letter, and in fact it is very ludicrous in itself. But when I consider that he is one of many who feel somewhat similarly, When I remember how these same men persecuted poor Mr. Carey, and when I remember that this Badveli Tavit is Pastor of the strongest Church in our field, I do not feel like laughing.

This has strung out longer than I had intended. It will perhaps help you to be in touch with a situation which is very trying to us here. The only antidote that I know for this kind of bitter orthodoxy is the wholesome training of our students to go out and leaven the country with the spirit of love and service. But how far we are from accomplishing this! Our graduates are so few of them entering really consecrated service here in this country!

I am writing Donchian to ask him to undertake the support of Badveli Vartan as College Pastor. I hope he will do it.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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I am writing Donahian to ask him to undertake the support of Badvell Vartan as College Pastor. I hope he will do it.

Very sincerely yours,

Tarpoot

Apr. 31, 1912

REC'D JAN 1 1913

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ARD OF TRUSTEES
MES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 30th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass:-

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In clearing up some accumulated papers I found a letter to you dated October 31st. It is a reflection on my way of doing business to have this left this way, but it so happened, and I am going to send it on to you. The spirit of Badveli Tavit has been further exhibited since that writing in has attitude toward Harry while ~~the latter was~~ both were in Arabkir, Badveli Tavit refusing to have anything to do with Harry's meetings. But I think he carried the thing out too far for his own purpose, and people there got thoroughly sick of his attitude before he left, and after he left they had some very good meetings. But of that Harry will write you.

We had a very thankful Thanksgiving. I am sure that few in Turkey have so much to be thankful for politically as we have. I think we have not had so good a Vali since the days of Hassan Bey, 1903-5, and of course this man has a lot more opportunity to do things than a fellow had under the old regime. But one thing for which I feel very thankful is that we have Prof. Tenekejian. He tries me dreadfully sometimes, but when it comes to dealing with the government, he is the best man I ever knew. It is really remarkable to me how he manages to keep up with all the work he does, and still keep so fresh on all matters.

I am sending out circulars these days. I think they may be read more readily now than if we waited till more settled times. About four hundred go out to friends who have given or have shown some interest. They are mostly from Harry's list. Another three hundred go to Alumni and other Armenians. I am sending you a few that you may have them to put into letters which you may have to write about the College. You will notice that I have reduced our estimates to dollars and have lumped items. One other thing I have done is to include all the money paid in for board, which was not included in the estimates sent to you. Also all of the Higher Educational Fund appropriation.

Some weeks ago, according to your request, the station settled the matter of my salary. I was not consulted at all about it. I think I should have suggested a lower figure. But as they have decided it that way perhaps it is wisest on the whole. It simply gives me a few more liras to give for others, for I do not absolutely need it all for our own home. I shall be cautious about drawing on that basis till I know where the extra is coming from, for that was not in our estimates. If it is possible to add it in the H. E. F. appropriation that would seem to be the natural way.

The weekly news sheet carries you the news of most general nature. We are getting this out and paying for it ourselves, for I think it is a saving of money in the end, and it certainly is a good thing for the friends who used to hear from some who are gone.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

REC'D JAN 1 1913

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

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Incorporated, 1878

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
CYRUS H. WALKER
President

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Sincerely yours,

Cyrus H. Walker

Harpoot

Nov. 30-1912

JAN 1 1913

Translation of letter from Badveli Tavit Pakhchoian of Mezereh, refusing an invitation to speak to the students of Euphrates College.

Dear Mr. Riggs:-

I have received your invitation to speak at a religious meeting in the College. I am sorry that I shall not accept the invitation to come and lead the meeting. The reason for my not accepting it is that I do not recognize you as a missionary of the Gospel nor your College as a Christian Institution. Therefore if you invite me as one who is not a missionary I will come. You think yourself right in your persuasion and belief; I do not so recognize you. Therefore, since I am not like you in persuasin and belief, I am not a fellow believer with you.

I am sorry that I am obliged to find myself in such a position towards the missionaries at Harpoot, that is, towards those who had the opportunity, the courage and the sincerity to express themselves in the matter of Baron Samoel Manoogian.

I remain, yours respectfully,

(signed) Tavit Pakhchoian.

M. Aziz, October 27, 1912.

Pad. Tavit Pakhchoian

Mezreh- Oct. 27-1912

JAN 7 1913

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ES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
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December 12th, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I think that I have no letter from you that needs answer. There have been several letters to others, however, which have brought us all equally a great deal of satisfaction. The finding of Dr. Smith, his appointment, the approval of Miss Campbell's papers, the appropriation for Dr. Atkinson's house, all are good bits of news for the station. Then I was glad to hear from Mr. Ward that the money for the College monthly remittance had come, though it was Lstg. 60 short. I presume this shortage will not be overlooked when the next remittance is made. Our estimates are very close, you know, and if there is a shortage in any of our estimated receipts there will be likelihood that we shall not come out without a deficit. But I do not anticipate that. I think we shall show a clean record at the end of the year.

It seems to me that I must have written to you in regard to Mr. Ward's decision to leave, but I cannot find any record of it. It would be natural for me to say something as to the work which he will drop. As you will of course know it is going to be a great loss to us to have him go, especially as it involves his taking ~~his~~ ter ~~his~~ Miss Mattoon. And yet I do not think that I can blame him! She will fill out his life in a beautiful way, it seems to me. She is a fine girl, but especially fine for the work she has undertaken with such zeal. The first thought that we all had was Let us keep them both. Now Mr. Ward is not unwilling to consider a call to some permanent work in Turkey. In fact I think that if he felt that a position which he could fill satisfactorily were open in Turkey he would make great efforts to secure it.

At the same time, neither he nor I feel that it would be wise for him to stay here and I think the rest of the Station agree to this. He has done very patient hard work, and done it so thoroughly that it will be a guide and help for many years to come. But the particular need for this extra work is now ended. It now needs some person or persons to keep right after the accounts of the College and Station and keep them up to date. Besides this there are matters of the industries and shipments which need care and correspondence. These things might be done by a new missionary as a relief from the grind of language if we had such a man, but where is the man? It does not seem to us as if either Harry or I could undertake the Station accounts and Dr. Atkinson is way off in Mezereh and also too busy. The ladies are all up to their ears in work and could not undertake it. Now this is not all a preliminary to a heavy kick for a new man, for I think you are doing all you can for that now. But it is a preliminary to the suggestion that a very great deal of this work should be turned over to a native.

I have mentioned before in this connection Mr. Hovhannes Dingilian, Anatolia College, 1904, who has been teaching Turkish &

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I have mentioned before in this connection Mr. Hovhannes Dingilian, Anatolia College, 1904, who has been teaching Turkish &

English here for eight years. For several years, I think four, he has assisted in the offices of the President and Treasurer. For nearly a year he has himself kept the College ledger almost entirely, under the superfision of the treasurer, of course. He has so mastered the work, however that he feels it his own and enjoys it very much. The best thing about his work is that we all have perfect confidence in him. He is moreover accurate in general and has a good command of English. The suggestion was made a year ago that he should take up the work when Mr. Ward should go, but objection was made, especially by Mr. Browne, that the Station accounts should not be open to any native. Consequently he has confined himself almost wholly to the College account, which he has had the fullest access to, and has never in the least betrayed our confidence. Every time I have suggested this in Station Meeting there has been hesitancy as to whether it would be approved by the Board or not.

Now I feel particularly interested in it because of its connection with the College accounts, and so I am going to make a definite suggestion and ask if you think that such action, if taken by the Station, would be approved by the Board. My suggestion is that Mr. Dingilian be appointed Book-keeper and Cashier for the College and Station. His salary would have to be somewhat increased as he would have added expenses and would need to keep himself in condition. Perhaps Lt.90 would be a suitable figure. Then he would have the whole responsibility of keeping the books for the College and Station and would also pay out nearly all the funds on the proper authorization. The College and the Station each has a good safe, and one of these might be open to him while the other might be used to hold large sums of cash which he might prefer to have under the direct responsibility of an American. The Board of Managers, if they saw fit, might elect me as Treasurer, to accord with the requirements of the College Constitutional provision, and Dr. Atkinson might continue as Auditor for the Station, enlarging his duties so as to mean a constant supervision. Or he might be given the title of Treasurer and Harry could act as Auditor. In any case, the paying of salaries, the receiving and disbursing all regular monays, and the keeping of all the accounts would be in the hands of Mr. Dingilian. Of course he would not pay out except on the proper written authorization of the proper authorities, and with a little supervision a large part of Mr. Ward's present work could be done by him and save the necessity of having a man come out here specially for it.

On the basis of getting the native workers to do as much of the work as possible this is good business. But if it is contrary to the policy of the Board for some reason it may not be good business. That is the point that I would like to know so as to be able to discuss it in Station Meeting intelligently. It will mean having an Armenian fully informed of all our accounts all the time. And it will also mean that the men who come here to work for these people from America will have to spend less time serving tables.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Hogg

Farhat - Dec. 13-1912

FEB 13 1913

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

December 31st, 1912.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed is a report prepared at our request for the Harpoot Station by Miss Thora Wedel-Jarlsberg. Miss Wedel is a missionary in Kurdistan living at Farkhin. She is there at her own expense, and last year at her request she and her companion, Miss Elvers, were welcomed to the fellowship of our Station though with no official connection. We have just been enjoying a delightful visit from these two self-sacrificing women and I want to add a few words on behalf of the Station to go with this report.

Miss Elvers is a nurse who has worked in Turkey for many years in connection with the Huelfsbund. Miss Wedel is a rather remarkable woman who has spent a number of years in the heart of Sumatra. These two women came to Kurdistan because they heard of the neglect there, and have lived there for one year now enduring a good many privations. Perhaps the greatest of these difficulties has been the attitude of the government in forbidding Miss Elvers to practice. This year they have spent largely in getting the language and in getting acquainted with the people and their needs.

These two ladies feel very strongly that there is an opening for direct work among the Kurds, and feel that there ought to be a male missionary doctor or an ordained man or both to begin work there definitely for the Kurds. They are themselves somewhat handicapped by the lack of male assistance, but are returning to the work this week to go on doing what they can. The Harpoot Station, while it appreciates keenly the inability of the Board to begin new work till it has properly filled the needs of the old, feels that the need of Kurdistan cannot be too often presented. We hope that this report will be given publicity. The presence in Kurdistan of two consecrated women working alone amid great difficulties is a challenge to us who are well housed and well fed to do our best. Shall it not be a challenge to the churches at home to do their best to make their work count for the most?

Definitely, if $300. could be guaranteed we should make the greatest effort to find a native doctor who could go there and make Miss Elvers' work as a nurse possible. No objection would be raised to her working with a doctor. Shall she see the sickness about her and be unable to minister to it because of the lack of a doctor which $300. could provide?

Secondly, a doctor at Diarbekir is at last our definite hope; cannot someone be found who can go there with him to supervise this Kurdistan work which is right at its doors? An ordained man is needed to supplement the medical work in both Diarbekir and Kurdistan. It cannot be wise to leave the medical work thus uncompleted by the evangelistic. One man could do a great deal in both fields.

In behalf of the Harpoot Station,
Ernest W. Riggs.

FEB 13 1913

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In behalf of the Harpoot station,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Dec. 31-1912

FEB 2 - 1914

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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Secretary
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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

January 3rd, 1914

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This is merely to enclose the statements for October, November and December. I am sorry that they have been long delayed. My absence was in part accountable. We have received no drafts from you for the College account for some time. Probably this is in part because I sent no statements and partly because of your prolonged absences. I wonder if you are now at Kansas City. We are thinking of the great Convention there, and I wish it might bring new volunteers for Turkey.

Mr. Knapp has some very discouraged letters from Bitlis. Probably they write you regularly and frequently. They seem to feel, at least a majority of them, that the work there is not worth while as it is carried on now. I do not know but they are right. Mr. Maynard is so discouraged, and the work is such drudgery. But Mr. Knapp feels very differently about it.

Our Seminary class has just scattered for the vacation, in good spirits and with a good deal of show of zeal for their work. I hope they may return as the seventy did to their Master.

Harry, too has started off for twenty days in the Paloo-Peri region. The weather is favorable.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

The last draft is for Aug. 90 and dated Aug. 19, 1913 received it Sept 20th

E. W. R.

Taylor.

Jan. 3-1914

Dr. Gulick

MAR 14 1913

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

February 3rd, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Somehow I have not written as many letters to you as I have wished lately. I would like to sit down for a long chat right now, but I can only put on paper a very little.

College has opened again with a very normal attendance. Not very large, but all that could normally be expected even without the war. We are in the second month of the new year and God's Providence has kept us from all disaster so far. Our minds go back to the events of ~~three~~ two years ago yesterday when we laid away Miss Poole; two years ago this spring when cold and measles gave us many a costly holiday; and to a year ago last fall, when we waited anxiously for the word of the Health Department, allowing us to open College. But now, with all the world thinking of disordered Turkey, we go on in peace as if we were not the least affected.

But my mind is not at rest these days. I feel very much the burden of the failure of this College in its ideal, namely the preparation of Christian Leaders for this land. Not that there are not a great many men in this part of the country in positions of leadership who are graduates of the College; but the College is not capturing the land. There is not a burning zeal for saving the people here among the graduates. I suppose nine out of ten of them would go to America the first thing if the hindrances of finances and the government were taken away. And the trouble is that there is not a deep consecration to Christ and a high ideal of what His requirements are as the moral ideal dominating the College. I hear the grind of the machinery every day, and it is ponderous machinery. I am more and more convinced that our College is far and away ahead of all the schools around us in its efficiency as a machine for educating men, but it is a machine.

Just now the burden of finding the teachers for next year is on the Board of Managers. Several positions are filled. The Professors will all be here and four of the Instructors, but there are possibilities for five new men. It is likely that the old ones will be retained not because they are the best but because the best cannot be obtained. I have asked the Managers to wait till my brother returns from his trip before deciding about the candidates. He is needed in the field, but I very much want him here all the time. It is quite possible that we may call Prof. Nahigian's son, who has had a good course in Agriculture at Cornell, to come here for Physics Chemistry and Drawing as a nail to hold him here for the Agricultural Department when we get it. I wish that we might feel sure of Badveli Vartan's permanence. He is called to Smyrna, I understand, and Donchian, to whom we wrote, asking him to support Badv. Vartan in the College, has not replied to our letters.

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But what we speak of when we get together very often is as to how we can get at the Turks. If the Armenians have had their day in Turkey we must open our doors to the Turks. And just here is the question of language. Shall the language of the College remain Armenian? Shall it be English? Shall we try to make it Turkish? Shall we have two languages and two departments, one for Armenians and one for Turks? These are the perplexing problems in which we missionaries must cast the deciding vote, for the Armanians, those most interested, would all vote to retain the language Armenian. But I cannot look forward to that with any pleasure. English would be quite possible, but many doubt whether that would accomplish our purpose. You turned the problem over to the Managers, but it is one before which we all stand uncertain, and if you can give us light it will be gratefully received.

Before I close this rambling evening chat I must acknowledge your letter of December 10th. I cannot express the opinion of the station on the effect of the war on the Moslems. Personally it seems to me that the real part which the Armenians have plaid in it will tend to make the Turks more tolerant toward them and their religion. Moreover the divisions between the parties of Turks tends to the obliteration of the old great division between Christian and Moslem. Just now we are basking in the unusual sunshine of good government and all looks rosey in that line. We cannot tell what a day may bring forth, but just now relations are very cordial.

I am glad of every chance you get to talk up the College with the Alumni. It counts. Boghigian may be of some use to us yet. We are thinking seriously of getting out a catalogue in English and Armenian on our press here. I think about $200. would do it very nicely. In this case we would want to get a number of the cuts made for the last one. Would there be any hindrance to having them sent out to us?

I had almost forgotten a message from old Badveli Yeshilian (Mardiros). Do you remember him? I don't believe he was a"Badveli"then. The poor old man cannot get about to preach, but he has a sort of pension from the Union. He feels that he ought to have a bigger one and has written to you about it and has not heard from you. I told him I would ask you if you had received the letter. It is a rather pitiful case, where funds spent are the merest charity, there being no visible return whatever.

On a separate sheet I am going to tell you of the decision of the Board of Managers regarding Prof. Vorperian's vacation. In this personal note, however, I may add that I think him to be one of the most earnest men on our faculty. He lives up to his knowledge as well as he can, but that is very limited. He is not a bright man, but has a refreshing ideal of service which he tries his best to live up to. I wish I had more confidence that a year in America would do him great good. If the promise had not been twice made him I do not think we would try to send him.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

P. S. Your letter of 24th has come to hand today, 4th, with our delayed mail from the west. I had sent you about fifty of those circulars, which I judge had been only delayed. I trust they were not lost.

But what we speak of when we get together very often is as to how we can get at the Turks. If the Armenians have had their day in Turkey we must open our doors to the Turks. And just here is the question of language. Shall the language of the College remain Armenian? Shall it be English? Shall we try to make it Turkish? Shall we have two languages and two departments, one for Armenians and one for Turks? These are the perplexing problems in which we missionaries must cast the deciding vote. For the Armenians, those most interested, would all vote to retain the language Armenian. But I cannot look forward to that with any pleasure. English would be quite possible, but many doubt whether that would accomplish our purpose. You turned the problem over to the Managers, but it is one before which we all stand uncertain, and if you can give us light it will be gratefully received.

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Fairbank

Feb 3-1913

MAR 14 1913

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Secretary
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BOSTON MASS.

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

February 4th, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The Board of Managers at its last meeting authorized me to write to you regarding the possibility of securing some special fund to cover the expense of a visit to America to be made by our Prof. Mugurdich Vorperian.

That you may understand our position let me explain the matter to you. Some years ago, perhaps six or seven years ago, the plan was approved by the Board of sending certain of our teachers and Professors abroad for a change and study. In accordance with this plan Profs. Khachadoorian, Boojicanian, Soghigian and Lulejian have travelled more or less and have spent more or less time in study. This has been at considerable expense to the College. In the case of Prof. Lulejian you were able to secure some special funds so that the expense to the College was very materially reduced.

In these arrangements preference seems to have been given to those who, though not actually made Professors, were considered suitable material for this honor and title. They were sent abroad and on their return the title of Professor was conferred on them. Prof. Soghigian, who was already a Professor, was given time to travel, but did not take a whole year at study in any one place. His branch was Armenian, so he visited some of the centers of Armnenian learning. Prof. Vorperian, who received the title at the same time that Prof. Soghigian did, was promised a vacation for study, but the time of this furlough and the arrangements for his work while gone and the aid which he was to receive were not settled at that time. Just when this promise was first made is not clear. The minutes of the Board of Managers were miserably kept and the first that is recorded is on April 8th, 1909, when it is stated that on the return of Prof. Lulejian it is hoped to send him abroad for study. On March 10th, 1911, the following vote is recorded: "That a vacation will be granted to him when the funds of the College permit."

It is evident, therefore, that the Managers have committed themselves to it. The value of it to the College is not so much what weighs in our minds as the promise to him. In fact, I doubt if the Board would approve of his going if the matter were to come up new for discussion. He is a valuable man in his place as monitor of the Varzharan; but he has no branch of study of which he has become master, and his ability is not such that he could assume such a branch now when he is forty years old. His faithfulness and efficiency in personally supervising the work of the Varzharan is much appreciated, but his scholarly ability to become the head of some branch of study is not so clear.

Since these things are so, and since the financial outlook

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for the College is not altogether without its difficulties, the Board of Managers has informed Prof. Vorperian that we cannot now promise such a furlough to him. We do at the same time announce to him that we shall ask you if you think it will be possible to find some friend who would like to provide the funds needed to give him this well-earned rest and change, and the opportunity to study in America. At the same time I am authorized to write to Dr. Patton of Princeton Seminary with a view to the possibility of his going there to take courses both in the Seminary and in the University. One special reason for his preferring Princeton is that he has a brother-in-law there, who has a good business and is a great friend of the College.

I am writing to Dr. Patton today, and I shall ask him to send his reply to you that you may forward it to me. This is in order that you may know what provision it is possible for him to make for Prof. Vorperian.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Taylor -

Feb. 4 1913

Rec'd APR 2 4 1913

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Secretary
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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

March 28th, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of February 28th came to hand yesterday and was very welcome indeed. A great many things hung on the answer to my letter of December 12th, and now we have the answer and can go ahead. It is our plan to employ Mr. Dingilian as Assistant Treasurer both for the College and for the Station, and it may be wise for us to have separate Treasurers. I hope that the latter office will be little more than a name, and that it will involve only matters of responsibility and correspondence, for all the detail work I think can be handled by Mr. Dingilian. It will be some time, I suppose, before we can finish the matter and make all the arrangements. It will necessitate our employing someone else to teach the work which Mr. Dingilian had and also to do his office work as Registrar.

I thank you for your remittance of Lstg.100/ which I have passed over to Mr. Ward. I do not feel sure that I acknowledged the receipt of the Lstg.205.17/5 which you sent with your letter of January 7th. I should also acknowledge the letter of January 25th, which you wrote when peace had just been again postponed. We still wait in anxious ignorance regarding the turn things are taking. Also let me thank you for your note of sympathy to us. It makes a big lump come in my throat to have these kind letters from friends. No one could know better than his children the grand inheritance we have received from him, and no one could feel more proud of his noble life of service. As you say, it puts new responsibilities on us for his work.

In one of your letters you referred to the Theological controversy here. An exceedingly regrettable incident occurred in this connection which I will tell you of, for I think that you are interested in even the minor details of such a serious situation. The Yeprad is a paper published on our Press by the Faculty. I have occasionally contributed, and I have been willing to help in many ways, but have never been asked to oversee its publications or censor it in any way, and consequently I have not done so. The editor is Professor Soghigian, a Gregorian in the eyes of the government, but a very enlightened sort of a man with no very strong Church standing. For some reason or other he has taken up the cause of the College against Badveli Pakhchoian, that is that is what he thought he was doing. In a series of editorials under the caption a Sermon to Preachers, he has been flaying a type of clergyman long gone by, the man who hates education and builds all his power on superstition. In the last article, however, he said some things about an article which had been published by Badv. Pakhchoian in the Avedaper. Badv. Pakhchoian took great offence and wrote a most scathing ill-spirited article in reply, under the name of an Open Letter which he wished the Yeprad to publish . It was not fit for publica-

March 28th, 1913.

Rev. James L. Hatton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Hatton:-

Your letter of February 25th came to hand yesterday and was very welcome indeed. A great many things hung on the answer to my letter of December 12th, and now we have the answer and can go ahead. It is our plan to employ Mr. Dingilian as Assistant Treasurer both for the College and for the Station, and it may be wise for us to have separate Treasurers. I hope that the latter office will be little more than a name, and that it will involve only matters of responsibility and correspondence, for all the detail work I think can be handled by Mr. Dingilian. It will be some time, I suppose, before we can finish the matter and make all the arrangements. It will necessitate our employing someone else to take the work which Mr. Dingilian had and also to do his office work as Registrar.

I thank you for your remittance of late. I have passed over to Mr. Tara. I do not feel sure that I acknowledged the receipt of the Tatg.208.17\3 which you sent with your letter of January 7th. I should also acknowledge the letter of January 28th which you wrote when peace had just been again postponed. We still wait in anxious ignorance regarding the turn things are taking.

Also let me thank you for your note of sympathy to us. It makes a big lump come in my throat to have these kind letters from friends. No one could know better than his children the grand inheritance we have received from him, and no one could feel more proud of his noble life of service. As you say, it puts new responsibilities on us for his work.

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APR 16 1913

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Following on this even, but having nothing whatever to do with it is the decision which the Station has made to get out a religious monthly. My brother is to be the editor, with Badveli Vartan and I as Associate editors. We have not decided on a name yet, but the purpose is very clear. It is to be a paper for Christian Leaders, and it might be called a College extension organ. It is not intended for the people as a whole. It is intended for the Pastors, the preachers, the teachers, and also for the leading business and Professional men who may be interested in it, and it is for our own field, though if it meets with favor elsewhere it may increase its circulation. Its purpose, you see, is very narrow. It will have nothing but positive and constructive Christian news and literature in its columns. There is no other such paper in Armenian, I believe, and the need for it right here in the work of our own graduates is most evident. I think, incidentally, that it may do more than all else to put us in the right lightbefore the people. I fear that it is so that there are certain who are called Christians who are using every means which they possess to put us in a wrong light with the people. I do not like to feel that way, but their actions point to that most unmistakably.

The finances of the paper will be cared for by the fund which the station has called the "Book Fund", and which was being used to publish tracts which the students were translating from the English. I do not suppose the paper will be self-supporting, at least not for some years, if it continues, but I do think that it will be a most valuable expenditure of this money and a good use of our Press.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Very sincerely yours,

Earl W. Riggs

Farhoot

Mar. 28-1913

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

March 7th, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have not written you since we got the very sudden news of the death of my father in Smyrna. We still wait for particulars as to the immediate cause, for mails are very slow. The telegram announcing his death came the day that we got the first news of his illness, but the telegram came first and was a great shock. Since then all our letters have told of marked and rapid improvement. We can only rejoice in the blessed inheritance which we have received, but for our dear mother's sake it is hard to think of his being separated from her.

On December 12th I wrote to you at length on the subject of the possibility of our passing over the work of the treasury to a native. The Station took up the matter, but on my remarking that I had written to you they awaited your reply. Mails are so delayed that we have not received that reply yet. If you did not receive the letter we shall be much disappointed, but I will summarize it here. In the absence of any candidate to take up Mr. Ward's work as Treasurer we think of asking Mr. Hovhannes Dingilian, one of our instructors, to take the work. He is a man who has the confidence of all, has had several year's experience in office work and two years' experience in the Treasurers office. The one great question is whether it would transgress any fixed policy of the Board or any rule to have all of the College and Station accounts open to a native. Of course the responsibility would be shared by some missionary or missionaries. Our station in a sense is all so young that I feel we are much in danger of introducing too many innovations; but this is one which seems to be almost a necessity.

Ans. Feb 28

I now write you to ask you about some cuts in our catalogue. The Managers have about decided to issue a large (perhaps 50 pages) catalogue in Armenian and English on our own press. This will necessitate a good deal of careful planning and arrangement, but I think a bi-lingual catalogue will be useful. The Managers have decided on nothing as yet but to ask you to send as soon as possible some cuts from the English catalogue which was issued there last year. Under separate cover I am sending you a catalogue with the ones which we want enclosed in circles. I suppose you have them in your files somewhere, and as the College paid for them I presume there will be no objection to sending them out here. My brother suggests that they may be removed from the blocks they are mounted on, and thus save a good deal of postage. I suppose they will have to come letter postage, for the round-about parcel's post system has lost a good many things and delayed others too badly to make us want to try it again. On a separate sheet I will write the suggestions and explanations so that whoever handles the matter need not be bothered with this letter.

Harpoot

Mar. 28-1913

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Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

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May I ask that this matter be attended to as promptly as possible, as it is already late, and unless the cuts are here very soon we shall not be able to issue the catalogue before Commencement which will be a great disadvantage.

Politically the lid is kept successfully on so that we hear nothing whatever. It is most remarkable to me how the news is suppressed, for things generally do leak out in this country, and up till a few weeks ago we were kept in daily communication with Constantinople. Possibly nothing is happening, but it seems to me more likely that we are kept in the dark.

Our special meetings in the College at the time of the Day of Prayer for Students was in a way a disappointment to me. This was specially true because of the failure of Harry to reach here in time. It was not of his willing, and we can only be thankful that he was cared for as he was. But it quite upset our plans. Then the death of my father made us hardly feel able to take some of the meetings thus left open on such short notice. I must say, however, that I was pleased with the serious and sympathetic way in which all the meetings were taken by both boys and teachers. I believe more than ever that there is a strong religious current here which is gathering force as it flows on, and that from this College will come, ere long, streams to satisfy this needy land. Our series of Sunday lectures on religious topics of special interest to our young people are being remarkably well attended. Quite a good majority of all of our College students who are in this quarter of the city, attend every week.

The Managers are hard at work on the problem of teachers for next year. It is not so difficult a matter as for the past two years for two reasons. First we have not nearly so many vacancies to fill; and in the second place the back has been broken of the deadly idea formerly so prevalent that all went according to time of service, so that now the decision of the Managers will be more final. The contracts signed last year for two and five years removes several subjects from the need of immediate attention.

It is a great pleasure to have Harry back again. We fill his time pretty well up with meetings of all sorts while he is here, but we hope to have him here a longer time this ~~year~~ time. He is giving a course in electricity to the Seniors and to the Juniors.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Marfort-

Nov. 7-1913

APR 16 1913

1.50
1.28
2.78

Cuts of Euphrates College.

To be sent by letter postage to the following address:
Rev. Ernest W. Riggs,
Harpoot,
Via Constantinople. Turkey-in-Asia

Cuts marked with a circle about each in the catalogue mailed under separate cover to be sent. The plate may be removed from its wooden block for each cut and only the plates sent. This should be done most carefully by pulling the nails that fasten it on. Otherwise the plate may be ruined by being bent. The plates should then be wrapped each singly in paper and then done up in small packages, well wrapped with card-board.

Cuts desired are as follows: (Also marked in catalogue)

1. Frontispiece; Bust of Dr. Wheeler.
2. Page 12; College Buildings.
3. " 13; Plan of grounds.
4. " 15; Boys' College.
5. " 16; Official Permit for the Press.
6. " 20; Map of Asia Minor.
7. " 26; Student just arrived.
8. " 31; Girls with Indian Clubs
9. " 31; Field and Track Champions.
10. " 33; Iron (Stove) Shop.
11. " 33; Tin Shop.
12. " 33; Cabinet Shop.
13. " 34; The Press
14. " 35; Type-setting.
15. " 36; The Yeprad.

If the catalogue which is sent with the cuts marked in it does not reach Boston with the same mail which brings this letter, I hope the cuts may be picked out by number as above and forwarded at once.

Ernest W. Riggs

Mar. 7-1913

List of Cuts to Euphrates Coll.

AUG 25 1913

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

July 24th, 1913

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have long neglected my correspondence during the rush of the last weeks of the year, and I have a number of letters from you which I think I have not acknowledged. Three, those of April 29th, May 12th and June 12th, contained regular remittances for £80, £100 and £80 respectively. I hope that Mr. Ward acknowledged these in order. I think he informed me that he had done so. You ask whether there is any need of forwarding the second of exchangeeach time. I have consulted with Mr. Ward and see no need of it. The remittances have come through very regularly and safely.

The Yeprad matter was settled by a sharp rejection of the spirit and wording of the articles(which I referred to previously) over my signature in the next issue.

I hope that by next week I can get off my annual report so as to have it in plenty of time for the annual meeting. I have been so busy resting at this beautiful lake that I have not had time to get it done earlier. I think I will, however, now get off to you a copy of the financial statements. You will have an opportunity to look them over and perhaps you will wish to have them looked over by a committee before the regular meeting. It may be a bit irregular for me to be treasurer this year and audit last year's account, but it seemed the best thing under the circumstances. Dr. Atkinson was away and no one else had the necessary knowledge of the accounts. I think no more satisfactory report has been sent in many years, and I have been through it all very carefully. Mr. Ward was so crowded in his preparations to go that I think he has not sent any explanation of the accounts to you and perhaps not a copy of the balance sheet and statement of account with the College Treasurer, Boston. I think I had better send you them all, and you can keep them for the Annual Meeting. I will make the explanations on a separate sheet.

The end of the year was marked by a great dearth of workers. The Girls' Department suffered especially. There was no American lady to preside at the closing exercises nor to direct in the affairs of the end of the year. The breaking of Miss Riggs' and Miss Catlin's health under the strain shows the tremendous load that Miss Daniels always carries. Of course she is used

to it and has borne the load a long time and knows just how each part ought to fit into the whole. But even so, she carries far more than an ordinary woman can lift.

Miss Catlin seems to be somewhat improved, but I fear for her health. She is not strong and her hard work of the end of the year was quite too much for her. Other absentees were Prof. Vorperian, head of our Varzharan, & Mr. Tashjian head of the Press. The former was obliged to conduct a sick sister-in-law to Aintab for treatment and the latter was fleeing the country. Both finished their work of teaching a little early and shifted their other responsibilities on to other shoulders. But it made all the more work for the rest of us. We issued, during Commencement week, the Armenian edition of our catalogue. This is for use in this country so I send you but a single copy. We issued two thousand copies at a cost of something like £T 11. About half of these were distributed at once and the rest have been kept for later use. We expect to issue one in English in the fall with better paper. Of that I will send you a number of copies.

Rec'd

Prof. Vorperian found it necessary to conduct his sister-in-law on to America, as Dr. Shepard was not able to do what was needed for her as the Hospital was closing. He asked us to allow him to spend a year there, as he was already there, and after a good deal of deliberation the Board of Managers decided to allow him to do so on full salary but with nothing for travelling expenses or tuition, for we feel we cannot afford it. He is to spend the time in study at Princeton Seminary and University and in visiting the nearby schools. This demands that we find someone to give his courses and take his responsibilities for this year. This is not by any means easy. We are, in fact, having a hard time to fill up our staff of instruction for the ~~present~~ coming year. We have had to let our instructor of Turkish go and our Music, Drawing and French are also without definite heads for a year now.

The Faculty took a strong step which I hope will prove a wise one just after College closed. It was decided to notify all the parents of our pupils that the pupils will be required to sign a pledge next fall upon entering regarding activity in the Armenian National Political Parties. The pledge reads something like this."I promise that while a student in Euphrates College I will not join in meetings or collect money in the interests of any political party, nor take any active part in such party." One or two predict that this will cut our student body in half. I think this is a pessimistic view. I do feel that it will remove from our student body a few of the less desirable pupils and it may attract for a time the adverse criticism of some of the radic organs of some of these miserable parties, both of these effects will be welcome. The number of Schools in this country which have been ruined

by the wild ideas of liberty among its students and ~~pup~~ teachers is a steadily growing one. These party activities seem to consist chiefly in discussing socialistic ideas in public meeting and in solemn secret session. These ideas are very crude, often revoltingly free. The chief danger to our students is in leading them into thoughts subversive of the organizations of the Home and Church. I well realize that we have undertaken something which will be very hard to carry out when we say that these things shall not be fostered. There is a certain prurient attractiveness in them for the boys. But we are going to definitely enter a campaingn against them hoping to purify the atmosphere of the students. I wish there were some way of positively prohibiting the literature which serves these parties, but this seems impracticable.

Mrs. Atkinson and the children are enjoying the lake with us now. Consul and Mrs. Masters are here also and Misses Catlin and Campbell come next week, we hope. We keep in touch with Harpoot, that is with the Garden, by heliograph. This works most excellently. It is a wonder to me how bright a flash a small four by six inch mirror will throw. I am getting so that I can "talk" quite easily with Harry over the twenty miles of plain and mountain. Yesterday we received the astounding news that Adrianople is retaken by the Turks. Where are the high humanitarian boasts of the Allies? We have no details as yet, but we pray that this country may not again be plunged in war.

Your last says that you will be at Northfield this summer. I am glad to hear of that. I am sure it will not only be a help to the students there but it may also help to get recruits. We wait eagerly to hear of the appointment of the new man for Harpoot that we hear is a possibility.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Mr. Bell writes that you have received the honorary title of L. L. D. Let me congratulate you on this recognition.

E. W. R.

Harpoot.

July 24 1913.

NOV 17 1913

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The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 22nd, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It is a seriously long time since I have written to you anything at all. I do not like to have so long a time elapse, but it has seemed impossible to get at it. I think I could count on the fingers of one hand the letters that I have written since the opening of the term aside from those imperative business letters connected with our immediate work.

Never has it been so hard to get started. Never have there been so many problems. You can readily see that it would be so from the absences this year. Beginning with Miss Daniels, head of the Girls' Department I might also mention the absence of the head of the Varzharan, of the Press, and of the French department, and new men undertaing the work of treasurer, librarian and registrar. Then to add to the confusion, a new Seminary class with all its arrangements, taking not only time but also a building and furniture which we have long been using. Besides this there has been a torrent of new students when we thought we had reason to expect fewer than usual. This has necessitated new boarding department arrangements and a new teacher who just began his work today. Starting the Yeprad on a new basis has taken a lot of time of Managers and President. A serious misunderstanding among the lady teachers, practically amounting to a strike, has added an element of excitement and worry. And the fact that I plan to start next week for Marsovan to take my mother back and see the College there in its working has made things crowd a bit.

Yet I may say that the College ~~never~~ has not since I have been here had a more encouraging opening. The numbers of our new boys have been referred to. We have 110 new ones as over against 44 last year; 130 boarders compared with 100 last year and three of our classes have had to be divided as they number over forty each. A second encouraging element is the marked change in the attitude of some of the people towards the College. Badveli Tavit has left, and that takes away a hostile element which was very trying. Sympathy with our work is shown on every side. To begin the year with a good balance in the treasury is also an encouraging feature worth mentioning. I do not need to try to tell you what a relief it is to me personally and I notice a firmer loyalty to the College on that account among the Professors. While the spirit among the lady teachers was far from happy at the start of the term I think it is better now, and the Instructors in the male department at their last meeting voluntarily took on themselves a large amount of extra work in order to divide the classes, showing the right sort of a spirit.

This fact, that it is a boom year in attendance and in other ways, makes me feel sure that it is the time to push for a new interest on the part of the Alumni and friends. I hope that we can do three things very quickly. First, settle the matter of site

not only in our own minds but also make it sure enough so we can publish it. Second, get our buildings planned and located on the site, and get drawings made of the ground plan of the whole and of the individual buildings. Third, get out an English catalogue with these plans in it by which to get funds, and then push hard for funds. Now this is a big plan all at once, but I do not see that we have gained anything by our waiting game so long. I have about given up hope of the Jirid Tepe site for the College, and I presume our location will be nearer to Mezereh. It will be a great advantage to be nearer to the Hospital, and if the question of water can be solved properly there is no reason against a nearer site. Not that I feel that the Jirid Tepe site is inferior. I still feel that is the ideal site. But I do feel that it is very doubtful whether we can ever secure it.

You have spoken recently of Mr. Boghigian's interest in the matter. I wish I had more confidence in his interest. People here do not feel that he is quite genuine. But still, if he is not brushed the wrong way perhaps he will actually do something. It may be that a site nearer to the Hospital would be better suited to his tastes. Serai is a possibility. The disadvantages are chiefly that it too is on the side of the mountain, and we could have no large amount of level ground, and also that it is far from Mezereh and not so central, and also that it would be very difficult to secure.

You spoke of a matter of an educational society in Huseinik and Prof. Nahigian's relation to it. I saw the Professor directly about it. I like to be direct in such matters, it usually allays suspicions of personal interest. He told me somewhat in detail of the matter. He said that he had tried to have a legal transfer made many times, but it was impossible. Prof. Tenekejian had exhausted the possibilities of the law on the subject. But, he said, when the possibility of his making a statement to the Missionaries was suggested, that it would not be of so much avail as a regular statement before a Notary Public here, and a printed report of the whole matter to the members of the society. These he expects soon to accomplish, though I believe he has not the necessary papers in his own name in some cases. I think that there is nothing secret about it and that there will soon be a very satisfactory statement of the matter published.

I see I did not mention the steps we have taken and are taking regarding the site. The Station and Managers are to work with a joint committee in the matter.

Our Assistant Treasurer is doing his work splendidly. He seems naturally built for just that work, and I hope he will always enjoy it as much as he does now. He has passed the period of the opening of the College without serious difficulties, and so far as I can see his accounts are right up to scratch every single day. Of course there are many responsibilities which he can't take which Mr Ward would, and which now fall to me. One of those was the matter of sending you the monthly statement regarding the deposit account. I am sorry that I ~~have~~ so failed in that matter. I now enclose reports for the past four months, and I hope that there will not again be such an omission.

One little incident which has stirred up a lot of talk, and which has been an unpleasant matter has been the suspension of one of our Juniors on his open rebellion in class against one of the Professors. He has not a good record in many ways, and this was the climax. His being a prominent leader in Tashnagtsagan activities has been the reason for the prominence of the affair. Appeals in

his behalf have come in for nearly two weeks, signed and anonymous. Two signed by some fifty of the students and some of the teachers, and one from the Arachnort in Mezereh, Busag Vartabed, have been the most interesting. Since his suspension, however, we got hold of a tail which looks as if it might be a long and shaggy one, leading to a deal of revolutionary activity of which we had no idea. We are going to investigate quietly.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Gigg

Oct. 22-1913

Taylor

Office

REC'D JAN 5 1914

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

December 11th, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

You should be back in Boston again about the time that this gets there, I should think. It seems to me a long time since I have heard from you or written to you.

I have been absent for more than five weeks, having taken my mother to Marsovan and incidentally visited pretty thoroughly the Sivas and Marsovan institutions. It has been a very helpful trip, and I have had my eyes opened to certain things regarding the College and its future policy which will make a good deal of difference in my work here, I presume. I hope I may soon write you at length about one of these matters.

Time will not permit me to even tell of events here during my absence. The most significant of these is the admission of a second Moslem boarder who has come to take his course in Armenian. He is a Circassian, the son of a wealthy judge in Mezereh. We shall have more, and it is to be our immediate problem to so adjust ourselves to the situation so that they may come without the great barrier of the Armenian language to overcome.

My purpose in this letter is to call to your mind our need of a tutor for next year. Mr. Livengood is to leave in the summer, according to his agreement in coming out here. We shall be very loathe to part with him, for he has made himself one with us in an unusual way. It has been truly remarkable how he has entered into the hearts of the people, especially of his pupils, and shouldered responsibilities efficiently that one could hardly expect of one here only for three years. In Mr. Harper and Mr. Livengood we have had a really exceptional pair of young men. Can we find a third to keep up the succession?

I am by this mail writing to Mr. Jay Minkler of Grinnell, (Iowa) a Senior this year, suggesting to him the possibility of his coming. He was suggested to me by Mr. Compton, the new tutor in Marsovan. From what I could ascertain while there I should think he would suit us well. If you think it wise you might also write to him, though that is as seems best to you. I did not suggest it to him. If you have other candidates in mind we want to have the best we can get. I have not offered the position to Minkler. I have merely asked if he could consider it if it were made.

I cannot now refer to my files to see if I replied to your query regarding Prof. Vorperian's salary. I shall be glad to have him paid from time to time according to his needs an amount not exceeding $350. from College funds. This leaves a little here for the needs of his family in accordance with his instructions. If he is in straits and needs further funds I think some might be advanced to him as a loan; but this should not be suggested to him. It is understood that he will care for his own travelling expenses.

There is much more I would like to write, but time is a scarce article these days.

Very sincerely yours, Ernest W. Riggs.

Dec-11-1913

Harpoot-

Dear Dr. Barton:-

You should be back in Boston again about the time that this gets there. I should think. It seems to me a long time since I have heard from you or written to you.

I have been absent for more than five weeks, having taken my mother to Marsovan and incidentally visited pretty thoroughly the cities and Marsovan institutions. It has been a very helpful trip, and I have had my eyes opened to certain things regarding the College and its future policy which will make a good deal of difference in my work here, I presume. I hope I may soon write you at length about one of these matters.

Time will not permit me to even tell of events here during the vacation. The most significant of these is the admission of a second Persian boarder who has come to take his course in Armenian. He is a Persian, the son of a wealthy judge in Kazerun. We shall have more, and it is to be our immediate problem to so adjust ourselves to the situation so that they may come without the great barrier of the language to come.

My purpose in this letter is to call to your mind our need of a director for next year. Mr. Livingood is to leave in the summer, according to his agreement in coming out here. We shall be very lonely to part with him, for he has made himself one with us in an unusual way. He has been truly remarkable how he has entered into the hearts of the people, especially of his pupils, and shouldered responsibilities efficiently that one could hardly expect of one here only for three years. In Mr. Harper and Mr. Livingood we have had a really exceptional pair of young men. Can we find a third to keep up the succession?

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There is much more I would like to write, but time is a scarce article these days.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Briggs

JUN 9 1913

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

May 10th, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which my brother has written and the Station has authorised sent to the different stations of the Mission. It is self-explanatory, but I may add a word. My brother does not understand why the Mission should vote in the negative. I think that the only reason is that they think we are too much burdened to undertake this work. The present, we feel, is a time when the leadership of the church here is in desperate need of spiritual food. With our present force we cannot give them what they need in any other way. This is the way which will consume the least strength, for most of the work will be done by natives while directed by Americans. You will very likely receive copies of the first issue by this same mail.

An event of the past week has made me very happy. On Thursday there walked into my room a very tall Kurd from the Dersim and brought his son to put him into school. After some talk and arranging he paid the fees, with a little help from me, and put his boy into the Boarding Department. He is to study Armenian and attend such classes as he can. The father showed such an earnest desire for the son's good, and was so willing that he should learn Armenian in order that he might get along nicely with the boys and get most out of his work, that I think it is worth a great deal. This makes now four Moslem pupils that we have. Two in the Kindergarten, one in the Mangaran and this fellow, 14 years old, in the Varzharan; and they are all studying Armenian! If there are a few more to follow them next year I think we shall have to form a special class so that they will not have to learn Armenian. The father of the new boy assured me that if his son liked it there would be a great many come in the near future. I am very glad to say that all our teachers and pupils have appeared pleased and have shown the new boy courtesy and kindness.

The arrival of the Consul and his wife with Miss Campbell has been a pleasant event following closely on the departure of Harry and Mary. Mrs. Masterson proves to be a charming southern lady who promises to add much to our social life. Miss Campbell appears like a most solid and sensible girl. She is a trifle reserved, but we all like her very much.

Your letter of March 24th is before me. I am gratified that the Prudential Committee has granted us again for the coming year the $2351. which it had given us previously. We wish that this might have been increased, but I am sure the claims on the fund are far greater than ~~the desires of the recipients.~~ can be satisfied.

You mention the question of the study of Prof. Vorperian abroad for a year. I am sorry if I gave you the impression that Prof. Vorperian would not profit by a year in America. He is an

JUN 9 1913

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
REXFORD W. ROGGS
President

Incorporated, 1878

May 16th, 1913.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which my brother has written and the Station has authorized sent to the different stations of the Mission. It is self-explanatory, but I may add a word. My brother does not understand why the Mission should vote in the negative. I think that the only reason is that they think we are too much burdened to undertake this work. The present, we feel, is a time when the leadership of the church here is in desperate need of spiritual food. With our present force we cannot give them what they need in any other way. This is the way which will consume the least strength, for most of the work will be done by native women directed by Americans. You will very likely receive copies of the first issue by this same mail.

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eager and faithful student, though with not so great capacities as some of his associates. I do not think we have a more faithful worker. I believe a year in America will do him a great deal of good, and he would return better fitted for his chief work, namely the Principalship of our High School Department. I do say, however, as I did say in my former letter, that were it for me to choose now, I might not choose to send him to America for a year. But it does not seem to me that it comes within the scope of discussion whether he ought to be sent or not, for he has already been definitely promised that by the Board of Managers. I think it would be a great mistake for us to go back on that promise. We may postpone it a year on account of lack of funds, but it will be both our loss and his. The sooner we can send him the better.

"Yavash, yavash" was never more applicable than to the purchase of the College site. At times I get so discouraged about it that I begin planning for another site. Then I see the place we want once more and there seems to be no question that any other site would be a great mistake. It is the finest location in all the Harpoot plain. Its beauties grow on me every time I pass by it.

~~our~~ Our plant is usually estimated at L.T.10,000. This is far in excess of anything that we could get for it now, but considerably under what it cost. I suppose if we were to try to sell our buildings and site here now we could not get more than L.T.3,000 for them. As soon as our estimates are made out for the new year, that is just after the close of the present financial year, I will send you copies of them.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot

Mary 10-1913

REC'D FEB 20 1914
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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

20

January 26th, 1914.

Mr. Frank H. Wiggin, Treas.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Wiggin:-

I wrote last week to Mr. Peet about a matter which has disturbed the Station somewhat, and regarding which they wish me to write to you also. I do not know whether you will pass the letter over to Dr. Barton or whether you will not need to, but I am instructed to write to you.

Mr. Peet has written to us that Mr. Ranney is on his way to his office, and that after a little training there he is to come here. From a letter from Mr. Case, I think it was, we gathered that there was some thought that perhaps if we were in a tight place for a man Mr. Ranney might come here, or he might go to Aintab after a time in Mr. Peet's office.

Now we are in an embarrassing position. We have no t asked for a man for our treasury work, and in fact we are very well satisfied with our present arrangement, and the arrangement is so made that it would be difficult to change. We have no finances for such a man, either for salary or travelling expenses. Moreover we have not been in any official way informed that such a man is appointed for us.

On the other hand, we are in great need of assistance here in many lines, but the man we need the most is a new ordained missionary. Thus we should welcome most heartily Mr. Ranney for a great many kinds of work, particularly industrial, provided it does not prejudice our chances for another ordained man, and provided

Harpoot-
Ranney 10-1913

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I wrote last week to Mr. Peet about a matter which has disturbed the Station somewhat, and regarding which they wish me to write to you also. I do not know whether you will pass the letter over to Dr. Barton or whether you will not head to. But I am instructed to write to you.

Mr. Peet has written to us that Mr. Hanney is on his way to his office, and that after a little trouble there he is to come here. From a letter from Mr. Cane, I think it was, we gathered that there was some thought that perhaps if we were in a tight place for a man Mr. Hanney might come here, or he might go to Aintab after a time in Mr. Peet's office.

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we are not asked to pay for his expenses or salary from Station or College funds.

We have not been informed in any way, official or unofficial, that he is to come here except from this one indefinite letter from Mr. Case and the letter from Mr. Peet which assumed that he was to come here and only wanted to know what time we wanted him to start. Thus we do not know whether he has been in any way appointed here or not. We do feel, however, that it would be a mistake for him to come here for treasury work.

I hope that I have made the matter clear and I hope that it will not in any way hurt the feelings of Mr. Ranney or dampen his enthusiasm for missionary service

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Rev. Wm. Taylor

Jan. 26-1914

FEB 27 1914

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January 30th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of December 22nd is before me. I thank you for the remittance of Lstg.240. Our balance continues good, and I have great hopes that we shall not run again into the condition of a few years ago. There is much for which we would expend if our remaining here were to be permanent. A few days ago we had a request from the Inspector of the Gendarmeries to sell all our property to them for a school for zabtiehs. At first thought this would seem like a good proposition. The money would have been sure and as good a sum as we could expect from anywhere. But the proposition of turning out of our whole institution in one year, with no land in site was too strange a situation to make it look possible. Moreover, if we were to turn this over as a training ground for Turkish Police we would be working great harm to the people and community here which a few thousand dollars could not heal. It would mean that we would sell to advantage but would ruin this quarter at one blow, and it would be too cruel for us to comtemplate. Not the financial loss, but the change in environment which such a sale would mean. And I am not sure but in the end the financial end of it might not be loss, for we would lose the sympathy of those whose memories and interests are all tied up here.

I have not written as much this fall as I might wish, and especially since I knew you were away I did not write much to you. I am glad to know that you are back again. I wonder if you went to Kansas City again to the Student Volunteer Convention. I remember the last one in Rochester with a great deal of pleasure.

We are under a heavy cloud of anxiety just now as Miss Campbell lies so near to death. We meet daily and pray together to our loving Father to spare here if it is His will, but we cannot be out of the spirit of prayer at any time as we wait so anxiously for the telephone messages regarding her failing pulse and raging fever. It is strange to me to think of the affliction that Harpoot has already had in the past ten years since I have been acquainted with it and contemplate the possibility of Miss Campbell's also going. But we cannot any of us say that we would stay her if it is His will.

There have been a number of other things to solemnize the ~~pas~~ past few weeks. One day I was visited early on a Monday morning by the head monitor of our dormitory who told me that one of the Sehiors was planning suicide and had only been restrained by his companions. I found it only too true. The fellow had been reading Tolstoi and had been brooding over the bad state of the world and the dark future for the Armenians and the vanity of his own life and had got himself an arsenic compound and was about to take it when his friends got hold of him and dissuaded him, taking away the poison and promising to give it to him in the morning. It reached me, however, and some talking to and watching brought him around to a normal state of mind again. A few days after this another Senior had to be sus-

pended for a year because of a very bad piece of lying and disobedience. He was allowed to take his exams before leaving, and so had a good chance to think it over. This did not prove at first advantageous, for though the fellow is quite immature and has many friends who eagerly wanted him to come home to his old father, he determined to run away. I used severity with him, till he too said that he would kill himself if I tried to send him home. I do not think that he had the nerve, but I dealt with him as seriously as I could and after nearly three hours of talk I got him to promise that he would try to do God's will in the matter. It resulted in his going home. At the end of the term the Faculty, after several sessions, decided to permit me to suspend two other Seniors who have not had a savory reputation in College for the past two or three years, but who were too sly to be caught in any serious overt act. I say "suspend", but it is not that. The Managers have given the Faculty instructions not to retain any unpromising boys. On that basis these two were told that they were not needed here any more. The day before the semi-annual reports were passed out to the boys one of the Seniors who is not a star in his class in scholarship, heard a hint that he had flunked out. It was such a shock that it completely unbalanced him for the moment and then the other boys took it for a joke and teased him for a while which seems to have really driven him temporarily insane. But after a few hours, with a little care, he too was brought back to a normal state of mind.

I have given you a good deal in the way of incidents in our life here which may not particularly interest you. The chief topic I have in mind for this letter I hope will interest you very much. It concerns the future policy of the College directly. I may begin by quoting the action of the Station at its last Station Meeting which was somewhat as follows: "That Mr. Riggs be authorised to communicate to Dr. Barton that it is the sense of the Station that the College should lay definite plans for receiving Moslem boys." This is beginning the matter at the end, and it seems like a very insignificant end. To begin at the beginning I should go back to my visit in Marsovan nearly three months ago, which gave me a new point of view regarding the future management of our College. I found that Dr. Tracy and Dr. White had definitely given up the idea of passing the work over to native control at any time. Dr. Tracy definitely said that while he did not favor buying land when they first came to Marsovan he now favored it on a large scale that the Americans might be strongly and permanently intrenched there. Dr. White also quite emphasized the fact that he felt it would be impossible to find any body of natives who could control the cosmopolitan institution which has grown from the old Anatolia High School. It must be governed from outside. I felt, while talking to him at first, quite proud to say that we had as a definite aim to pass over the College to natives as soon as possible, and to this end we are working. It is the missionaries' business to "work themselves out of a job" and we are trying to do it as fast as we can in Euphrates College. But when I tried to put the thing definitely before me it worked itself down to this. Either it is to be an Armenian College for Armenians, or it is to be an American College for all races. If it is, at any near future date, to be managed by men chosen by the Harpoot Evangelical Union, as stated in the catalogue, it will be Armenian. If it is Armenian Turks will not come. Working back, or rather forward in the other direction, if we make provision for Turks, and if, as I feel sure, Turks and Kurds come in good numbers as a result, it will not be morally right to turn the institution over to those who are not in sympathy with these Moslems. In other words, to definitely include students of all races into our student body will indefinitely post-

pone, or as Dr. White would say, definitely make impossible, native management.

I have talked with several of the station individually about this and thought that it ought to come up in the Station for a sort of preliminary hearing. This occurred at the last meeting when the matter was talked of for a couple of hours. I found that Mr. Knapp and Dr. Atkinson rather favored our not providing any encouragement for the Moslems, keeping the institution for Armenians alone. Mr. Knapp's objective was Armenian control, as might be inferred from the Constitution. Dr. Atkinsons's thought was to make the institution unique in being only for Armenians, and thus secure their loyalty and devotion, but to keep it in American hands to secure proper administration. I think all of the other members of the station who were present felt that it would not do to limit our work in the College to Armenians. I feel so very definitely, myself. I go so far as to say that if this College is to serve Armenians alone I want to get out of it and enter work where I can do more. The hope of reaching the Moslems through the Armenians has not grown much lately, I think.

The bearing of the matter on our present work, and the point which makes me feel that the matter is urgent, is that we have two Moslem boarders and we are forcing them to learn Armenian and take their work in that language. I think the general view of our native associates is that this is the best thing. If Moslems will become Armenians, the Armenians will rejoice even more greatly that do the Moslems when an Armenian professes Islam. But to sacrifice something of the destinctively Armenian flavor of the College is something which will be a very bitter pill for the Armenians if it is merely to bring into the camp more Moslems. But this is precisely what many of us feel ought to be done. We shall be called disloyal; many students will go elsewher e and I can clearly foresee that we shall lose some of our most able Professors and teachers; it will be said that we have broken the pledges made by Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Barnum to the Armenians; still I feel that it ought to be done.

How we shall go about it is another question. I do not think that it will be well for us to bring the matter out in its baldest form into public discussion. On the contrary I think it is wise not to uselessly create antagonisms among the Armenians before we have reached the Turks and Kurds. But I do think that we should plan very definitely to make the language of the College English at the earliest possible date, and provide for instruction in the lower branches in Turkish for the non-Armenians.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

I have just returned from a trip to Haboosi which was rather dismal. The pastor is a failure & is not wanted, but it seems impossible to get him out with advantage. So things were patched up again with a sort of armed peace.

E.W.R.

Harpoot. Jan. 30 - 1914

Orlleyl

CD APR 29 1914

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

March 30th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your last letters, together with the printed reports in the Gotchnag and other papers, regarding the legacy of Mr. Sarkis Telfeyan have brought great encouragement to a large circle here. The income from $15,000. ought to be not far from $600 I should think. Half of that for needy students will be a wonderful help. I think it ought to be given out in sums not more than five liras each, which will enable us to take in from fifteen to twenty worthy boys who could not otherwise be cared for. But as you say, there is plenty of time to consider the matter before the money is actually available.

The other half of the fund, to be used for teachers is a matter of considerable more delicacy, but I do not anticipate trouble. I think it ought to go to name a chair of Armenian in the College. To be sure, more than that income will be needed to salary the incumbent, but I think that it would be well to tie the gift up to the chair of Armenian, so as to avoid all complications in the future possible changes in the nationality of members of the faculty. The chair of Armenian will always be filled by an Armenian without doubt.

Enclosed are the financial reports for January, February and March. Our balance continues to be good, but you must remember, of course, that this includes the special gift of $1000. which we have here which was received from Dr. Selden of China for industrial training. I think you will remember regarding this gift, that it was first made to the Orphanage and then transferred to the College when the orphanage work was closed out. I said "when" but it was long afterwards, due to misunderstandings regarding letters sent and not sent, so that the money actually was transferred last summer. The Managers are planning to use a good bit of it in introducing manual training into the Varzharan. We shall not use all at once, but tools and materials will use most of it in the end I think, the place and the teaching being provided by regular College funds.

There are a great many things which we should talk over if you were here, and I do not know how many of them we can discuss with profit by letter. The remark in one of your last regarding your coming here was almost more encouraging than the gift which you reported. Nothing could help the work more than such a visit. So often we are asked by our sympathetic native friends when you are coming. I know they will feel very badly if you do not spend many weeks here and visit the villages, but I know you cannot plan for that, and we shall be most grateful for what we do see of you whenever that may come.

One event of more than usual interest to me is the action

APR 25 1914

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SECRETARY
11 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

March 30th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your last letters, together with the printed reports in the newspapers and other places regarding the journey of Dr. Barton and others are strongly encouraging to a large circle of friends. I think it will be best for me to wait for a few days before writing to you, for I think that for ready students will be a wonderful help. It ought to be given out in such a way that it is likely to take in from influence to have a worthy young who would not otherwise be cared for. But it is a matter of time to consider the matter, and this may be entirely available.

The other half of the fund, to be used for tongues to prevent of considerable more difficulty, but I know of no trouble. I think it ought to go to some one at Armenian in the future. I know there are some that have imagined the salary are longsighted. But I think that it would be well to tie the gift up so the chair of Armenian, so as to avoid all questions and complications in the future possible changes in the nationality of members of the Board. The chair at American will always be filled by an American.

Enclosed are the financial reports for January, February and March. Our balance position to be good, but yet much unpaid of course, the bills including the special gift of $1000 which we have here which was received from Mr. Seldon of China for Tarsus. Total trading. I think you will remember receiving this gift that it was first to the Orphanage and then transferred to the College when the orphanage no longer closed with I call "Women" but it was long after the orphanage no longer closed with I call "Women" but it was long after the Armenian Massacres.

Dr. Barton, I do not know anything regarding letters sent to you about the Veranian, as all has gone up in smoke and unfortunate will use most of it in the end I think, the place has also gone, and I know of no other way of trying to do a good bit of it in interesting manual training like

of the committees of the Union in response to the action of the Union last Summer. They have appointed a committee to revise the old Creed and Confession of Faith which has been used in the Churches since Protestantism first began. It is interesting especially because it indicates to me the coming into dominance of intelligent Christianity after a long rule of bigotry. Another point of especial interest is the question as to what the attitude of the other Unions in the Empire will be. It is a fact that the talk of such revision has been abundant and that has been all because the Protestant Community could not get together on any practical basis. This step is at least practical.

A little ruffle on the calm surface of our life here has been caused by the lecture which one of our younger instructors gave a little while ago in a local lecture hall on the subject of Free Masonry. I advised the fellow not to give it, and forbade its being given in our Hall, but did not forbid his giving it elsewhere on his own responsibility. An appeal has been made to the government by one of the camps of Masons here to have him punished. I do not think that it will go beyond the appeal, but I do not feel over enthusiastic about saving the fellow from the law, if he has actually transgressed it, for he went right against my advice. We have some Masons on our faculty and otherwise are pretty closely connected with them, but there is a group of ill-informed men who feel it their duty to carry on a propaganda against them all the time.

The matter of the College site continues to be a constant puzzle. To spot what the government is going to do is like putting ones finger on that aweful beast called the Ilea. One day it is perfectly clear that barracks for some five thousand men are to be put up right where we had almost decided we had better strike. And as soon as we, with perfect secrecy, rather incline towards another spot, behold the barracks will be within a stones throw. There are rumors also of the moving of the central government plant and of the large Sultanieh school. One "friend"(?) tells us that he knows beyond a doubt what are the very innermost plans of the government, and some of our circle are inclined to believe him; but I feel that it is doubtful if the government has any "innermost" which should be capable of plans. In any case, I have changed my attitude to one of "watchful waiting" for the present. I would rather be here than permanently located as next-door neighbor to military barracks.

I have been interrupted & mail is called for. I thank you very much for the last letter. We are facing big problems and shall constantly need your co-operation & sympathy.

Yours sincerely

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harfoot Mar. 30-1914

APR 29 1914

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

April 9th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

One item in one of your recent letters got forgotten in my reply. You said that you had written to Mr. Minkler in Cornell while I had written that Mr. Minkler was in Grinnell, Iowa. I also wrote to him and I have not heard from him either, though I asked him to reply to you. I have started a number of other lines of inquiry from here, asking in each case that you should be communicated with in case someone was found. As yet I have not had one ray of hope regarding a man and it begins to look pretty serious. It is true that we are to have two Professors back this coming year who have been away for a year or two, but even this does not take the place of a live tutor. I have not written to Mr. Eddy about it, I think, but I do hope the machinery of the Board for getting recruits may be used for this case also. You know we have a very high standard to maintain after Mr. Harper and Mr. Livengood! Perhaps you know that my brother-in-law, Lorrin Shepard, is in Yale, graduates this year, and I have written to him among others. Possibly a letter from you to him would stir up something.

Enclosed is a check for $990. on Brown Brothers. I have endorsed it to John I. Monroe, Treas., and it is to go as follows. $90. should be handed to Mr. Wiggin in accordance with the letter which I enclose for Mr. Wiggin in reply to his of February 28th. The other $900. the Board of Managers have voted to have invested with other funds of the College provided that we can draw on it a year from now if needed. It is 9/10 of the money which Dr. Selden provided for Industrial Training, and we feel that the $100 kept here will be enough to meet the expenses of this first trial year. I should think it unlikely that one year from now we should want more than two or three hundred of it, and I think that perhaps that can be managed so that this can all be regularly invested with College funds and Mr. Monroe can sell securities, these or others, when we need them. Of course if you think it would be better this amount might be tied up otherwise definitely to mature at the end of the year and then we can reinvest what we do not use.

I see that I have said what you would take as a suggestion that Lorrin Shepard might come here. I did not mean that, he should come, I only meant that he might help find someone.

Harry started off for Diarbekir this morning with Miss Mattoon and Miss Jacobsen. The latter had a heavy cold, but we hope the trip may do her good. Miss Campbell has come up to Harpoot for a visit after spending a while at the Consulate. She looks well, but her feet trouble her much in walking as yet, and she is very careful, of course, for her heart.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Taylor

Apr. 9-1914

Calla

JUN 5 1914

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

May 7th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of March 17th, enclosing an article on Education and Evangelism, came two weeks ago and has been read by many of the station with a great deal of interest. It has come into my already upset mind to further fill me with questionings about our work here. It seems to me I am hardly qualified to give a very valuable "candid judgement" on the subject. But since you ask it I will express myself briefly on that article and then speak more particularly of the situation here.

I agree most heartily with the aim of your proposal. It seems to me like a most happy solution of a problem which has for some years been the most serious in general missionary work. I may be quite far from the truth in my query, but I wonder if some of our larger Colleges in Constantinople and Beirut have not drifted from their real missionary purpose and gone into purely intellectual education which really creates a new missionary problem? The method suggested for keeping the evangelistic spirit alive seems both practical and wise. It will require closer co-operation between the Boards and the College corporations, both in matters financial and administrative. I can see only one barrier to it and that is the difficulty of finding the men and women to carry on the work on this plane. There is no question in my mind, so far as I have seen it in Turkey, that the educational institution is the center of activity for the missionaries. But the anomalous thing is that often the very missionaries themselves grow suspicious of its evangelistic, or I may even say strongly spiritual, influence. It is as if the missionaries with infinite pains started a tremendous force moving by which they are later dragged whither they would not. What was started as a training ground for Christian leaders often turns off as its product leaders who are far from Christian; and sometimes it produces those who are the most effective opponents of the Christianity which they should preach. And if my observation is not wrong, those institutions in Turkey which have reached the highest degree of intellectual efficiency are the ones which are farthest from the original purpose of producing the evangelistic leaders of the missionary work. The only solution for the problem it seems to me lies in the return to direct evangelistic work of those who are leading in the intellectual work, and your plan seems the most feasible.

Turning now to the problem which we face here in Harpoot. It seems to me it is intensive and extensive. It is intensive as it relates to this matter of instilling into our boys and girls a real living, loving, Christian life. It is extensive as it concerns our duty to reach all the people and our ability to fulfil that duty.

First, Intensively. I have the constant feeling that the ideals held by our Faculty and Instructors regarding the purpose of our College and regarding the Christian life are not high enough to make this the strong spiritual center that it should be. But under the present circumstances it is not hard to see that their ideals and not mine dominate. Mr. Livengood is burdened with about 32 periods of regular routine in the week and cannot give much time to considering general questions. He is pushed by his daily round of duties all the time. I am also crowded upon by a multitude of matters, little and big. During the prolonged absences of my brother I have many details of station and treasury business to attend to. As nominal head of the Station in the eyes of the government there are many matters of business with the officials which need to be attended to. As a missionary I have to serve on many committees and preach frequently as is natural and right. (But when in addition I have to be president, treasurer and dean of the College as well as teach both in it and the theological seminary, it leaves me but little time for the more deeply spiritual work which I long to be accomplishing.) Mr. Knapp is busy with the Seminary work and a pretty full schedule of teaching and my brother is away a good deal of the time and is pressed with work outside of the College at all times. The ladies are all of them loaded with similar duties for women in the field and with the girl's department of the College.

Now all this is cited merely to show how impossible it is for us, Americans, to get close to the personal spiritual life of our pupils. It is the religious life of the faculty and instructors that is constantly before the pupils and which they copy. It is to the native teachers that the pupils go for the solution of their problems, if they go to any one. But most of these native teachers have risen no higher than their predecessors and so it goes with no strong uplift from outside and no great advance in our own circle.

Second, Extensively. I cannot help but feel that our ultimate aim will not be realized till we can evangelize the Moslems. Teaching Armenians is full of results, but so would be teaching Americans at home. The real missionary work is the reaching of the Moslems. But this is not the aim of the most of the faculty and students. They are glad to welcome a Moslem as a curiosity, but they do not seem to desire to open the doors to them wide. One of our most prominent Professors has expressed himself most strongly that he does not wish to have anything to do with the Turks. Their sentiments are reflected among the students.

The above fact indicates another thing and that is that the students which we have at present are not all those who are burning with the desire to go out and lead this country to Jesus Christ. A large proportion of the present student population has no special promise of making eminent Christian leaders in the deeper sense of that word. Most of them are Gregorians. Only a very few, not more than one or two percent, look forward to the Christian ministry. One or two percent more, perhaps, are looking forward definitely to a life of sacrifice for God rather than gain for themselves or their NATION. And when the suggestion was made a few months ago that we had better limit our pupils to those who were definitely planning for (and had the right material for it) definite Christian leadership, the faculty said that it would cut out three fourths of our student body.

This problem is double, and yet it is one. I have thought much about it and have come very definitely to the conclusion that one of two things must be done. Either we must have more <u>American</u>

help in this work, or we ought to limit our work to that amount over which the influence of the missionaries can be paramount. I do not mean by this that the Americans are the only ones whose influence is strongly Christian. But I do mean that the currents of worldliness are so strong that the deeper ideals are carried away unless there are those strong enough to stand against them. The most consecrated Armenian dare not speak out plain as an American can. There is the difference.

Under the circumstances of the present, with the growing difficulty of manning all the places of the world-field, with the extremely narrow margin of funds available for the College, with the great difficulty of giving proper physical accomodation for our pupils here in the way of class-room, play-room and dormitory room, I have come definitely to the conclusion that we ought to cut down the number of our pupils. I think that this can be done is several ways. First we ought to limit our boarders according to the accomodations which we have for them, both as to buildings and as to supervision. Second we ought to limit our day pupils in accordance with the high standard written clearly in the first article of the Constitution, but which is not now used as a standard for admitting students. That is, we ought to only admit, at least to the higher classes, those who show exceptional promise of becoming real leaders for Christianity in this land. But under a separate principle we ought to seek for and make special provision for Moslem students of high character though without religious stipulations.

Our line of battle is spread out too thin. We have not failed to go forward, but our line is pierced by the enemy. I wish I might see Euphrates College with but one hundred pupils, (I speak of the boys) of whom seventy-five are earnest Christians, planning each one to be a real missionary of Christ, whether at the bench or in the pulpit; and the other twenty-five are Moslems, eager for the truth, faithful to Mohammed as long as they can be faithful, but willing to accept Christ if they find in Him the truth. I would rather see that, yes, or even half that number or less, than to see Euphrates College grow to be a University with a dozen departments and three thousand students of the quality and purpose of our present average.

I have written considerably at length, but you are very kind to bear with my long letters. I have written with a good deal of feeling, for it lies very close to my heart. Perhaps I have written without sufficient thought, for as I said at the beginning, my mind has been in a good deal of turmoil over the whole matter ever since my visit to Marsovan. I cannot tell you how much of an encouragement it is to me to think of your contemplated visit. We often speak of it. You can help us to the solution of many problems.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot May 7-1914

Ed & Evangelism

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REC'D JUN 18 1914

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

May 26th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In 1913 you reported the Higher Educational Endowment Fund appropriation as "$1551 for the Male Deaprtment of Euphrates College and $800 for the Female Department of the College." In 1914 Mr. Bell reported the appropriation of "$1551 for the general work of Euphrates College, - - - - and $800 for the general work of the female department of Euphrates College." You will note the difference; the first supposes an equality between the two departments in the matter of administration, the second supposes that the $1551 is for the whole institution and the $800 is for the female department in addition to their share of the $1551.

In your letter of March 13th you again mention the matter of the $800 and say "The question has been raised among us here as to how that money is used. Of course you understand that that appropriation of $800. is made only for the girls' department and cannot be used for the boys' department." You do not ask regarding the other appropriation for that is already clearly specified for the whole institution as it is specifically assigned for items which the general funds of the College previously stood and releases funds which it has never been even suggested were for use in the male department only. The funds so released go to the general funds of the College.

Now may I ask, since such question is made of our administration of these funds, that you would specifically tell us which is intended of these two ways of administration? Is it intended that the $1551 and the $800 are for the administration of the Board of Managers of the College as are all other funds of the College? Or is it intended that the other funds are so to be administered but the $800 is to be specially administered for the girls' department only? We have thus far followed the first method as the natural one.

In your letter of February 5th, 1912, in reply to my question as to what "advance work signified" you said: "by 'advance work' we did not mean necessarily new work, but something a step in advance of what had been done before. If it was paying a debt it would be advance work, because it was a debt that had not been met before." Strictly in accordance with this we used a good part of the two appropriations to meet the annual deficit which had been accumulating for some years. Again in your letter you added: "we had hoped that you would be able to increase the salaries with that amount." This also we tried to do, and the share of increase falling to the account of the girls' department that year was $352.20 and the amount falling to the account of the boys' department was $453. The next year, in the fall of 1913, another increase was made in the salaries of the lady teachers which amounted to about $160. and no increase was made to the male teachers. This this year the amount going for

advance in the girls' department is about $512. and that going for advance in the boys' department is about $453.

In addition to this certain sums were voted by the Managers in some cases and decided upon by the President and Lady Principal in others by which a Domestic Science room in the girls' department and a Biological laboratory in the boys' department were fitted up at about equal expense; new histories were purchased, $80 worth for the girls and $100 worth for the boys and I cannot recollect any other considerable expense inless it was the benches for Wheeler Hall of which the girls use the majority.

You will see that in what may be called advance according to the usual interpretation of the word the girls' department has received more than the boys' department, and the rest of both appropriations has gone to meet the annual deficit which was incurred by both departments in previous years.

Now I suspect that the feeling that perhaps the girls' department was being neglected came as a result of an interview with Miss Daniels, for she is very jealous for the girls' department and secures a great many special gifts for it regarding which, of course, the Managers have nothing to say. But it seems to me that this cannot be considered as a gift like those. It is for the needs of the College. If it is decided that the girls' department shall have a separate financial administration then it seems to me the logical process is to separate the two institutions completely as I have previously suggested. But I might add, incidentally, that if such a division were made the financial suffering of the girls' department would be very great, for naturally it is a much more expensive part of our work than the boys part for people have not learned yet to give for the education of their daughters.

If there is any further light which I can give on this subject I would be glad to do so. It seems to be a "Banquo's ghost" that will not down. Some of our Alumni have promised to give money for apparatus which you spoke of, so we need not consider that further.

We are in the throes of the salary question for the coming year. As our young men are sought literally from Bagdad to Constantinople and from Beirut to Van it is difficult to keep them here. I suppose there is hardly a teacher here who could not secure almost if not quite double their present salary elsewhere. One of our ladies who receives here L.T.22 was offered the other day L.T.50 to go to another school. But we try to hold the ideal of service high and our teaching force is loyal.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers I proposed seriously, as a motion to be tabled for a time, that in the fall of 1915 the first steps should be taken to make the language of the College English. It seems to be meeting with favor rather generally.

Another of my propositions did not meet with any favor and was buried with due respect to my feelings. It was the proposition to set a numerical limit for the boarding department for the coming year. We were crowded beyond all safety this past year, but the Managers feel we ought not to announce any numerical limit whatever we do. There seems to be a general feeling that we ought to apply the pruning knife to our student body in another way. We will see how the plan developes.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Taylor

May 26-1914

JUN 26 1914

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

June 1st, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Let me acknowledge yours of May 7th, with its check for Lstg. 240 enclosed. Thank you for this remittance. I enclose the statement for May, but I am going to make a suggestion. As you see, we are considerably in the lead, and ought to keep so till fall. Then we shall be in need of all we have, probably, especially if we can make any land deal. Now we can get little or no interest on money sent here, so I should think it better policy to say nothing about it, but just to hold up the monthly remittances for a time, this being with the destinct understanding that we can draw them when needed in the fall or later. The fact is that we allow our credit to stand on the station books, keeping no record of interest accumulating, for that goes into the Mission Treasurer's account in Mr. Peets office, for we simply hold his drafts uncashed. This is nothing more than a fair return for the long time when we were borrowing money from the station without interest. But perhaps we have been good in this way long enough!

I may remind you in this connection that with your letter of February fifth you sent a draft for Lstg.200 for Oct., Nov., and Dec., saying that Lstg.20 more had been paid Prof. Vorperian and that we had a credit of Lstg.20 still due on that December account. It is hardly a matter of debit and credit for it is all College funds there or here, but I merely make note of the fact lest there be misunderstanding if it should be asked for in the fall.

Now another financial query. I have by no means cooled off on the general proposition of a site, and I am going tomorrow to look over some land which seems to show good promise at a distance. Supposing we should have the chance to buy a good piece of land would you think it all right for us to close the bargain at once and if necessary borrow the money from the station here to pay for it with up to, let us say, L.T.2000, if it were necessary? That is a lot of money, but the more we can get at once the more we shall save in the end, and if we actually get the land in hand it seems to me it would be worth while and would be easier to get donors than to ask for an indefinite sum to buy some place some time. To get our chance and then wait for donors before we buy is quite out of the question. If worst came to worst I suppose we would have to take it from invested funds.

Consul Davis has just arrived and Consul Masterson will not leave on account of family expectations for quite a time yet. I am sorry for both of them on that account. We shall be sorry to lose the Mastersons. They were very pleasant people to deal with. I hope Consul Davis will prove as acceptable.

I hope Mr. Eddy's hopes for a tutor will soon materialize. I am on the anxious seat!

Very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

May 26-1914

Harfoot June 1 - 1914

RCD SEP 4 1914

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

July 31st, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass:-

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It is actually so long since I have written on this machine that my fingers are not quick at it. But the first of my letters must be to you and to Mr. Arakelyan regarding the recent gift to the College of the Press and furnishings and the promise of a printer. With the exception of the yearly appropriation from the Higher Educational Fund ofthe Board I think that there has been no such notable gift to the College since I have been President. After I had told my brotherof it, and we had separated a few hours he came around again and asked me whether it was really so or whether he had dreamed it! The new provision for our work answers the prayer I have been making for a long time and others with me.

I have not yet announced it publicly in any way, but I hope to do so soon. I shall not mention the fact that Mr. Arakelyan is paying his brother's salary. But in fact that is the most satisfying part of the whole gift.

We are planning new quarters for the new press. Our old quarters are quite too crowded and unsuitable. I think it will help us to solve the problem of ~~dormitory room~~, class room also as we shall transform our old Press room with that in view. We have suffered much this past year for lack of class room and the prospect is that we shall need even more this coming year.

I have written to Mr. J. J. Arakelyan and hope to see his brother here before three months are over to thank him personally.

The Annual Meeting of the Mission is just over and it has been a memorable experience. Of it you will hear in detail from my brother when you receive also the minutes. Many important matters were taken up and the earnest discussions on the general topic of the spiritualization of our work were especially helpful. Four actions taken which concern the College I will mention, and perhaps comment more at length on them in my annual report which I hope to finish next week. Before taking up the College matters, however, I want to merely refer to one matter in which I stood alone against what was probably the wiser judgement of the Mission. That was the matter of the possible concentration of forces in the Mission. I felt that you, as representing the most earnest feeling of the Board, wanted our co-operation in bearing the burden of doing the work with small means and few men; and that you wanted our advice as to what would be the best means of reaching that end. The Mission felt that it was lack of faith to contemplate a restriction of the work, and that we ought only to plan to go forward, sending you earnest pleas for workers to meet the needs and definitely repudiating the policy of concentration. I do not feel sure about this and could not vote for the strong resolution passed. I feel that it would be better to hold the matter in abeyance till the deputation can come and look the

July 31st, 1914.

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14 Beacon St.
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We are planning new quarters for the new press. Our old quarters are quite too crowded and unsuitable. I think it will help us to solve the problem of ~~\\\\\\\\\\\\~~ class room also as we shall transform our old Press room with that in view. We have suffered much this past year for lack of class room and the prospect is that we shall need even more this coming year.

I have written to Mr. J. J. Arakelyan and hope to see his brother here before three months are over to thank him personally.

The Annual Meeting of the Mission is just over and it has been a memorable experience. Of it you will hear in detail from my brother when you receive also the minutes. Many important matters were taken up and the earnest discussions on the general topic of the spiritualization of our work were especially helpful. Your actions taken which concern the College I will mention, and perhaps comment more at length on them in my annual report which I hope to finish next week. Before taking up the College matters, however, I want to merely refer to one matter in which I stood alone against what was probably the wiser judgement of the Mission. That was the matter of the possible concentration of forces in the Mission. I felt that you, as representing the most earnest feeling of the Board, wanted our co-operation in bearing the burden of doing the work with small means and few men; and that you wanted our advice as to what would be the best means of reaching that end. The Mission felt that it was lack of faith to contemplate a restriction of the work, and that we ought only to plan to go forward, sending you earnest pleas for workers to meet the needs and definitely repudiating the policy of concentration. I do not feel sure about this and could not vote for the strong resolution passed. I feel that it would be better to hold the matter in abeyance till the deputation can come and look the

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HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

facts in the face on the ground, according to the suggestion that you made in your letter to Mr. Knapp. In the meantime it seems to me we should have given definite opinions as to what method of concentration would be best in case some concentration was deemed wise. I think my brother has suggested this in his letter, but it seemed to be the opinion of the meeting that the giving up of Erzroom was quite out of the question as also the giving up of Van, Mardin or Harpoot. As for the giving up of Bitlis, it seemed much more possible to those away from Bitlis and Van than to the missionaries from those cities. To me it seemed as if it might be economy to work the station from Van as a center, giving up the George C. Knapp Academy and the Mount Holyoke Girls School, if need be, and concentrating on the work at Van. I think in this opinion the Mission, if pressed to a decision along this line, would concur with me. But they felt it more effective to emphasize the need of Bitlis and the evil of giving it up.

A tutor for Euphrates College was put on the list of new men wanted, following the custom of other stations and the suggestion of Mr. Eddy regarding the way he was to be found. I was greatly disappointed in the news that your last letter gave of the slight hope you had of securing us a man this year. I do not know what we shall do. We have few possibilities here, and with the Seminary thrown entirely on my brother and myself it is a grave problem. Please do not read into these lines any note of complaint for I am confident you have done all that you could in the matter. It remains for us to face the situation and press on as well as we may.

Another man that was asked for by the Mission was an ordained man for work in Euphrates College. This is in recognition of the grave danger of the lack of sufficient evangelistic force in our work. This reacts directly on the whole Mission, and a special worker in this particular field is as much needed as in touring. I hope that he may tour also, and I certainly do not expect to tie him down with full teaching; but his special work would be directly spiritual and among the boys and girls of our own institutions. It is the work I would like, above all things else, to do myself, but I find I cannot get the time and freedom from the restraints of my office for what I would like.

Some time last year, I have not found the exact date, you informed the Mission that the Board had been offered certain scholarship aid for young men of promise on the Mission field. I think you know how hard we are set against young men in general going to America for their education, but Badveli Vartan is a man of so marked ability and such deep consecration that it seemed natural when proposed that the Mission should ask to have arrangements made for him to go to America for further study, of perhaps a year. It has for some time been my ambition that he should so go, but we could not spare him nor the money to send him. I think, however, that by the end of this year he could be spared, when the Seminary is closed and he could make the most excellent use of his opportunities. It is my hope that he might return ~~as~~ for work entirely among our pupils, Seminary and College. He is eminently fitted for this work and it is a very great need. I hope you will keep this constantly in mind when the chance comes for you to get into line with a scholarship in some first rate institution for 1915-1916.

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President

Possibly the hottest and most earnest discussion of the whole Annual Meeting came up over the apparently innocent proposition that we should discuss the language of Euphrates College. Some other members of the station felt that this was a matter which involved such far-reaching policies that it ought to be discussed before the whole Mission. I could write you a whole treatise on this subject, but I will leave the most of it for my Annual Report. The bald bare facts are that the Alumni do not wish to have Moslems enter the College and fear that English as the language of the College will attract them. Thus if we announce it as our aim to reach the Moslems we will alienate the Alumni and other Armenian friends. This a portion of the Mission were unwilling to do; preferring to give up all contemplation of reaching the Moslems through the College and calling Euphrates College destinctly Armenian and for Armenians alone. Others felt that we ought to ultimately reach the Moslems also, but that we should so move in the matter as to alienate no-one. This might be done by slowly moving forward towards English as the language of the College, not announcing the fact. Yet others felt that we ought to immediately push plans for reaching the Moslems, since the opposition to it was unChristian and ought not to be dallied with. The Mission took action along the line of the middle course, however, and I would not be surprised if the Managers followed as far as possible this action. Personally I strongly incline toward the radical last view, largely as a means of bringing about a conversion among our leading natives, so that love shall supplant hate as the ruling spirit in the relation of the College to this matter.

I must not weary you with further details. As I said, in my report I expect to refer to these matters. One thing only I must add. Will you kindly tell us what you forwarded to Prof. Vorperian altogether. I want to make up his account accurately and must have this item directly from you.

When I get my report done and my correspondence and the accounts somewhat caught up I want to go to the Lake for three weeks for the sake chiefly of Mrs. Riggs and Lorrin who have not been altogether well lately.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

P.S. I hear that you expect to leave about Sept. 5th for Europe. I had hoped that you could have the Annual Trustees' meeting first. Possibly my report will reach you before you leave.

E. W. R.

Taylor-

Chase

July 31-1914

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Secretary
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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

August 17th, 1914

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Miss Mattoon is typewriting my report and I hope to get it off tomorrow. It is a little later than I had hoped to send it, and now we do not know how soon it will get through. I have never seen things look so bad in prospect since the terrible days of the massacre, and we live uncertain from day to day. I have just said goodbye to my Professors and they will go into the barracks this afternoon. Some of them will doubtless be able to pay the exemption tax and get off, if they have the money, I hope one or two will get off on account of age or health. The others may get sent home before the regular army, but God only knows when that will be. The prospect for opening the College is not bright, but I am inclined to plan to open in any case, perhaps calling together only a few of our pupils and doing what we can for them while we are so short handed.

I do not know how much in detail you will have heard of the recent events here, so I will briefly narrate what has happened. Consul Young has told me he will let me use one of his envelopes to send this and we shall see whether it will help it to get through any safer or more quickly than otherwise.

On August 3rd, just as our delegates from Van were leaving, we were informed that soldiers were to be collected at once and all sorts of wild rumors were circulated about war and attack. In a few days it was clear that there was great trouble in Europe and that Turkey was preparing for the worst, whatever that might be. Since then we have been getting bits of news from the outside world which are not very reliable, but the great interest of all the people has been the one theme of the conscription. Briefly put, all from 20 to 45 years of age, with remarkably few exceptions, are being drafted for immediate service. They are started off for the north or the east as soon as uniforms and guns can be provided. It is hard to grasp the pall that this puts over everything. The farmer leaves his grain on the floor, the merchant locks his shop and gives his wife the key; the teacher buys a bag of flour for his wife and goes to a life for which he has not physical fitness; and the cities, towns and villages are covered with a stillness like death. Mezereh, the center of the Vilayet, on the contrary is buzzing with unwonted life. ~~15,000~~ raw villagers and country folk jostle eachother in the market or crowd the various government offices or lie around in the shade of the barracks or various schools where they have been assigned or walk wearily in crowds here and there under the direction of the distracted officials. And rumor now brings them hope that all will soon be over and they will be sent off home and now the report is that Russia or the Balkans are to be attacked by and Germany is to foot the bills and yet again it is solemnly stated that these "soldiers" without food, clothes or training are to be sold to the Germans as mercenaries at Lt.20 a head.

There is another woe. For many Lt.40 or Lt.43 will purchase exemption from service for this call. Here is a son of a wealthy merchant who wishes to thus be exempt. But he cannot get the cash. All business is at a stand-still, the banks are closed, hard cash is not be found anywhere and securities anywhere in Europe are worthless till the war is over. So the young man with his hands full of securities must march off to war. The German missioraries have been obliged to send away their orphans and feed their ones who have no one to whom they can possibly go, on bread and water with only occasionally more food. (This by report.)

Yet another difficulty is caused by the seizure of horses, wagons, mules and even camels. Thus it is impossible for people to move as they would. Some commodities such as sugard, flour, soap and kerosene, the things which have to be imported from the coast, have thus soared in price and some commodities have been seized by the government.

In Mezereh all the schools, native and foreign, have been seized for barracks, all the tailors have been impressed to make uniforms and the bakers are ordered to make bread to be paid for when things are settled.

And the worst of it ~~all~~ is that we know no cause for it all. Is Turkey about to commit suicide in a spectacular way by attacking Russia in the rear? Is she going to try to get back her Balkan possessions? Or is she simply getting ready for an attack which may come sometime? Or, the suggestion is only whispered, is she getting ready, with secret understandings in other countries, for a great Pan-Islamic movement to free India, Egypt and Persia? Whatever the plans and prospects, we are now under martial law and the army is being suddenly mobilized to its full strength. Moslem and Christian, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, all are forced into the service whether they wish it or not.

The College and Station have cash together and we have enough to run us through the summer if we do not put in many supplies. We cannot, however, help out even our Professors on their exemption tax, and I felt very badly as I refused six applicants this morning, knowing that probably the College will have to lose them for the year because of this inability even to advance them the cash.

Mr. Young, who has been acting as Consul in the absence of Consul Davis, has been most helpful in wiring for us to the Embassy when it seemed necessary. But he, too, has had to give up his caxasses and may have to lose his Dragoman, and has not money enough to pay his bills. Consul Davis has been recalled from Alexandria, which port he had reached on his way to America for his furlough. The three ladies who came from Aintab here are not able to get away, nor even to go to the Lake, where they had hoped to have an outing.

We have received letters from Constantinople of August 3rd, and papers from America of July 25th, but no American mail seems to be coming through now. I hope this will reach you safely. We suppose that Miss Daniels will not leave now till the atmosphere clears a little. We shall not make any extensive repairs in our buildings nor shall we lay in new supplies till we see what the future will unfold."God's in His Heaven, All's right with the world."

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot Aug. 17-1914

College

RECD SEP 24 1914

150

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

August 10th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congretational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This is merely an accompanying statement to go with the Balance sheet and Statement of Account with the College Treasurer, Boston. I address it to you personally, for I feel that it is not worth reading to the Trustees, and not even worth your own perusal unless you wish to get light on some particular point. It is merely sent that you may have explanations where they may be needed when you compare these sheets with those sent in previous years.

ADMINISTRATION: The salary of the Assistant Treasurer who does most of the work which Mr. Ward used to do is charged to the Higher Education Fund as was Mr. Ward's.

INDUSTRIES: The BINDERY and CABINET SHOP accounts show a small deficit in each. In the case of the former it is accountable by the fact that we have just got in a new supply of materials which are stock on hand. In the case of the latter the deficit is much more than covered by ready made goods on hand to the value of nearly three times the deficit. MR. VARTABEDIAN has practically settled his account. There was only a small matter which could not be finished before the accounts closed. The COLLECTIONS account which goes with the industries is clear and will be settled in due time. The IRON SHOP shows a little gain under the new arrangement, and I think we shall continue the present arrangement for another year. The TIN SHOP was closed all the year because of the fact that no advantageous arrangement could be made for its management. A few bad bills have been collected on its account.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT: shows a most unprecedented gain. This is to a large extent due to the large number of boarders which we had this year, partly also to the careful and efficient administration of Prof. Nahigian and partly also to the late purchase of supplies.

BOOK DEPARTMENT: The deficit is larger than that of last year because no settlement was made before the books were closed. The Association which runs it has been doing well but have not yet turned in the cash.

DELAYED PAYMENTS & WORK: These are two accounts opened for convenience in book-keeping, and they should have been cleared out before the books were closed. Press of work made this impossible. They will not usually appear in the accounts.

HARPOOT STATION: The balance with the station is not as large as last year though the standing of the College is better. This is due to the fact that regular remittances from Boston were suspended in March and $900. of the ARLDEN FUND for Industrial Training was sent to Boston for investment with the College Funds.

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LIBRARY: The Appropriation of L.T.75, made each year by the Managers, has not been expended by the Faculty because of their caution lest unnecessary books should be ordered. It should be stated, however, that several liras' worth of books are ordered or even have been received whose charge is not yet in.

LOANING LIBRARY: The gain shown in this account is gratifying, but it seems wise to expend some of this gain for new texts each year. I hope we may continue to gain till all the deficit is cleared up.

MUSIC FUND: Though there is still a neat balance in this account we have secured, with the co-operation of the Alumni, two pianos and some forty orchestra pieces this year. This accounts for the large difference between this year and last in the balance.

PREMISES: The Cabinet Sheop account and that of Mr. Vartabedian have gained to the loss of the Premises. Unfortunately our Cabinet maker did not present all his bills till this year, and at least one considerable item charged to Premises dates back three years.

PRESS: A substantial gain is again the result of the year's work though some large cash payments were not made till after the books were closed.

TUITION: There has never before been such a large payment for tuition with so few boys and girls. This item is a good index of the popularity of the College.

WOOD: Once more two year's supply of wood are included in one account. While this item showed a balance last year there is a considerable deficit this year owing to the time of purchase of the winter supply of wood.

YEPRAD: By an agreement entered into at the beginning of the year the Yeprad, the College paper, was published on the joint responsibility of the Board of Managers and the Alumni. The accounts have not yet been rendered by the joint Board of Editors, but there will probably be a much smaller deficit than other years, though at present a considerable deficit is indicated.

From the point of view of comparative expenditures and receipts the year has been a most gratifying one. But there are other serious matters to be considered, for the lack of expanditure has often meant lack of efficiency. With the return of Professors Khachadoorian and Vorperian from their furloughs efficiency and expenditure will both be increased.

Just at the present moment we are faced with the appalling possibility of war which will take from us all of our male Professors and teachers except three of four. The prospect is dark today. We look for a brighter tomorrow.

I must not close this report of finances without a mention of the most excellent work done by Mr. Dingilian on the accounts. Except for occasionally O. K.ing a bill or signing a draft my brother, nominally Treasurer of the Station, and I who have been nominally Treasurer of the College, have had to do almost nothing. All the securing of cash, the paying out of money of all kinds, the keeping of all the cash accounts and the ledger, the journal and the individual personal accounts of the boys has been done most accurately by Mr. Dingilian. We have never once felt in the least embarrassed that he, an Armenian, should be paying Missionary salaries or handling personal missionary accounts. His accuracy and faithfulness both he and we feel is due to the great care with which Mr. Ward trained him for his work. It would be well-nigh impossible to find a man to take his place.

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Yours sincerely,

Aug. 11-1914

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EUPHRATES COLLEGE

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug.28, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Enclosed is a duplicate copy of my Annual Report. I hope that you will have already received the first copy with Balance Sheet and Statement of Account with the College Treasurer before this reaches you, for I sent them last week. If not, and if you receive this, possibly you may secure copies of the accounts from Mr. Ward, to whom I sent duplicates. Mails are so uncertain that I cannot feel sure that anything will go through safely.

When I wrote my last letter it appeared that all of our Professors and Teachers except three would have to go. Now it again appears hopeful that some of them will get off at least temporarily on the ground of age. All Christians up till 31 years of age are being taken, but those above that are slowly being released. On this basis probably three of our Instructors will be obliged to enter military service in any case. Oneother may be able to pay the exemption tax; and the rest will probably all be released "temporarily" till they are needed for active service.

Two other possibilities are now before us. Wheeler Hall has been requisitioned for the quartering of troops. The soldiers have not yet come, but they are expected almost any day. This will make going and coming for the girls more difficult. The second possibility appeared yesterday when our horses were all put on the list as liable to seizure. We understand that according to the orders of the war department any property necessary for the troops may be seized, whether it belongs to natives or foreigners, even despite the objection of Consuls. This is rather strenuous orders, but we are not in a position to question. Consul Davis is expected back in a few days, having turned back from his furlough from Alexandria. Mr. Young, Vice Consul in Charge, has been doing very nicely.

The Board of Managers has decided to open College as usual. We estimate that our supply of cash will last us for this term, and we hope that there will be a loosening of the market by that time. To keep the College closed would not help anyone. It is not likely that the schools about us will be able to open, and that will probably give us an unusually large number of pupils. I am sending printed notices all around that we cannot accept drafts nor part-pay pupils, and that all bills must be paid on time. I hope nothing comes up to stop our work. The Seminary building is requisitioned with Wheeler Hall and so the Seminary work will not begin till later.

English drafts are saleable here now, and I wish that I had those which you have been with-holding according to my request. I do not know whether it would be well for you to send them now or not. I rather think that it would be well for you to send them to the American Consul, Mamooret-ul-Aziz, registered, with nothing on the outside to indicate that the letter is for me.

(over)

Harpoot

Aug. 28-1914

P.S. Monday, Aug.31st, 1914. Wheeler Hall was occupied by a troop of soldiers estimated at five hundred, besides officers. They acted pleasantly and I hope the damage they do will be only to property. I had feared serious moral difficulties, coming as they do right into the Armenian quarter of the city. It would be difficult to imagine a building more easy to pass over to them. It stands right on the street, entirely disconnected from our premises, and needed chiefly for our large public exercises, of which at this time we would most naturally have a minimum. It is excellent for their purpo also, but I do hope they will not stay here all winter. The fact that we can begin school without that building and some other school which they have occupied cannot makes it likely that they would vacate others first. The particular troop that came yesterday is movin again today, but I understand others are coming.

Prof. Vorperian, who left the U. S. on the 18th of July in tending to visit several European countries had not been heard from since he left London on July 28th, till we had a telegram from him today from Constantinople. I hope he may be able to get through. We shall wait and see how many pupils we have and employ further teach accordingly. The English is the most difficult problem.

Our Consul informs us that our property (horses, supplies, etc.) cannot be seized without his presence and then only for cash value paid down. He has code orders from Constantinople to that effect. This eases our minds not a little. Our present supply of cash is about Lt.650 when all is pooled, and with the receipts for tuition and board we feel we can get through the term. The Hospital will have some receipts, and the payments for aid to Churches will not be as great as usual because the villages cannot afford school very much. The preachers have been exempted, thanks to the valiant and incessant efforts of Prof. Tenekedjian. His integrity and uprightness have cost him a great deal lately, when a little crooked business might have saved many from service in the army. I admire him for it. He has really run risks of personal violence sometimes for the sake of the truth.

Prof. Khachadoorian who has only recently reached here fro Germany, has not yet been released, though he is 35, and is busy giv ing music lessons to the officers and men, with whom he seems to be a favorite. Mr. DerGhazarian, who also hopes to get off soon, is a secretary to one of the officers. One or two others have not been so fortunate.

The Turks continue to give out glowing reports of the conquests of the Germans. I have not kept a record, but the captives from Russia, France, Belgium, England and Servia reported must have reached half a million! We get somewhat different reports by mail from more reliable sources, but it is pretty old when we get it. We have nothing from America dated later than July 30th.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

CD OCT 31 1914

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

September 17th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Peet & Dr. Barton:-

Since we seem to be living on the top of a volcanoe whose rumblings are very loud I am going to write to both of you together before anything happens that if possible it may get off before we are any more interfered with.

College opened on the 9th with an attendance of students which has more than doubled since then and which is still on the rapid increase. We now have 160 in the boys department and about 260 in the girls, which is nearly three quarters of our last year's total enrolment. This is very surprising to us all, as we had hardly hoped for more than half as many. Our boarders are now nearly 60 in the boys department and fifty in the girls, only a little more than half our usual number, but a good many more are expected. Under the heavy financial pressure of the time these have all paid in full in advance with the exception of those who have had some definite work assigned and paid for by the College in advance. No orphans or scholarship pupils among the boys have been admitted, and only those who were absolutely destitute and two or three who were to graduate this year, whose money had come from Miss Wheeler and been cashed in advance, were accepted among the girls.

Of our teachers ~~four/five~~ three are enlisted of those employed last year and one who was to be employed this year. Of these they hope to pay the exemption tax and be released, though just now they are not allowed to do so; one is in training as an officer in a school for officers in Mezereh, and one has been taken to Erzeroom as a member of the field hospital corps. Of the others, two are recorded as under age, three as over age and seven recorded between the ages of 31 and 45 are temporarily released after enlistment. Our complement of lady teachers is complete, a substitute being secured for one poor woman stranded in Hungary where she was visiting.

Financially we have been fortunate all along. We had some 600 liras on hand in cash when the crash came the first of August. Since then we have taken in some 500 liras in fees and my brother has received some 350 liras through Mr. Peet in some way or another. For regular expenses and supplies we have spent about 400 liras so we have over 1000 liras on hand now.

Our buildings have not been occupied excepting for Wheeler Hall which held soldiers for a week or ten days. The damage they did was negligible. They moved on to Erzeroom on Sunday last and we immediately cleaned and occupied the building. We hear now that the troops from the south are coming here to take the place of those who go and form a second reserve. None of our property has been molested and the soldiers have been usually very couteous to us. We are trying to buy wheat and have it ground for our winter supply in order to defend ourselves against that all-important lack of bread which so many have had to face. Prices have gone up for sme things, but not more than a small per cent.

The public is very fearful of the future. The soldiers expect to fight the Russians soon. We hear that there are orders to gather up the men from 30 - 35 years of age, but there is neither

The Trustees of

Aylmer College, Canada

In provided, 1914

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food nor transportation facilities for them and so the order is being held over. It is reported that the British have refused the abrogation of the Capitulations and are about to open hostilities against Turkey. The daily "Agence"telegrams continue to pour out abundant news of German victories but people get more and more skeptical of their "news" as they read the opposite in the papers which manage to come through unmolested from Constantinople, Denmark and America. A fearfully destructive fire in Diarbekir gutted the market and was said by some to have been set by Moslems to injure their more prosperous Christian competitors, but there has been no proof of this. Here relations between the races seem to be about as usual. All the common people together deprecate war and this war movement, and almost all of the best educated of the non-military officials of the local governmentn seem no better pleased.

The Hospital in Mezereh has been doing little business as they have had a good number of sick soldiers there. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are eager to go to Diarbekir, but probably Dr. S. will go down for an investigation of conditions first. There are other difficulties besides the financial one, and yet they so much want to go that it seems too bad for them not to as the people feel that we are not interested in their welfare.

The German Schools have not opened fully, only a few classes are being kept up, and the teachers are being paid only a fraction of their full salaries since with them the financial question is one of probable long duration. Their orphans have been sent home, so far as has been found possible, and they are said to be living on a very narrow margin beyond starvation diet. The Danish Orphanage has also been in straits. As the head of the Orphanage, Miss Petersen, found herself in very great need, she applied to us for a loan in order to actually pay for bread for the children which she found it impossible to send away. Since she was in a specially close relation to us through her most intimate friend, Miss Jacobsen, we advanced her ten liras. The French College seems to be not in any dire distress. The people constantly appeal to us for aid, in order to pay the exemption tax, usually, but we refuse all their appeals, hard as that is. The news from you, Mr. Peet, that you can honor all your outstanding checks, is very encouraging, but with the immediate prospect of war before us we do not feel that the situation is onw which warrants any less stringency than before.

We have not yet had definite proof of any examination of the Turkish mails. Our letters are delayed, but they usually reach us in time. We have received various sums of money by post, though other parties have lost money, it is reported. Telegrams are very slow. Not only to Constantinopleare they delayed because of their large number, but they seem to be delayed in all directions.

We have had no interference with our regular work. Our Seminary has not been opened because of the absence of some of the pupils who are recognized as regular preachers in some of our more distant outstations, but we hope to begin next Wednesday unless the conditions should turn for the worke again.

In all our experiences we have felt the protection of God and we trust him for the future.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

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Taylor.

Sept. 17 - 1914
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CDNOV 14 1914

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

15

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 9th, 1914.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of August 28th came a few days ago. I am sorry that you have not yet received my annual report nor any letters sent after the war began. I presume before this reaches you you will have received both copies of the annual report, which I sent in different mails so as to be sure and reach you. I hope, also, that you have sent us some English drafts, which I hope very soon we will be able to cash here. If, however, there is a better way of sending them you will know best about that there and act accordingly. Just at present our supply of cash is sufficient for our immediate needs. We have been able to get some cash from Constantinople by accepting money here to be paid there and sending notice to Mr. Peet. Otherwise it seems almost impossible to secure cash locally. I am confident that there is a large amount of money being kept in reserve here in Harpoot, but under the present financial conditions it is all in hiding. The people have suffered very greatly from requisitioning of supplies on the part of the government. Some men have lost as much as Lt. 400. in this way. Our blacksmith lost Lt. 120. in horses taken from him, and he is not by any means a rich man. The efforts that have been made by the U. S. Government and by the Board to secure funds for our work in Turkey have been certainly

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appreciated by the people. The credit of American institutions has risen very high in these hard days. Mr. Peet assures us that he can meet all drafts when presented, and our only difficulty seems to be in getting hold of the cash. College is running smoothly. Prof. Vorperian arrived today, well but worn. Most of our other teachers are on the job, while three or four are still held by the authorities for military service. The attendance of day pupils is about equal to last year, while the boarders are slightly over half in number. Politically the conditions are quite normal here, though apprehension of war is a constant source of quiet unrest.

I received letters from Mr. Augustus S. Downing, Assistant Commissioner of the State of New York, and from Mr. Terzian in reference to the recognition of Euphrates College by the Regents in New York. I also received a blank which had been partly filled out by you and addressed to you at Harpoot. I am now filling out the blanks as fully as I am able and sending to Mr. Downing. I do not see how we can apply for the recognition of the B. A. degree when we do not give such a degree. It does not seem to me that we should decide to give the degree simply in order to secure recognition in New York state. However, the matter of the giving of the degree is once more brought up by this communication and it may receive special consideration by the Board of Managers at the present time. I have not signed the first page of the blank sent by Mr. Downing, thinking that it should be signed by a representative of the incorporated body, which is the Trustees of the Euphrates College funds and not Euphrates College itself. I am writing Mr. Downing to communicate with you in regard to this

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It is a great disappointment to us that the Deputation will have to cancel its plans at this time, but under the circumstances I cannot but feel that it would be unwise for it to come. We have written pretty regularly - at least some one of us every week I think - since the war began, so I trust you will not be without information in regard to affairs at Harpoot.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Dict. EWR/DJM

Miss Mattoon has kindly offered to help me with my correspondence this year and this is going to relieve the strain of the work of a Tutor a bit as I take part of the work.

Sincerely yours,
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Apr. 9-1914

Harpoot

EWR\DJM

CD DEC 3 1914

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Copy

October 10th, 1914.

Hon. Augustus S. Downing,
Department of Education,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of August 21st is before me. I had previously received and kept the letter which you had addressed to Dr. Barton here, thinking that some such explanation would be forthcoming.

Enclosed you will find the blank which you had sent me, filled out with care. Some parts of it I have not filled out and parts need explanation. It is impossible for a blank prepared for American Colleges and Universities to fit in absolutely with the forms out in a far distant land like Turkey. For the sake of convenience I will cover in this letter the points which need elucidation in the blank, beginning with the first page.

The incorporation of the College is through its Board of Trustees in America and under the laws of Massachusetts. The name of incorporation is "Armenian College" which for political reasons was changed by a new act of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1868 to "Euphrates College".

The degrees desired registered are asked for. Euphrates College has given its diplomas to over six hundred men and women who are found now in every honorable walk of life in Turkey, in Europe and in America, but it has not yet ever given a degree. The degree which is given by other Colleges in Turkey, Robert College, Syrian Protestant College, Anatolia College, etc., upon the completion of the course similar to ours is the B. A. degree. In fact, this is so recognized by our sister institutions that in the catalogue of the Syrian Protestant College all of our graduates are printed as recipients of the B. A. degree, because that College recognises our work as the equivalent of the work done in other Colleges which give the degree. It may then properly be asked why we do not give the degree, then, since our course is the equivalent of other courses which lead to this degree. This is simply because of our conservatism in the matter. The course given in these Colleges is so different from that pursued by Colleges in America that it has seemed to us that such a degree would lose its definite significance if it were given here. Instead of Latin and Greek our pupils study Ancient Armenian and Turkish: Instead of American and English History and Literature they study that of their own races and kindred nations; and in addition to this they have the burden of a large amount of language study upon them. Armenian, Turkish, English and French they are obliged to master as conversational media. Persian, Arabic and Ancient Armanian are studied as a part of the required course for the help that they are to the modern languages; and since this is so it is impossible that some of the lessons taken in American Colleges and usually understood to be a part of the preparation for the B. A. degree should not be dropped out of the course.

A second essential difference is the matter of the use of English. Our courses are based on the assumption that English is the

acquired language and Armenian the essential, native language. This upsets all the relations of the work when compared with an American College. The work done in the first year of High School in America in English is ahead of the work done in our College classes.

A third difference which makes our course different from an ordinary American course is the essential place given to some studies quite omitted from American College courses. Examples of th are Public Speaking, Turkish handwriting, (an art in itself required from our pupils for four years) Singing and, most important of all, Bible. Much time is devoted to religious study as is natural in a missionary institution.

Now when these differences of curriculum are considered it makes to my mind a very large reason why the B. A. degree should not be given to our graduates. It does not constitute a reason for discrimination against our graduates in their grade of work done. Therefore I would be very glad to have our graduates recognized as having completed a course of College work equivalent to the work covered by College pupils in America, making allowance for the backwardness of the people, though I cannot say that it is work which would lead to the B. A. degree in America.

I have been obliged to strike out the word "entire" from the statement in regard to the work of the Professors in the Colleg because of the fact that our institution is affiliated most closel with its Preparatory Department, and nearly all of the Professors, while giving nearly all of their time to instruction in their own particular branch in the College also conduct elementary courses in the same in the Preparatory department. None of the seven mentioned is any the less a Professor because of his extra work with the youn boys and the whole number of hours of instruction assigned to each approximates an average of twenty-two hours a week.

In the catalogue which I send under separate cover the general statemnnt of receipts and expenditures for the past year is given and on the separate sheet the teachers and Professors giving their time to College work. Financial standards in this country are very different from those in America so that it is difficult to understand the low figures given. Perhaps it will be best to state the relations of things here rather than try to compare salaries and budgets with America. Except for one or two government institutions there is no other school of any sort which pays such large sa aries or has such a large budget as ours in all this Province. Girl just graduating from College are glad to get work as teachers at si dollars a year and young men are fortunate if they can get as much $130. for the first years salary. A day laborer would earn, workin every day of the year, (Sundays excepted) a total of about $85. In our boarding department, where the payment is made to cover all the expense, the fee for each pupil for the whole year of 37 weeks is $29.

One further remark should be made, and that is regarding our science work. In Botony, Zoology, Physiology and Biology the pupils are able to do individual laboratory work, though it cannot be called quite up-to-date. In Physics and Chemistry demonstrations are made by the Professor only because of lack of facilities.

I trust that this statement, though somewhat more length than usual, will at the same time enable you to grasp the situatio of our College. I shall be very much pleased if my former pupil an friend, Bedros Terzian, can thus enter his examinations. I think h will acquit himself with credit. However, I could not conscientiou state that our course leads to the B. A. degree when none is actua given.

Copy G. M. Page to A. J. Brown

REC'D DEC 3 1914

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

Re 23

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

Oct 16th 1914

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I forgot to enclose this copy of a letter to Mr. Downing last week. It will explain itself.

I am sending you fifty copies of our catalogue, which is a glorious exhibition of bad printing, but which will serve its main purpose fairly well, namely of showing what our College is and does.

I am today sending a document to Mr. Peet which is interesting as bearing on the Capitulations question. A law was published by which the accountants of boarding schools of Idadi grade are exempt from military service. Accordingly I made application to have our Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Dingilian, so exempted, but was refused on the ground that the law applies only to government schools. This is the first instance of such discrimination which I know of.

Sincerely yours,
Ernest W. Riggs.

Harfoot. Oct-16-1914

RECD DEC 29 1914

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

November 6th, 1914.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

It seems a long time since we have heard from you, though my brother did receive the circular letter to the Stations which you wrote under date of Sept. 23rd. I did have a letter from you two weeks ago which was dated July 22nd and came by way of Breslau, Prussia, where it had been opened in the military post office. In it you spoke of the packing and forwarding of the press but in such terms that I am still uncertain whether or not it was shipped. The Harpoot Station has such a quantity of boxes scattered all the way from America here that it will be interesting to know whether the many boxes containing the press and type are to be added to the number we already know about.

I think I have spoken of the smooth running of the College so far this year in my previous letters. It is very interesting to me to see how eagerly our teachers go at their work, uniting in trying to keep the pupils from giving too much thought to the conditions so exciting about us. But just recently five of our teachers - four of them of the professors - have paid their exemption tax in order to free themselves from military service. This has been a very hard thing for them and for the College, but considering the exceptional circumstances the College voted to aid each professor to the extent of ten (10) liras towards the payment of the forty four (44) liras' tax. This has made a small additional drain on the College treasury and I am beginning to be somewhat concerned in regard to our finances. The College and Station together, counting up all the cash which we have on hand, has enough to run for about three months. If we can cash a draft on the Department of the Public Debt which Mr. Peet has sent us for Lt. 150 that will take us another half month. But of this supply of cash the College share is only 200 liras, the account with the Harpoot station is about balanced, and so we are pretty near to rock bottom. You will understand that this is due to the fact that we have not received a cent from Boston since last April. I asked you in my letter of August 15th if you could send us English drafts because I thought that they could be sold here and that would be a better way of securing money than any other. But since that time the rate of sale of English drafts has gone up tremendously so that yesterday one of our teachers who had recently returned from America with an English draft for £. Stg. 100. was offered only £. Stg. 85. for the draft. This leads me to believe that it would not be wise for you to secure in Boston at abnormal rates drafts to be

cashed here at very unusual rates, but that it would be much better for you to try to send funds for the College through the regular channel in Constantinople if this is in any way possible. I think I have written you before that financially it seems to me that Harpoot Station has been more fortunate than most any other station in Turkey, and yet even here I cannot but look upon next term with a good deal of apprehension now that the war has spread to Turkey. However, the same care that has provided for us so far is abundantly able to take care of us through what may come.

Prof. Vorperian when he was in America received from you $200.00 towards his expenses at Princeton. One hundred dollars of this was drawn in February 1914 and was charged to the College here through the drafts which you sent. Of the other $100.00, $50.00 was paid to Prof. Vorperian in September 1913 and the other $50.00 was paid in April 1914. I get these dates from Prof. Vorperian, but I have had no statement in regard to it directly from you. I take his statement as correct and have settled his account accordingly. I hope there has been no mistake in this.

In a letter written just before the outbreak of the war I spoke of the urgent request of the Mission that Badvelli Vartan should be aided to a year of study in America. The more I see of him this year the more I feel the imperative need of this. He is an excellent man and his value to the College can hardly be overestimated, but he is very tired and is becoming discouraged in some ways and feels that he is getting into a rut. He told me the other day of how he felt, - that he was just caught in a machine and was performing his daily duties mechanically without the spiritual results for which he had given his life. I know that this is a difficult time to consider aiding any pastor towards training in America, and yet I feel that his work here is hardly less important than that of any of the missionaries, and I feel that his work will be so much enhanced by this year of training and so much endangered if he does not have this training that I make bold to mention it now since I have not heard anything in regard to the proposition made through the Mission meeting and by me directly.

We have been enjoying a visit from Miss Gage, the Association secretary, and she expects to start on her way back to Sivas tomorrow. She laughs at the idea of dangers in her travelling and I hope that she is correct in thinking that she will not have any difficulty. It has been an inspiration to us and we very much wish that she might stay longer. You can imagine what a welcome you will receive when you finally get to Harpoot.

Yours sincerely,

Dict. EWR/DJM

Ernest W. Riggs

S. Nov. 6th. This letter was dictated last night and this ning I received your most welcome letter of Sept 30th, re ting the action of the Trustees. I am glad you are thinking sending us funds through Mr. Peet.
We want Badr. Vartan to go to America in the fall, not now. I hope way will open.
No time for more now.

E. W. R.

Farhoot

Mar-6-19 x

Feb 25

REC'D DEC 29 1914

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

31

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

Nov. 10th 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This is only to add that we are not to be allowed to write in English or Armenian any more. Whether this will get through or not is a question, but I am going to run the risk. We are all well and work is going on as usual. Markarit Varzhooki has returned from Hungary at last. Many are paying the exemption tax and the time limit for it is again extended.

You know more about politics than we, so I will not attempt to give any news. Our Consul is limited as we are, not able to use cipher nor write in English. Please be sure and let us know if this gets through to you and inform my brother Theodore and Miss Lucy C. Andrews,

365 Park Ave.,
East Orange, N.J.
U. S. A.

and ask them to let friends know that hereafter we shall write in French or German.

Very sincerely,
Ernest W. Riggs.

Hadfoot Nov-10-1911

257

rec'd Dec 29 1914 Translation. 258

31

Harpoot, Turkey, Nov. 12, 1914.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

We are compelled to write all our letters in French or in Turkish. I fear that the last will be difficult for you, therefore I will write in French. It will be easier, and more amusing for you. My machine will not write the accents -- a beautiful excuse for all my errors.

We have received your circular letter of Sept. 23. We are always sure of your sympathy, especially in times of difficulty like this, and your letter also has reassured us.

The situation here is entirely quiet, and we are continuing our work as usual. I have the lessons every day in the Theological School, but Sundays I can visit the villages, sometimes accompanied by the ladies. In our churches there is without doubt financial difficulty, and we can aid them only with the usual small amounts. If you could find a way of sending money for the others (?) it would make it possible to get thousands of pounds for the people of this region from their friends in America. I have already written on this matter to Mr. Peet, and he has said that he is seeking the way, but up to the present time he has not found it.

My letters are necessarily short and full of errors since my knowledge of French is rudimentary in the extreme, and it is twenty years since I have worked on it. My greetings to all our friends. I do not know whether our letters of past weeks have arrived at their destination. If our friends have not received news of us you can assure them that we are all in good health, and that we will write when it is possible.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Henry H. Riggs

Transcription.

Brussa, Turkey, Nov. 8, 1924.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

We are compelled to write all our letters in French or in Turkish. I fear that the last will be difficult for you, therefore I will write in French. It will be easier and more amusing for you. My machine will not write the accents -- a beautiful excuse for all my errors.

We have received your circular letter of Sept. 22. We are always sure of your sympathy, especially in times of difficulty like this, and your letter also has encouraged us.

The situation here is difficult, quite. We are continuing our work as usual. I have the lessons every day in the Theological School, but Sundays I can visit the villages sometimes accompanied by the ladies. In our churches there is without doubt financial difficulty, and we can aid them only with the usual small amounts. If you could find a way of sending money for the others (?) it would make it possible to get thousands of pounds for the people of this region from their friends in America. I have already written on this matter to Mr. Peet, and he has said that he is seeking the way, but up to the present time he has not found it.

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Yours truly,

(Signed) Henry H. Stone

RECD DEC 29 1914

Harpout, Turquie, le 12 Novembre, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Mon cher Dr. Barton;-

Nous sommes obligee a ecrir tous nos lettres en francais ou en turc. Peut etre le dernier sera difficile pour vous; alors j'ecrirai en francais, ce que sera plus facile, et aussi plus amusant pour vous. Ma machine a ecrire n'a pas les accents,- une belle excuse pour tous mes erreurs!

Nous avons recu votre lettre circulaire de Sept. 23. Nous sommes toujours sure de votre sympathie, particulierement dans les temps de tel difficultee. Et votre lettre encore une fois nous a rassuree.

La situation ici est tout-a-fait tranquil, et nos ouvrages ses poursuiven regulierement. J'ais toujours les lecons dans l'eccle theologique, mais les dimanches je peut visiter les villages, quelque fois accompaniee par les demoiselles. Dans nos eglises il-y-a sans doubt la difficultee financiere, et nous ne pouvons pas les aider plus que la minimum ordinaire. Si vous pouvait trouver un moyen de envoyer l'argent pour les autres, il-y-viendrait peut etre quelque milles de livres pour les peuples de cette region de ces amis dans l'amerique. De ce sujet j'ai deja ecrit a M. Peet, et il m'a dit qu'il cherche les moyens, mais jusqu'a present il n'a pas trouve.

Mes lettres seront necessairement courts, et plein des erreurs, parceque ma connaissance de francais etait rudimentaire au mieux; et il-y-a vingt ans que je l'ai oublie. Mes saluts a tous nos amis. Je ne sais pas si nos lettres des derniers semaines ont arrivees a leur destination. Si nos amis n'ont pas recu des nouvelles de nous, vous pouvez les assurer que nous sommes tous en bonne sante, et que nous ecriverons quand il est possible.

Tout a vous,

Henry H. Riggs

Harpoot. Nov. 12 - 1914

WSS

Harpoot Nov 12 1914

RECD FEB 12 1915

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

December 29th, 1914.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have your letters of Nov. 12th, Nov. 16th, and Nov. 24th. It has been indeed a pleasure to receive such frequent communications for before that it had been a very long time since I had had anything from you. These letters bear largely on the financial situation of the College. I am glad to say that we still continue in good condition as far as cash is concerned. The credit of the College with the Station is well-nigh used up, since, as you know, we have received nothing from you since last April. However, the receipts from tuition and fees for the coming term will give us a good start at the end of next month I hope. It is very gratifying, however, to hear by your last letter that you are sending $2,000.00 to Mr. Peet from the regular College funds as a part of the regular remittance. This will put the College on a safe basis to complete its year. To avoid any misunderstanding I should say that our policy this year has been very conservative and that unless very unforeseen expenses should arise the credit which is on the books should be very good at the end of the year. This brings up the question as to whether some of this credit could be used legitimately to meet the unusual needs caused by the present war outside of the institution itself. I think, however, we need not consider this problem at the present.

In your letter of Nov. 16th you suggested that I might take deposits here to be repaid at the close of disturbances. This seems to be impossible because of the fact that most all of the ready cash in the possession of individuals friendly to the College has been passed over to the government in the form of the "bedel" - that is, the military exemption tax. I do not recall but one proposition to make such a deposit and that was only of a small sum.

I was glad to have you write in regard to the recognition of Euphrates College by the Regents in New York. I was interested to see that you thought the conferring of the B. A. degree was not general in Turkey. If I am not mistaken Euphrates College and the Central Turkey College are the only colleges in Turkey which do not confer the B. A. degree. Whether the Regents of New York will accept the statements made or not will be of great interest, but how much practical value there will be in such recognition if we do not confer the degree remains still a matter of question.

You receive from time to time our little printed News Letter. From this I think you will be able to gather that our work goes on

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You receive from time to time our little printed News Letter. From this I think you will be able to gather that our work goes on

with considerable regularity. The fact is, hardly a week passes but we remark among ourselves that we are probably in the least disturbed district in all the Turkish Empire, if not in all the belligerent nations. We are anticipating receiving back at the beginning of the next term both of our teachers who had been taken for military service. If they are able to come back it will mean that we shall have our complete teaching force without a single loss. The payments of the pupils for tuition and board have been, as I think I wrote you, at the beginning of last term, uniformly in full. We have announced that we expect to continue the same policy this coming term, receiving not a single pupil for whom full cash or its equivalent is not paid. (These statements apply to the boys only.) In this way we have established very firmly the esteem in which the College training is held by its constituency.

The health of the Station is good, although there is hardly a member but shows the strain of the added burden of this year. The medical supplies of the Hospital have most of them arrived, although some very important drugs were requisitioned by the government, and the work of the Hospital from the point of view of the actual number of patients in the buildings has never been so large.

It is a cause of great gratification to all of us out on the field that the Board has been able to close its year with so many hopeful indications. I trust that the financial balance will not be seriously affected during this coming year, although one can hardly expect receipts to be quite equal to those of former years.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Dict. EWR/DJM

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Sincerely yours,

Samuel W. Trigg.

Dec. 29-1914

Dist. ENGLAND

Barton

Bdn.

Ex

REC'D FEB 11 1915

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

Nahuary 2nd, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In my letter of last week I neglected to give you the figures for Treasurer Monroe in regard to our financial standing and Deposits. I think that I have not sent you a statement since the accounts closed at the end of June, so I will send it now for the six months. It is as follows:

	Balance in Station Ledger to Credit of College	Deposits
July 31st, 1914	L.T. 305.98	L.T.199/10
August 31st, 1914	328.51	305.10
September 30th, 1914	93.99	305.10
October 31st, 1914	3.42	305.10
November 30th, 1914	547.71	305.10
December 31st, 1914	285.96	320.10

As you can see clearly, the receipts for the first term from the pupils were put into the regular account at the beginning of November which increased our credit very largely. The receipts from the second term will tide us over till on into March or April, I think, but we shall be very glad to have that credit with Mr. Peet to draw on when needed.

All continues peaceful with us and our work. Slowly the people are being crowded into poverty, though indications point to less suffering than will be felt elsewhere. It is remarkable to me how the parents of the pupils still find the means to pay for them in full, as we require.

My brother and Miss Jacobsen started yesterday hoping to visit Aghun, Arabkir, Chemishgezek, Peri and Paloo during the next

January 2nd, 1915.

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My brother and Miss Jacobsen started yesterday hoping to visit Aghun, Arabkir, Chemishgezek, Peri and Palu during the next

five weeks. Later Miss Mattoon under the escort of Mr. Pierce and one of our teachers hope to go to Peri to finish the tour with the others. That these tours are not only possible but seem quite natural and safe indicates the present state of security here.

Our baby is growing apace. It is said that all the babies born here since the war began have been boys! I cannot vouch for the fact, though it is certainly true in this immediate circle. We were threatened by local powers with the closure of the institution if we did not comply with the new regulations imposed on foreign institutions after abrogating former agreements, but immediate application to the powers higher up through our representatives at the capital completely vindicated our claims. Excuse the mixture of subjects in this paragraph.

Our Christmas day ~~visits~~ celebrations and New Years visits have been about as usual. I was pleased to receive a cordial card of Greeting from H. E. Hakki Pasha, commander of the local forces. He is an upright man for whom I have much respect.

We receive mail pretty regularly now. All is examined and our friends should be careful not to say anything regarding the war. If it is convenient to publish this it may help us to get more word from our friends. Registered mail is carefully examined and sealed again, and valuables have come through safely.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

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Very sincerely yours,

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Jan. 2-1915

MAR 10 1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

January 29th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Please forgive this wall-eyed sheet of paper for it is the only one left up here this evening. I am just tired enough to make that excuse and not go down stairs.

The new term has begun and it has begun well, I think. Of course the numbers of students do not come up to those in the middle of last term, but it is a much larger number than we began last term with and it promises to increase. Among the new pupils is the Kaim-makam's son who has entered the kindergarten. Everyone likes him and his mother is spoken of as a most superior woman.

Of our ~~pupils~~ teachers all are with us, as well as one who was in the hospital service and has been sent out on sick leave for two months. He was very sick with typhoid and we are very glad to have him over that. He is not strong and is not doing full work, but he busies himself about my office to my great relief. We are hoping to have our assistant in music also back after a few days as he planned to pay his "bedel" in Erzingan where he has been since early fall.

With the return of the pupils and on the very same day Wheeler Hall was again occupied by soldiers. This time I presume it is for a much longer stay. The officer in command is very pleasant and many of the soldiers are Armenians, so I do not anticipate any trouble. They have not tried to get the Seminary end of the building this time, as we told them that we could not let them have that. So our Seminary work goes on uninterrupted.

Financially we are getting along nicely. We have taken in some four hundred liras in cash from the pupils and shall get in another hundred I presume. This in addition to waht Mr. Peet sends us will last us for quite a while. I do not anticipate any such ~~st~~ stringency as seemed imminent at the beginning of the year.

(Cut out by the censors)

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One thing which ruffled the smooth waters of our life here and ruffled my feelings especially was the action which was taken by our former Cabinet Maker. It makes me many times over glad that we got rid of him when we did and I only wish it might have been before he began his work. When the settlement came in the summer we made up the inventory of the things in the shops and gave him large leeway in setting the price of things. A few matters of his charges I could never accept, for example when he charged me for work which I had paid another man for doing and when he put in two charges for the same articles or charged for goods not delivered, etc. In short

his accounts were a maze of mistakes all through. In order to clear them up I asked him to come and see me that we might compare accounts and look at the goods in question. This he found no time to do though he wrote me four different letters in each one of which he admitted the necessity of such an interview and said he hoped to come shortly.

Further dealings with my brother ran up a bill of some L.T.20 which he failed to see my brother about in the same way. Just as my brother was about to start off on his last trip Dr. A. sent him an order on the treasury for L.T.20 for our former Cabinet Maker to pay for work he had done in the Hospital. This Harry credited to his account and sent him representative off with a note saying that he had done this pending a settlement. This action made him furious and he went at once to the civil court and entered suit against me both as an individual and as President. The notice was duly served but I refused to accept it, for by so doing I would have acknowledged the jurisdiction of the court. So I made the official paste it on my door, furnishing him the paste myself. Consul Davis was not sure of my rights in the case, so we both telegraphed to Constantinople for instructions.

In the mean time I wrote to our friend the Cabinet maker asking him to come and see me or allow the matter to be settled by the arbitration of the ~~court of something~~ Consul. At last, when my brother came back especially for that purpose and reversed the action which so angered him in the first place he consented to withdraw his suit. This was not done, however, till the action he had taken had become more or less known, much to my chagrin and to the joy of the scandle mongers. I think he only harmed himself by his footless efforts and it remains to be seen how he will next try to get out of settling his account.

The health of the station is pretty good once more. I constantly fear for Miss Campbell at the Hoppital for they are so fearfully rushed with work. Yet she keeps up and hard at it all the time. It might be appreciated if you could send a few lines to Miss Hall and also to Consul Masterson, assuring them of our safety and comfort. If I send you some extra copies of the news letters tomorrow perhaps you will send them to them as we have not sent them recently. We are in comfortable ignorance of what is going on in the world outside.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Ada E. Hall
45 Arundel Ave
Sefton Park
Liverpool

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Further dealings with my brother ran up a bill of some L.T.20 which he failed to see my brother about in the same way. Just as my brother was about to start off on his last trip Dr. A. sent him an order on the treasury for L.T.20 for our former Cabinet Maker to pay for work he had done in the Hospital. This Harry credited to his account and sent his representative off with a note saying that he had done this pending a settlement. This action made him furious and he went at once to the civil court and entered suit against me both as an individual and as President. The notice was duly served but I refused to accept it, for by so doing I would have acknowledged the jurisdiction of the court. So I made the official paste it on my door, furnishing him the paste myself. Consul Davis was not sure of my rights in the case, so we both telegraphed to Constantinople for instructions.

In the mean time I wrote to our friend the Cabinet maker asking him to come and see me or allow the matter to be settled by the arbitration of the ~~court or something~~ Consul. At last, when my brother came back especially for that purpose and reversed the action which so angered him in the first place he consented to withdraw his suit. This was not done, however, till the action he had taken had become more or less known, much to my chagrin and to the joy of the scandle mongers. I think he only harmed himself by his footless efforts and it remains to be seen how he will next try to get out of settling his account.

The health of the station is pretty good once more. I constantly fear for Miss Campbell at the Hospital for they are so cheerfully rushed with work. Yet she keeps up and hard at it all the time. It might be appreciated if you could send a few lines to Miss Hall and also to Consul Masterson, assuring them of our safety and comfort. If I send you some extra copies of the news letters tomorrow perhaps you will send them to them as we have not sent them recently. We are in comfortable ignorance of what is going on in the world outside.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Hartford.

Jan 29, 1915.

REC'D MAR 10 1915

Ahd

Harpoot, February 1st, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of December 23rd came to hand this evening. I do not understand the letters which you acknowledge. I do not think that I wrote to you on the dates you mention, and these dates are so very early! You acknowledged my letter of October 9th in yours of Novemebr 16th. I am very glad that the News Letters seem to be getting through. They will help allay the fears of many.

We regret that you have cancelled our periodicles. They come through with remarkable regularity. I think I have missed but three numbers of the Springfield Republican, the last being of December 24th. Naturally we prize them very much indeed at this time. We asked Mr. Peet by telegraph last week to ask you to have them sent.

Mr. Pierce was very glad indeed of the word which you gave for him. All continues peaceful here and I have nothing to add to my letter of three days ago.

Very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

P. S. Two things I think of this morning to add. We shall be blessed by many if the Board can accept sums, especially small ones, from people from this land in America, and forward them to friends here. Many old women & orphans have no other possible source of income except direct charity, and all other measures of getting money here have failed.

I sent some news letters last week which I would be very glad to have go to Consul Masterson & Miss Ada Hall. I am sure Mrs. Browne or Mrs. Zeigler will have the address of the latter if you do not happen to, & the former may be reached through the Department if in no other way.

Most sincerely,
Ernest W. Riggs

Ada E. Hall
40 Arundel Ave
Sefton Park
Liverpool

Harpoot, February 1st, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

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Very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

RECD MAR 26 1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

February 11th, 1915.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of December 28th was received a couple of days ago. In it again you acknowledge a letter the copy of which I cannot find in my files, and I wonder if possibly it was not written by my brother. We have just heard today through Mr. Peet of the $2,000.00 which you sent in November. I was a little worried about this sum since it took so long to hear from it.

There is nothing special to report this week in regard to our work. The military authorities are asking for further room in Wheeler Hall for infirmary purposes, which we shall not be likely to acquiesce in, since it would turn our seminary out of doors and bring a hospital right alongside of our five hundred students. I anticipate no friction and hope the matter will not be pressed.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Dict. EWR/DJM

Taylor.
Feb 11-1915

REC'D APR 1 1915

265

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

February 18th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Since writing you last we have had some very interesting times. One of our pupils who was desired for complicity in seditious correspondence escaped from our premises just as the police came to arrest him. Of course this was a very dangerous and foolish thing for him to do and raised suspicions in regard to the complicity of others in our circle, but a straightforward statement to the local authorities was accepted and the boy is now being sought elsewhere. A couple of days ago our theological seminary building was requested by the local authorities to be used as an infirmary for the sick soldiers from the company quartered in Wheeler Hall. The request was made exceedingly urgent and it was difficult to refuse, but on the ground of the health of our students and the necessity of the building to us for seminary purposes we refused pending instructions from Constantinople and we telegraphed to Mr. Peet. Today, however, the local authorities find that they cannot use the building because it is so small and has no running water, and so they have made other arrangements.

(Our work goes on regularly and we are thankful for every day that the College can remain open. The disease in Mezereh seems to be somewhat abating, and also seems to be less virulent. The Doctor is exceedingly busy, but a new trained nurse, who was with Dr. Post in Konia, has just been secured for night service and seems to be proving a very valuable aid. Miss Jacobsen is going down to help out since they have about one hundred and twenty patients now. The health of the station is good.

Yours sincerely,

Dict. EWR/DJM

Ernest W. Riggs.

Balance of Col. with Station Jan 30th 1915 - £T. 211.36
" " Deposit account " " " £T. 320.10

W. Cogg

Harfoot Feb-18-1915

333

14 Copies

Eufh Co 7.

S C

CD APR 20 1915

/50

Euphrates College,
Harpoot, Turkey,
March 11th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I think my last to you was written on Feb. 18th. I regret that it should be so long since I have written you personally but the interesting events crowding one upon another of the past three weeks have prohibited much in the way of correspondence. I hope you have received our regular weekly News Letter which has given you an idea of our interests here. Two days after my last letter our College was closed and is not yet open again. It seems likely, however, that the cause which was given for the closing, namely, the typhus in the city, has largely been removed, and we hope, unless some other necessity should force the government to continue the closure, to open in a few days. Prof. Tenekejian's arrest was based on the supposed relation which he had with a boy who escaped from justice some weeks ago. He is not anticipating further serious trouble and I feel sure that the central government of this province will take the fair attitude in his case. Possibly you may hear through Mr. Peet of other minor incidents of our life here and I will not go into detail. We keep our boarders busy from day to day with some exercises, but hope that the suspense in regard to the opening of school may soon be ended.

In one of my recent letters I mentioned the fact that a suit had been opened against me by our former cabinet maker. It caused us a good deal of distress that such a matter should be carried to a Turkish court of law and were very glad when the plaintiff withdrew his suit. Now I am glad to be able to report that he also consented to refer the matter to our consul, who has given us unstintedly of his time, and the matter has now been amicably settled. This is a very great relief to me personally and I think to all of our station. Mr. Davis, by the way, impresses us as a man exceedingly careful in regard to matters of right and wrong, and I personally feel a great deal of confidence in his judgment in political matters as well as those of a more personal nature.

We have found a happy solution for our financial difficulties - at least for the present. A local merchant here promises to provide us with cash to the extent of our needs at a rate approximately double that which we were paying in normal times. Considering the financial uncertainties of the present we consider this a very fortunate arrangement. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to carry out his end of the contract.

Enclosed I send separately the usual statement of the College credit with the Harpoot Station and our deposit account.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Dict. EWR/DJM
(Enc.)

Euphrates College,
Harpoot, Turkey,
March 11th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I think my last to you was written on Feb. 18th. I regret that it should be so long since I have written you personally but the interesting events crowding one upon another of the past three weeks have prohibited much in the way of correspondence. I hope you have received our regular weekly News Letter which has given you an idea of our interests here. Two days after my last letter our College was closed and is not yet open again. It seems likely, however, that the cause which was given for the closing, namely, the typhus in the city, has largely been removed, and we hope, unless some other necessity should force the government to continue the closure, to open in a few days. Prof. Terzibashian's arrest was based on the supposed relation which he had with a boy who escaped from justice some weeks ago. He is not antagonizing further serious trouble and I feel sure that the central government of this province will take the fair attitude in his case. Possibly you may hear through Mr. Peet of other minor incidents of our life here and I will not go into detail. We keep our boarders busy from day to day with some exercises, but hope that the expenses in regard to the opening of school may soon be curtailed.

In one of my recent letters I mentioned the fact that a suit had been opened against me by our former cashier. It caused us a good deal of distress that such a matter should be carried to a Turkish court of law and were very glad when the plaintiff withdrew his suit. Now I am glad to be able to report that he also consented to refer the matter to our council, who has given us unanimously of his time, and the matter has now been amicably settled. This is a very great relief to me personally and I think to all of our station. Mr. Davis, by the way, impresses us as a man exceedingly careful in regard to matters of right and wrong, and I personally feel a great deal of confidence in his judgment in political matters as well as those of a more personal nature.

We have found a happy solution for our financial difficulties - at least for the present. A local merchant here promises to provide us with cash to the extent of our needs at a rate approximately double that which we were paying in normal times. Considering the financial uncertainties of the present we consider this a very fortunate arrangement. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to carry out his end of the contract.

Enclosed I send separately the usual statement of the College credit with the Harpoot Station and our deficit account.

Yours very sincerely,

Chas. W. Ergt

Chas. W. Ergt
(Sec.)

Crucet H. Ergt
Harpoot
Mar. 11-1915

REC'D MAY 13 1915

/15

COPY.

Euphrates College,
Harpoot, Turkey.

24th March 1915.

via Washington

Mr. W. W. Peet,
Constantinople.

Dear Mr. Peet,

I think it well to inform you of the situation here as regards the occupation of buildings belonging to us by the military.

You are acquainted with the fact that as far back as last summer we passed over to the soldiers Wheeler Hall and the Theological Seminary. It was at no small inconvenience to ourselves, but under the circumstances it seemed the best thing to do. The buildings were not used long and after they were turned over to us again we had them cleaned and used them through the fall. In the last days of January Wheeler Hall was asked for again and we granted it conditioning our grant upon their relinquishing all claim on the Theological Seminary. It was but a few days before the Kaimmakam asked for the Seminary for a hospital. The matter was referred to you and through you and our Consul it was promptly attended to by our Embassy. The prompt and definite orders from Constantinople evidently angered the local officials here and they have been carrying on a persistent campaign of nagging us ever since. Police officers and gendarmes call at my office daily and sometimes three or four times a day. I am peremptorily summoned to the Konak very frequently with no statement as to what I am wanted for; and when I get there the treatment I receive is anything but courteous.

In the face of this treatment, with the approval and advice of my associates and our Consul, I have tried in every way to accommodate the government to the extent of great inconvenience and no little expense to our institutions. Aside from ordinary wear and tear, they have asked for furnishings, occasionally stoves, tables, chairs, benches, etc. etc. which they have either entirely failed to return or only returned on most insistent representations. They also quite insisted upon our constructing a kitchen for them and it was only our lack of materials that prevented them from demanding that we construct a public water-closet for them also. Because we did not, from two to six hundred soldiers have been defiling the whole quarter of the city for the past ten days while the authorities have been dallying with the situation.

A very polite request from the Vali through our new and friendly Mearif Mudir came last Friday for accommodations for one thousand of the new recruits which they are collecting here for drill. I immediately said that we should do what we could to accommodate them, though to quarter, one third of all the soldiers assigned to the city, upon us seemed rather an unfair proportion. I called on the Vali the next day and

expressed my willingness to accommodate them in every way possible when it was actually needed. He received me most cordially as he uniformly has done of late, and said that they had no wish to interfere with our work at all, that they only asked us to crowd ourselves a little if possible to make room for some of the soldiers. In accordance with our promise we cleared out the Theological Seminary and the cabinet shop, moving all the things into other buildings. The moving was a tremendous task including the moving of the Seminary library and all the lumber and machinery of the shop. We were able, however, to turn both places over to them on Monday evening.

Monday morning, while we were still in the process of clearing out these buildings for a thousand soldiers, Ka Hakki Pasha, the Commandant from Mezereh, called and asked us quite politely but firmly to accommodate another thousand soldiers. At first I thought a mistake had been made and that they were asking for the same thing. I soon found, however, that they wanted to quarter on us two thirds of all the soldiers in the city.

On inquiry I found that they were planning to make a hospital of one hundred beds in the old French school, so that that was unavailable for soldiers. I also found that they had decided not to use their mosques or "medressehs" as they were for the most part tile or earth floored. Therefore they wanted to put all the soldiers that they could into our buildings which are well made and board floored. The balance they would put into other small schools, Christian and Moslem, as they were able.

As the typhus seems to be again on the increase and dysentery is spreading it did not seem right to insist that these soldiers should be quartered on brick or earth floors, so we again promised to do what we could in the matter. After considering all possibilities in the case the girls' Mangaran building seemed to be the most suitable to hand over. As it is an integral part of the girls' department

J. Ernest Tagg
to N. W. West

Harfoot Mar. 24 1915

WEB

CDMAY 20 1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

March 25th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have received today your letters of Feb. 13th and Feb. 17th. Your care and that of Mr. Peet in forwarding to us money is a constant source of confidence not only to us but also to the native friends who have been benefitting by the funds thus remitted. I note that you are sending another thousand dollars through Mr. Peet for the College. I hope this will reach us safely. We are trying to keep a comfortable margin here in our own possession because, as you say, we know not what a day may bring forth. The disease which ? has four times appeared in Dr. Crawford's locality may appear in larger places at any time and we feel we ought to have funds on hand to meet emergencies. I am glad that you receive our letters fairly regularly and so far as I know no issue of the News Letter has been tampered with. I think it is a good method of keeping our friends informed of our welfare. Under separate cover I will send a set of the News Letters which I would be very glad to have you forward to Mr. Haper through the Presbyterian Board. We cannot write to him direct at present.

You refer to the matter of the B. A. degree. I think that the matter may rest for the present as I have no desire to ask the Massachusetts legislature to authorize the trustees to grant that degree at the present, but I agree with you that this is the only way by which we ought to confer the degree.

It is very gratifying to us here to know that you send bulletins to so large a list of friends in regard to the changing conditions in this country. I am sure, as you say, it must allay their fears. We are pressed upon with rumors every day about our own work, but we go quietly on trying to accommodate ourselves to the conditions which prevail about us.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Dict. EWR/DJM

Robert W. Rigg
Harpoot
Mar. 25-1915

RECD MAY 20 1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

April 14th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It has been some time since I wrote to you and I am afraid my brother has not done better, but, as I said, I think the News Letter is surer and so will perhaps give you much news I could not write otherwise. That is printed and so it is natural that it should be cautious and I think the censor so recognises it.

I am alone in the city of our family tonight. The Parmelees and the three unmarried ladies are also here, but the rest are all at the garden. It is rather raw out there, and poor Mrs. Barnum happened to go just when a smart rain came on this morning. But they are all out safely with plenty of wood and they seem all well. I have just listened piously to the call to prayer from the porch of Wheeler Hall. Lorrin and Douglas are growing famously. Lorrin grows more in his mind and Douglas more in his body. A number of the members of the circle are suffering with colds, but nothing worse I hope.

Your letter of the latter part of February came day before yesterday. I have sent it on around the circle so I have not it with me now. It was gratifying to know that the Prudential Committee have voted us again from the Hgiher Education Fund as other years. I have a feeling that either we shall not need it next year or we shall be able to use a good deal more than that amount. Our finances this year seem to be good. It will take a very large sum to put our buildings into shape this fall or to build new. We are winding up our Boarding Department this Saturday, I think. It seems a possibility that the Seniors may come back in August for some more work and that they may receive diplomas after a couple of months of work then.

Our eighth building, the girls' department, is housing a few of the boys and girls. It is a very amusing thought when one looks at it from the point of view of a year or ten months ago. Besides that we have our own personal houses in which we are still living, though some have gone to the garden.

Short letters are preferable from the point of view of the man who has to read them, so I will not add more. I presume you are able to get certain facts about us through our first Hebrew citizen who lives near my brother Charles and through his friends in the District of Columbia. I fear he does not take our statements at full value. It is through no fault of our friend Leslie here.

I am enclosing a letter to Mr. Wiggin. We feel very grateful for his aid and that of Mr. Peet in getting funds for the sufferers here in this land. The United States is giving Turkey great aid in this way which she may some day recognise.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Dec. 14, 1915

Taylor

D JUL 12 1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

May 19th, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I think I have no letter from you to acknowledge but I have heard from you through your general letters and those of Mr. Bell comparatively recently.

May I first report on the financial situation. Our credit is a good deal better than our cash at present, therefore I will ask you to forward no more money for the College till further notice. The College has a credit with Mr. Peet and with the Station of between eight and nine hundred liras. I use the term "credit" in its actual sense, though on our books the credit is all with the Station. This is because Mr. Peet has not been able to keep up with our large business. We are once more down to a narrow margin but hope for the best and have the gratifying feeling that we have helped several hundred people here to get along. This "we" refers to the Station and not to the College. I enclose the monthly reports for March and April for the College. Your latest remittance of $1000. was not credited to us in time to enter it in April.

Mrs. Barnum's death was not altogether unexpected though we had much hope she would be around again. The cold of the garden and the strain of the circumstances near and far wore on her much. We can only be thankful that her going was so quick and the circumstances were so beautiful. Our great concern for Miss Jacobsen now is not for her body but for her mind. She was always of a very nervous temperament with a very quick temper which she controlled all the time by an effort of will. At the same time she was most lavish with her affection and devotion to those who came into her sphere. Just now the controlling mechanism seems to have given way, and she is impetuous as a child. We hope this is only due to physical weakness and will completely disappear as time goes on. Many who owe their very lives to her care are doing their utmost for her.

The rest of the circle are fairly well though Emma feels her mother's death very much. The children are benefitting much by the free out-of-door life of the garden. Several of our teaching staff have been in durance for a fortnight. Lorrin is of an investigative turn of mind and is up to something all the time. Douglas, just past six months, is a bouncer. It is pretty hard on his mother to have him so active, and she has just had a turn on the sick list. Miss Riggs' tubercular trouble in her knees is not getting radically better and we are thinking seriously that she had better get away from here as soon as she can. No charge whatever has been made against those mentioned above.

My chief occupation now is the study of Turkish. I have long wanted the time for it and now have an abundance of it. Occasionally I write letters, but though the post office is doing remarkably well under the circumstances, the circumstances are

not so favorable. I would be glad if you can remember it if you will acknowledge the News Letters by number. I think you have lately, but Mr. Bell acknowledged only in general the receipt of a few. Perhaps the easy way will be to mention any numbers that are missing. I send both to you and to Miss Lamson at the Rooms. If you get them all you will know all that is suitable to write. If it is not too much trouble, also, will you enquire whether my old Prof., Dr. W. Wilson received the letter I sent him last week. I was very anxious to have him get it. I think so much of him. He lives in Washington now, you know. My brother did the typewriting for us for a letter to one of his Secretaries also recently. If you happen to see them you might enquire whether they got the letters.

Miss Mattoon's absence makes a big hole in the circle. She is a very remarkable girl in many ways and it will be a very great loss if a place is not found for her and Mr. Ward in Turkey somewhere. They want to come back, and they are both of them very heavy-weight material, exceptionally fine characters.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

Harfoot May 19-1915

Ruth Gilley

REC'D JUL 30 1915

Dear Dr. Barton,

13

I wrote a couple of notes to you but did not mail them. Your letter of April 30th is the last which I have from you. We are not getting any letters ~~today~~ these days.

The children are our great delight these days. They are so full of life & so happy out here at the garden. We are very safe here, too, for we have a guard provided by the governor. Lorrin grows in every way but in fat. He is tall & bright. Douglas is a picture of health. His mother thinks he would take a prize at almost any baby-show! He is 28 inches long at seven months & weighs nearly 20 lbs. Arthur is such a bouncing boy, too, that we hope he will stand the long journey which he began yesterday.

I am trying to do some reading these days. Evangaline has suggested itself to my mind as appealing to my mood. My brother and I share the treasury work again.

Miss Jacobsen progresses nicely, though she thinks it is very slow. Dr A. seems quite over his erysipelas and is at work again. There is less sickness than there was and the disease formerly most prevalent is less virulent.

Remember us all to friends

Very sincerely,

Ernest

June 21st 1915

Ernest H. Riggs

Hanford - June 21-1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

July 1st, 1916.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The College account should have been balanced yesterday and the various accounts made up. I am sorry to say that this is impossible this year, and I will write just these few lines to inform you of this failure. There are a number of reasons which can all be summed up in the one word "busy". My brother and I man the treasurer's office from half past five in the morning till nine in the evening sometimes paying out money to people who may not be able to call for it again. We are also receiving large sums for transfer to America, and, with the kind permission of our local authorities, are thus able to do a good deal of good. The other members of the circle are busy buying goods and doling out small sums to the very poor, preparing small medicine outfits and improvised knapsacks.

All of the circle may be said to be well these days. Miss Jacobsen walks about quite a little, even going up and down stairs several times a day. Mrs. Pierce is expecting a little one in a few days but is keeping up bravely. We are all getting very tired and Mrs. Riggs weighs only 97 1/2 lbs, but we shall perhaps have rest soon. I think it would be better for me not to try to make out my annual college report at the present. I hope you will get a verbal report through Miss Mattoon which will cover the whole of the activities of the year as far as the College is concerned. We miss her much, but we would not call her back now and are glad she comes to you. We had a letter from her yesterday from Beirut.

The local government seems to be solicitous for our personal safety so you may inform our friends. Had you thought of the advisibility of my coming to Boston to confer with the trustees this fall? It is early as yet to make plans.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Harpoot. Jul 1, 1915.

REC'D OCT 2 1915

COPY.

EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT, TURKEY.

rec'd via Washington

July 19th, 1915.

Mr.W.W.Peet,
Constantinople.

Dear Sir:

I shall try to banish from my mind for the time the sense of great personal sorrow because of losing hundreds of my friends here, and also my sense of utter defeat in being so unable to stop the awful tragedy or even mitigate to any degree its severity, and compel myself to give you concisely some of the cold facts of the past months as they relate themselves to the College. I do so with the hope that the possession of these concrete facts may help you to do something there for the handful of dependents still left to us here. The following are some of the direct losses to the College.

Buildings: Seven large buildings in the hands of the government. One left in our possession. The seven are now vacant except for about twenty guards left in one of them.

Constituency: Approximately two thirds of the girl pupils and six sevenths of the boys have been taken away to death, exile or Moslem homes.

Property: Damage, including loss by theft, breakage or defilement, impossible to estimate at present in liras. No indication that any of the buildings (Value approximately Ltq.5,000.) will be returned to us.

Professors: Four gone, three left, as follows:

Professor Tenekejian, served College 35 years, representative of the Americans with the government, Protestant "Azkabed", Professor of Turkish and History. Besides previous trouble arrested May 1st without charge, hair of head, moustache and beard pulled out in vain effort to secure damaging confessions. Starved and hung by arms for a day and a night and severely beaten several times. Taken out towards Diarbekir about June 20th and murdered in general massacre on the road.

Professor Nahigian, served College 33 years, studied at Ann Arbor, Prof. of Mathematics, arrested about June 5th and shared Prof. Tenekejian's fate on the road.

Professor Vorperian, taken to witness a man beaten almost to death became mentally deranged. Started with his family about July 5th into exile under guard and murdered beyond Malatia. (Prin. of Preparatory Department, studied at Princeton.) Served the College twenty years.

Prof. Boojicanian, served College 16 years, studied at Edinburgh, Prof. of Mental and Moral science. Arrested with Prof. Tenekejian and suffered same tortures, also had three finger nails pulled out by the roots, killed in same massacre.

Prof. Soghigian, served College twenty-five years, arrested May 1st, not tortured but sick in prison, sent to Red Crescent Hospital and after paying large bribes is now free, in hiding.

Prof. Khachadoorian, served the College for over fifteen years, studied in Stuttgart and Berlin, Prof. of Music, escaped arrest and torture, and thus far escaped exile and death because of favor with the Kaim-makam secured by personal services rendered.
Prof.Lulejian, served the College about fifteen years, studied at Cornell and Yale (N.S.) Prof. of Biology, arrested about June 5th, beaten about the hands, body and head with a stick by the Kaim-makam himself, who, when tired, called on all who loved religion and the nation to continue the beating; after a period of insensibility in a dark closet taken to the Red Crescent Hospital with a broken finger and serious bruises. Now free, in hiding.

Instructors, Male.
Four reported killed on the road in various massacres whose average term of service is eight years.
Three not heard from, probably killed on the road, average term of service in the College four years.
Two sick in the American Hospital.
One in hiding.
One engaged in Cabinet work for the Kaim-makam, free.
One owner of house occupied by the Kaim-makam, free.

Instructors, Female.
One reported killed in Chunkoosh, served the College over twenty years.
One reported taken to a Turkish Harem.
Three not heard from.
Four started out as exiles.
Ten free.

While it will never be possible to absolutely substantiate all of the facts given above they may be taken as fairly certain, and in most cases beyond controversy. Put in terse figures it reads:
Seven eights of the buildings, gone.
Three fourths of the pupils, gone.
One half of the teaching force, gone.

Of the Armenian people as a whole we may put an estimate that three fourths are gone, and this three fourths includes the leaders in every walk of life, merchants, professional men, preachers, bishops and government officials. And there is no certainty for those who are just now free. The Vali has said that all must go. It is only temporary measures, such as bribes or special favors that have secured postponement. Since we know the fate to which they go, since we have seen the pitiable plight of the stragglers who have survived the journey from Erzingan and Erzroom, since we find ourselves forbidden to aid them except in insignificant ways, and since we are forbidden to accompany them to aid them on the way, we are the more eager, if possible, to save those who are left with us.

It seems to us possible that something can be done to save these few. Permission has recently been obtained through the German Embassy for those connected with the German Mission, teachers and their families, orphans and servants, a circle of several hundred, to remain in Mezereh. I therefore beg of you to take what

steps are possible to secure the permission through our Ambassador for the handful of dependents still with us to remain in Harpoot.

If such permission is not secured we shall probably be called upon to see the very members of our households dragged off to decorate the harems of those who have not as yet secured as many girls slaves as they wish. Nothing can be done locally. The Kaim-makam and his coterie in Harpoot are more powerful here than the Vali, and take pleasure in flaunting in our faces our impotence.

I have said enough. Our hearts are sick with the sights and stories of abject terror and suffering. The extermination of the race seems to be the objective and the means employed are more fiendish than could be concocted locally. The orders are from head-quarters and any reprieve must be from the same source. It rests with you and our honored Ambassador to do what you can to save the handful that still remain.

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST W. RIGGS.

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If such permission is not secured we shall probably be called upon to see the very members of our household dragged off to decorate the harems of those who have not as yet secured as many girls slaves as they wish. Nothing can be done locally. The Kaim-makam and his coterie in Harpoot are more powerful here than the Vali, and take pleasure in flaunting in our faces our impotence.

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Yours sincerely,

ERNEST W. RIGGS.

Copy of letter to Prof. Peet July 19-1915

To Consular authorities

To Capt. Stark

REC'D OCT 2 1915

rec'd via Washington

Result of the deportation of practically 1000 people from their homes in the villages round about Harpoot.

From Hussi Mansur 212 individuals set out, of which 128 reached Aleppo alive. 56 men and 11 women were killed on the road, 3 girls and 9 boys were sold or kidnapped, and 6 people were missing.

From the same place another party of 696 people were deported. 321 reached Aleppo, 206 men and 57 women were killed en route. 70 big girls and young women and 19 boys were sold.

From Perri, near Harpoot, a party of 128 were deported, of which 32 reached Aleppo alive. 24 men and 12 women were killed en route. 29 girls and young women and 13 boys were sold, and 10 were missing.

Result of the deportation of practically 1000 people from their homes in the villages round about Harpoot.

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From Perri, near Harpoot, a party of 128 were deported, of which 32 reached Aleppo alive. 24 men and 12 women were killed en route. 20 girls and young women and 15 boys were sold, and 10 were missing.

Extract from Report of Vice Consul Higgs
July 19-1915

SEP 2 1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

July 21st, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Just a year ago yesterday our Annual Meeting began here. It was an inspiring meeting, but what a year it has been!

I have been working on the College accounts and have them about in shape. Our late assistant treasurer kept them beautifully so that the task of gathering up the ends was not nearly so great as I thought that it would be. I think that when I get them quite complete I will send you a copy through the open mails, but keep a copy to send later if need be.

Mrs. Pierce and the baby are getting along very nicely though the problem of help is more acute than ever. One of our [redacted] th. The garden is an ideal place for recovery and we hope it will pass quickly. The rest of the circle keep well, though all are very tired and weights are low. The ladies have to spend so much time in the kitchen besides other work and housework that it is hard on their health.

I hope that Miss Mattoon is with you by now. She will be able to tell you something of the year's work which it would be better for me not to try to ask the censor to labor through in a letter. Perhaps you hear more through Mr. Lansing. Our family had thought of starting for America a couple of weeks ago, but our cautious governor thought it would be better to wait a while. Mrs. Riggs needs the attention of a dentist very much. One of her wisdom teeth was badly broken in an attempt to extract it a while ago.

Of course you will forward no funds for the present on the College account.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

July 21-1915

Hayhoot

Copy

RECD SEP 9 1915

375

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

15 ack

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

July 23rd, 1915.

Rev. James. L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I shall write a brief letter to accompany the balance sheet and the statement of the account with Mr. Monroe. Little can be learned from the record of finances for the year has been one of such exceptional circumstances. A few remarks on some of the items may elucidate the balance sheet a little.

The regular remittances have been, at my request, about Ltq.250. short of the usual amounts. This was because of the impossibility of getting cash in the local money market. We could do nothing with credit. Checks and drafts were absolutely worthless. Our only resource was a most rigid economy. This difficulty of securing cash resulted in the fourth item in the account with the Treasurer, which should have been called "exchange" had it not been such an unusual charge.

The lack of an American Tutor this year, together with the tightness of the money market referred to above, are responsible for the fact that so large a part of the Higher Education appropriation was not used for the purposes intended this year.

The wood account shows a credit instead of a deficit as there has not been any opportunity to replenish our supply. The sales and charges for wood are not offset by the cost of a new supply.

Because of strict instructions from Mr. Peet, on whom alone we were dependent for our supply of cash, no free pupils were taken in the fall. This leaves a large credit to the "Orphan Funds" account.

At the suggestion of Dr. Barton some deposits have been taken, but this business was handled by the Station on a larger scale.

Special economy in the Boarding Department together with the fact that no new supplies were taken in leaves a rather large credit with that department.

The "Premises" account has been cut to about half the usual amount. This has been partly because of economy and partly because our buildings have largely been in other hands for the period when repairs should be made.

The "Press" has more than cleared expenses, but a large charge on the goods of Mr. Arakelyan, not yet arrived, make an apparent deficit. The "CabinetShop" has failed to make expenses though it has been more serviceable than ever. The circumstances of the year made a market for its output impossible. Good training has been given to a larger number of pupils than ever before.

From the point of view of the credit of the College the year has been an exceptional one. It may be set forth most clearly

Harpoot

July 21-1915

as follows:

Cash on hand	Ltq.	31.10
Credit with Harpoot Station		484.57
Credit with Treasurer, Boston		
Deficient remittances		230.70
Balance of account		86.48
Total credit of the College,	Ltq.	832.85

God grant that this apparent financial gain may be made a real gain at some future date; but just now we are faced with the awful losses of the year which cannot be measured in liras.

I am sending a copy of this account to Mr. Ward. I shall prepare for the Board the financial statment on the blanks provided as soon as possible. I shall not attempt an Annual Report at present, but I hope the Board of Trustees may meet as usual and perhaps hear the story of the year from Miss Mattoon, so far as she knows it.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

P. S. I note that the summary above is very misleading because there was nearly the same balance last year, as follows:

Cahs on hand	Ltq.	122.43
Credit with the Harpoot Station		342.97
Credit with the Treasurer, Boston,		
Remittances in full		
Balance to new account		254.67
Total credit of the College	Ltq.	720 07

I also note, on further study, that the Boarding department represents a loss rather than a gain, for we carried a balance from the previous account amounting to Ltq.162.96 while the balance at the end of this year is but Ltq. 126.09.

I am forwarding the account unaudited to save time.

Sincerely yours

Ernest W. Riggs

as follows:

Cash on hand	Ltg. 81.10
Credit with Harpoot Station	494.87
Credit with Treasurer, Boston	
Deficient remittances	
Balance of account	280.70
Total credit of the College, Ltd.	86.49
	838.86

God grant that this apparent financial gain may be made a real gain at some future date; but just now we are faced with the awful losses of the year which cannot be measured in lires.

I am sending a copy of this account to Mr. Ward. I shall prepare for the Board the financial statement on the blanks provided as soon as possible. I shall not attempt an annual report at present but I hope the Board of Trustees may work as usual and perhaps hear the story of the year from Miss Watson, so far as she knows it.

Very sincerely yours,

Harpoot

July 23-1915

Ernest W. Riggs

I note that the summary above is very misleading because there was nearly the same balance last year, as follows:

Cash on hand	Ltg. 122.43
Credit with the Harpoot station	342.97
Credit with the Treasurer, Boston	
Remittances in full	
Balance to new account	
Total credit of the College Ltd.	224.87
	690.07

I also note, on further study, that the Boarding department represents a loss rather than a gain, for we carried a balance from the previous account amounting to Ltg.122.93 while the balance at the end of this year is but Ltg. 126.09.

I am forwarding the accounts unaudited to save time.

Sincerely yours

Ernest W. Riggs

REC'D DEC 10 1915

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
JAMES L. BARTON, D. D.
Secretary
14 BEACON ST.
BOSTON MASS.

The Trustees of Euphrates College Funds

Incorporated, 1878

EUPHRATES COLLEGE
HARPOOT, TURKEY
ERNEST W. RIGGS
President

October 24th 1915

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We were delighted to get some American mail yesterday, though there were no letters. I hope they are in the hands of the censor & will come soon.

We expected to start out tomorrow on our journey but there have been reasons for delay so we may not get off this week. The weather is fine now with only occasional showers. I hope it continues thus. We rather think we shall follow the route Miss Mattoon took, not stopping on the way as we first planned.

The girls' department will open tomorrow I hope, but the boys work will wait a bit longer. May I ask you to make a remittance for the College as soon as you get this so as to tide over the year. Naturally it will be through Mr. Peet & ought to be a couple of thousand dollars. We have almost run through our credit & local income will be very small this year.

Please forward the enclosed to Mrs. Smith for me & remember me cordially to the friends in the office. My name with a remarkably appropriate quotation is on the Northfield calendar for Dec. 9th. Remember us as you read it.

Yours sincerely,
Ernest W. Riggs.

Rec'd Dec 23-1915

276

Charges

Mr. Charles

REC'D JAN 31 1916

Aintab, December 2nd, 1915£

277

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Our party has reached here safe and in good health and we devputly thank God£ It has not been an easy journey with the four children in the winter, but we were wonderfully favored in the weather for the most of it£ The last day in here was very bad indeed. We were drenched with rain and had two broken wheels when we got to the quarantine station and were held up two hours. It was late in the evening when we reached Dr. Shepard's house, but were most glad to get home.

The government has treated us with consideration everywhere. We have a good letter of introduction from the Vali of Mamouret-ul-Aziz and it has been respected everywhere. The Mutesarif of Oorfa was particularly pleasant as he had just returned from a visit to the U. S. and had also been in Marsovan for some two months.

Here we have dismissed our drivers and are hoping to get news from Beirut before starting on again. The worst of the journey is over, in some ways, but there is much uncertainty regarding our railroad and sea journey yet before us. However, I shall hope to see you not long after you receive this letter, or even possibly before.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Kitchener, December 2nd, 1915.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Our party has reached here safe and in good health and we devoutly thank God. It was not then an easy journey with the four children in the winter, but we were wonderfully favored in the weather for the past week. The last day in Nome was very bad indeed. We were drenched with rain and had no broken weather when we got to the quarantine station and were held up two hours. It was late in the evening when we reached Dr. Shepard's house, but were glad to get home.

The government has treated us with considerable over everywhere. We have a good letter of introduction from the Minister of Immigration and it has been respected everywhere. The Minister of Marine was particularly pleasant to us and just returned from a visit to U. S. and had also been in Europe for more two months.

Here we have dismissed our drivers and are hoping to get more from Point Barrow at this of again. The worst of the journey is over. Income says, but there is much uncertainty regarding our railroad and our journey yet before us. However, I shall hope to see you not long after you receive this letter, or even too late before.

Yours very sincerely,

Christall

Dec. 2-1915.

REC'D MAR 13 1916

Syrian Protestant College, Beirut
January 25th, 1915.

278

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I have neglected to write to you from here as I should have done for I have been hoping that it might be that we should start on from here soon. At present, however, there is no immediate prospect of our leaving and so I wish to let you know of our present situation.

We reached here on December 14th after a delightful visit in Aintab with Dr. Shepard. We have rented the house which was occupied by Dr. Ward, who is now in America, and are making use of his furniture. With our immediate family in this house are the Pierce family, my sister Mary, Miss Campbell, Mr. Ranney and Mrs. Trowbridge. These with our two maids fill up the house pretty well, and the friends here have been inclined to call it the "sardine box", but we are really very comfortable.

Mr. Dana has been kind enough to advance funds to us as we need them, and I have asked Mr. Peet to please remit accordingly. The basis on which we are to receive necessary funds is, however, a question. We are not travelling, and our expenses are somewhat large, so we can hardly be expected to make out our account under the head of travelling expenses. I think I shall leave you to consider the matter of the others as you think best, but suggest that the Board of Trustees should continue my salary here for the time I am here and authorize Mr. Peet to remit accordingly. I do not feel that my time is ill spent here, for I am able to get into most close touch with this College. I have been welcomed to all their faculty meetings and have been invited to visit classes as I wish. By personal conference with individuals of the faculty and with President I have been able to get great help which will be of value when I am able to return to Euphrates College. I therefore feel that the Trustees will not be spending the funds of the College amiss in meeting my expenses while here.

I have rendered the account of our trip as far as Beirut to Mr. Peet.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Mr. Peet
Mr. wrote
4/27/16

Beirut - Jan. 25-1916

MJ Ross

REC'D JUL 13 1916

279

Syrian Protestant College,
Beirut, March 16th, 1916.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It is quite a time since I wrote to you and you may be interested at least to hear that we are still here. There seems to be little prospect of our leaving in the immediate future, unless we go overland, which is not a pleasing prospect as yet. It is warm enough here, but some parts of the journey might be pretty cold for the children.

Since I have been here I have not been in the habit of keeping copies of my letters, so I do not remember what I said in my last to you. So if I repeat it may be forgiven. Our whole party, including the two from Aintab, are still in Dr. Wards house. He is in Constantinople while his party have not yet crossed the Aegean. I have written to him there that we are ready to vacate on the instant when he arrives, but we all hope that we may not have to, for it is so comfortable here. I think that it will impossible for us to find another place as comfortable for so many of us with such slender means. I am rather inclined that we shall not have to move for the present.

With the opening of the new term a month ago I took the responsibility for three classes in the College. This is only a temporary accomodation to them here, for I have destinctly made it clear that I shall drop it at any time that I please, and especially when the opportunity to leave shall come. The work is interesting to me, and brings me into touch with this institution in a closer way than before which is not a bad thing. It does not, however, help in a financial way, so I am dependent still upon Mr. Dana, the treasurer here, who has authority from Mr. Peet to give us as we may need. This he has generally been able to do, thus far.

We have heard from my brother pretty regularly here, the last date was February 27th. The friends here have been most kind in supplying us when we have needed, and we have been received into their warm circle of friendship. I have especially enjoyed the acquaintance of the President and Treasurer of the College. Mr. Stewart is a son of Dr. Stewart of Auburn and I knew him quite well in College.

If I did not restrain myself it would be easy to indulge in regrets that I was not either at my post or with you, but I do not know of any definite cause for regret in the actions which we took, for we followed our best guidance at every turn.

Please give my greetings to such members of my family as you may see or write to, also to the members of the circle at the rooms.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Syrian Protestant College,
Beirut, March 16th, 1916.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It is quite a time since I wrote to you and you may be interested at least to hear that we are still here. There seems to be little prospect of our leaving in the immediate future, unless we go overland, which is not a pleasing prospect as yet. It is warm enough here, but some parts of the journey might be pretty cold for the children.

Since I have been here I have not been in the habit of keeping copies of my letters, so I do not remember what I said in my last to you. So if I repeat it may be forgiven. Our whole party, including the two from Aintab, are still in Dr. Varda's house. He is in Constantinople while his party have not yet crossed the Aegean. I have written to him there that we are ready to vacate on the instant when he arrives, but we all hope that we may not have to, for it is so comfortable here. I think that it will impossible for us to find another place as comfortable for so many of us with such slender means. I am rather inclined that we shall not have to move for the present.

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If I did not restrain myself it would be easy to indulge in regrets that I was not either at my post or with you, but I do not know of any definite cause for regret in the actions which we took, for we followed our best guidance at every turn.

Please give my greetings to such members of my family as you may see or write to, also to the members of the circle at the rooms.

Very sincerely yours,

Barton
Mar 26-1916

REC'D SEP -7 1916

Syrian Protestant College.
Beirut June 26th 1916.

Rev. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Ernest W. Riggs

Dear Dr. Barton:-

It is some time since I have written to you & a very much longer time since I have heard from you. In fact the last I had was dated in January, I think.

I have moved with my family to the beautiful summer home of Dr. Ward in Aley, though my sister has started on her long & devious journey towards you. We did not feel that it would be right to undertake it with our children & Mr. Peet discouraged it.

It was my privilege to have a couple of classes in the College here & we have just finished the year. Thus I was able to come into more personal relations with the College & was counted in as a member of the teaching force as regards privileges. The Commencement was a remarkable one. The very normality of it was surprising, and as the crown of a most successful year it was very gratifying to the man-

agement of the College. It also rounded out fifty years of the College activity, and this was remembered, though special celebrations are postponed till later.

My personal contact with Dr. Bliss, at whose home I have been most delightfully & frequently entertained, I count as one of the greatest privileges of this year. He is a man of rare judgement, broad view, earnest sympathy & indomitable optimism. I trust that I may yet have the privilege of putting into practice the lessons which I have learned in this strong center of opportunity.

We have had pretty good health since reaching Beirut. Mrs. Riggs has had a good deal of dentistry done which has been rather wearing; and Douglas, our youngest has had a rather prolonged illness, somewhat more serious than usually comes in the second summer with babies. Otherwise we have enjoyed the many delights of this beautiful winter resort.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest W. Riggs.

REC'D NOV 7 1916

Syrian Protestant College
Beirut, Aug 27th, 1916.

Ernest W. Riggs

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Enoch:-

It is a very long time since I have written you but I have more time for writing now than I have had. And as for hearing from you, it would seem a year since any of your family has written. I haven't heard from Uncle James for that time at least, though I guess I have heard from Theodore a few times. Mary will take you word of our health & comfort, I hope, or rather she has long ago. We have heard indirectly of her arrival in N. Y., or more accurately of the arrival of her steamer. We continue just about as when she left. I am taking the opportunity to see something of the Lebanon this summer in walking trips. The weather has been delightful & I have taken two long tramps, one with Alice & one alone. We are planning to go with the whole family to Ain Zahalteh next week for a few days. Have you seen these mountains? They are quite worth seeing.

Prospects do not seem very clear for getting off soon so I have agreed to take charge of the Prep Department of the College as Principal till the way does open. This will help out a good deal financially, and give me some much valued experience. We have a nice little furnished house in prospect, but may not be able to secure it. Dr. Bliss has promised to furnish us a place if this fails.

He has been most kind ever since we arrived. This summer we have been living in Aleih in Dr. Ward's house. The Pierces had a fine big house in Beirut offered them so they stayed there. They will probably be in the Hoskins' house for the winter & he will be teaching English in the College.

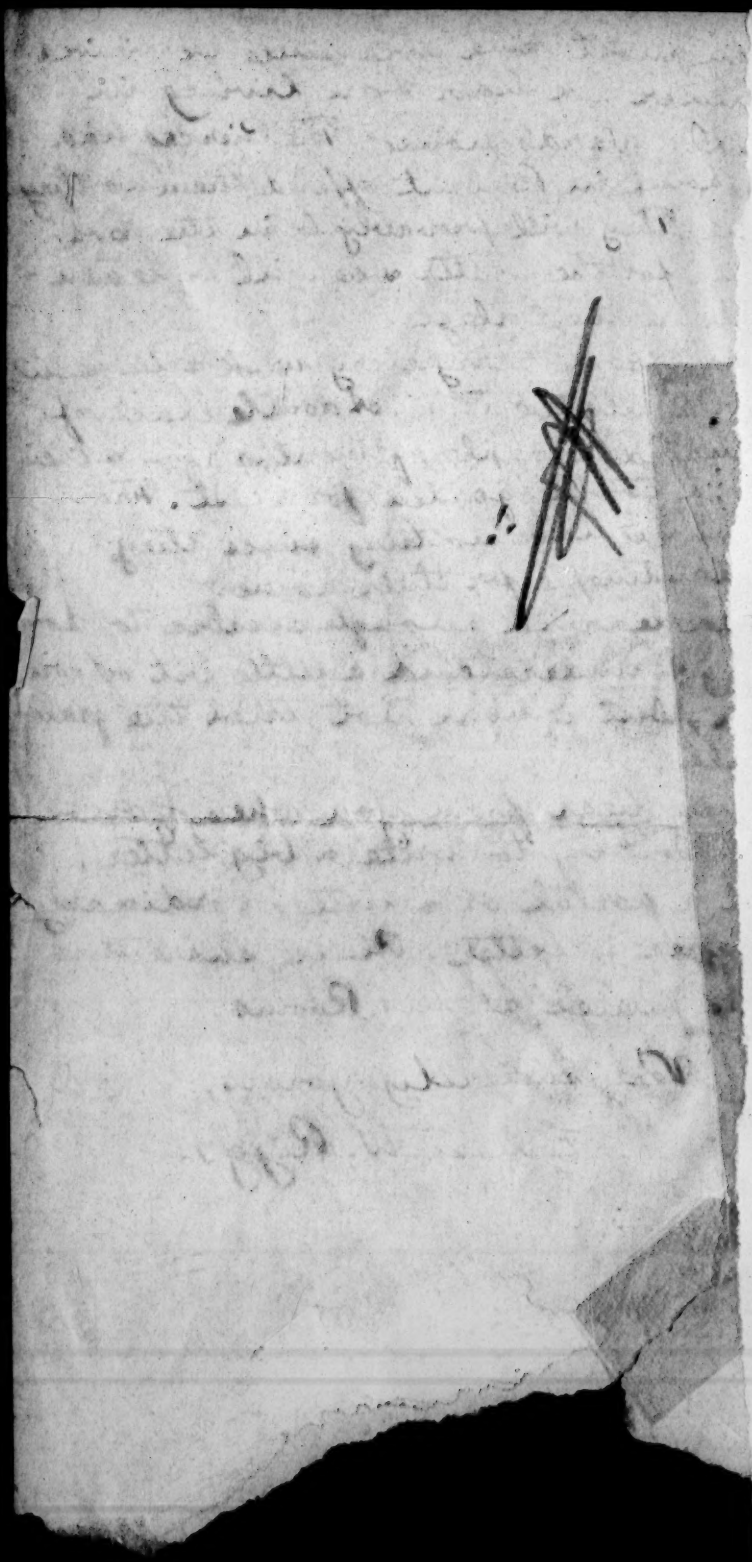
I hear from Harry every week & he seems to keep busy all the time. A double class of girls graduated a couple of months ago & then they moved to the garden for a rest. From Susan & Dana I have nothing since they left Constantinople for their home.

I have learned enough Arabic to do marketing & understand a little bit of conversation, but I have not tried the grammar at all.

Let me hear from you when you get this. Don't try to write a big letter, but just a postal or a note on ordinary note-paper is better. Please share this with Uncle James at his Rooms.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.



JUL 30 1917

Syrian Protestant College,
Beirut, April 28th, 1917.

Mr. Leopold Favre,
6 Rue Des Granges,
Geneve, Suisse.

Dear Mr. Favre:-

It is a very long time since I wrote you, and very likely you were not aware that I was here with my family. We wanted to go home but stopped here on our way, and I took the position of head of the Preparatory Department for the time being. My work has just stopped and I have been giving students certificates of their marks for the last few days. We do not plan to leave in any direction at present.

I hear quite regularly from my brother, Henry, and his wife. You knew her better as Emma Barnum. They are still at their home. Perhaps you had heard that they lost their little girls Annie, a year ago.

It will be a pleasure to hear from you at any time, and if you are writing to my fried Dr. Barton, I would be glad to have you mention that you heard from me. You would enjoy seeing my two strong little boys. They are so well. Mrs. Shepard is here with us, and her daughter, Florence, has just passed the crisis in the hospital. The same sickness took her father over a year ago. Florence' case was not severe.

Very cordially yours,

Ernest N. Riggs

Beirut Apr 28.1917.

~~10 copies~~ 1.

Riggs 3
Miss Daniels
Miss Bush

30 15

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Mr. Leopold Favre,
6 Rue des Granges,
Gènève, Suisse.

Syrian Protestant College,
Beirut, May 2nd, 1917.

Dear Mr. Favre:-

You will all be glad to know that Florence is on the rapid road to recovery. Her fever left her on Saturday, and she has been coming back to her normal mind since then. I think she is quite clear now, and is beginning to think about food all the time. She was in a ward with two others, but has just moved into Mrs. Marches room, so is by herself now. Since they understand the disease now it may be called a very light case, but it would have been a fearful sickness if we had not known what to expect. I have thought a good deal since she came down that perhaps that was the sickness that I had back in 1904 when Harry and Annie nursed me through.

All things with us continue about as they were when I last wrote. I keep busy every day at the office, working over statistics and reports of the year. I usually have the company of the treasurer who has a good many personal accounts of the students to settle. Otherwise the building is empty. About half of the boarders are still here, and indeed a good many cannot get to their homes, but have been here since the war began.

A card from Harry this week told of their welfare. It came through in rapid time, being dated the fifteenth and reaching us on the thirtieth. We were glad to hear of the recovery of Miss Petersen, or rather that she was getting along well. I hope that meant that the crisis was past, though you did not say so. I am very glad that she and Miss Jacobsen can be together in a house of their own. You will miss her in the city, Harry and Emma, but I can easily understand her preference to be with Miss Petersen just now.

Baseball has begun here once more. It is so long since I had seen a game that I am quite entranced. The staff play some and there are a number of boys who have lived in America among the students who also play pretty well, but the most enthusiastic are the children of the American families here. It is interesting to see how the sport seems to belong to them naturally.

Our vaccination episode is nearly closed. Mine is all gone, and never amounted to much. All the others of our family are going to leave scars. Mother Shepard has had the hardest time of it. She has a scab well on to two inches across now which is doing well!

Lorrin and Douglas are as lively as they can be. It is often hard to have someone stay at home with Douglas at Church time, so we are trying to train him early in the good habit of going to Church. We have our regular services still in the College chapel and I took him last Sunday. He kept very quiet till Pres. Bliss, in emphasising a point repeated "follow, follow, follow!" The dear boy had had that sort of thing done before for him so he piped up with "follow" just as nice as could be.

Our garden affords us a good deal of amusement and food for speculation. The beans are getting big enough to talk about and we are wondering how many meals they will afford us. Some good showers in the past few days have made the public a little more comfortable about the wheat crop. We have a date palm which is sending out great closters of blossoms now. It has to be artificially pollenated, and I am going to get that done, for we ought to get quite a haul from it in the fall if we are still here.

Love to each one of you and many regards to the rest,

Your own,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Please let Dr. Barlow see this.

To Leopold Stark

Beirut. May 2, 1917

~~10 copies~~ T.

Riggs 3
Miss Daniels
Miss Bush

(COPY)

284

Beirut, Syria,

May 4th, 1918.

Mr. Leopold Favre,
6 Rue des Granges,
Geneve, Suisse.

Dear Mr. Favre:-

It is a long time since I have had a card from you. I think the last was one in which you mentioned having givem me wrong word about John Merrill. We are in close touch with him, for the mail goes very regularly from here to Aintab.

Our family is very happy to be well and busy here still. I will enclose a snap shot of our two boys to show you how well they are. Mrs. Trowbridge, though suffering with a rather bad cold at present has been in very good health all winter. Mrs. Shepard is well, though she is rather thin and worried. She has not heard from her relatives for so very long and she takes it very hard. Miss Shepard keeps pretty busy with music lessons which she gives to private pupils in the city. For the most part she is much better than she had been for some years, but she is not able to do much consecutive work as yet.

We shall soon reach the end of the year, and then the summer is before us. I think it may be that we shall spend it at Ain Zahalteh, a very beautiful village in the mountains about twenty miles from here. I have a friend there who thinks he can get us a furnished house, and if we have that we can probably save money because of the cheapness of country produce up there. The transportation will be difficult.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Ernest W. Riggs.

Bennet

Page 14

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Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Ernest W. Riggs.

Beirut

Jan 17, 1918.

REC'D NOV 29 1918

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Syrian Protestant College
Beirut Oct. 11, 1918

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I wrote you two days ago regarding the possibility of my return. Since then I have had quite a talk with Dr. Ward. He has helped me to realize the difficulty of travel & the expense of the journey to America. Dr. Finley has also been here appealing for men to help in the new red cross work & Dr. Bliss has maintained that none of us could be spared. The registration indicates that there will be a greater enrolment than ever before and it is taxing every resource.

Pulling in the other direction is our earnest desire to share in the reconstruction in the north of the

country which must be after we have had some rest & renewing in America. We are well, thank God, but the circumstances of our family here & the strain of the past years makes it seem imperative that we should get back home before undertaking any extended work here in this land.

I feel that my life work is in the land of my birth & language. Yet I am glad to have the chance to share here for a time. My understanding with the College allows me to leave at any time we feel we ought. I am glad to feel I am much needed here but shall wait for instructions from you, by cable, I hope, to tell me what to do. I think I might fill an emergency place here

or north of here for a very short time before furlough, if you see the emergency I would fit into. But if not I am useful where I am for the present till you feel it is wise for us to come home.

Please pass on my love to my family. I write in great haste to go south with Dr. Ward. We have no post yet. I am not cabling you as it is hard to explain things in a cable message.

[Mrs. Trowbridge has been delighted to hear so directly from Steve in Jerusalem, & we long for letters from America.]

From Harpoot we hear that most of our buildings are still in the hands of others. The Turkish boys' school

Instalt-relative

Ernest W. Riggs

Beirut Oct. 11, 1915

is in the College building. Our property, + more yet Harry's, has been pilfered. Miss Jacobsen is doing a wonderful work + is a heroine. Dr. Merrill had been turned out of his house in Aintab at last word, + all the College was planned to be a Medical College for the Govt. In Marsovan all was quiet.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

REC'D JAN 2 1919

8 Rue de Jardins des Plantes,
Bordeaux, Dec. 19th, 1918

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton :-

May I report to you our progress thus far. In reply to your message to Pres. Bliss through Dr. Dodge of New York that all American Board Missionaries were urged to return, I cabled that my work was important but I could leave if necessary. The reply came that we should come "soon". In just a week we started, on Nov 26th from Beirut, & came most comfortably to Port Said as the guests of the British army. Our permission to travel was most exceptional & I cannot speak too highly of the uniform courtesy & consideration of the British authorities.

Though our passports were long out of date, we were permitted to come thus far by the French authorities with no delay. We reached this place on Saturday and have been fortunate in finding a good boarding house in which to spend our two weeks before the "Rochambeaux" sails on the 29th. The American authorities here required up to date passports for all & have given us every facility for securing them at once. One of the Consular corps, Mr. Daughten, was going to Paris and volunteered to do all in his power to facilitate the arrangements there.

Our adopted daughter, Maria, came quite without a passport thus far. Now she has secured one issued by the Spanish Consul for the Ottoman authorities. We have applied by cable to Washington for permission for her to come in & hope it will be at once granted that we may get our boat.

Mrs. Shepard is with us but Miss Florence Shepard remained teaching in a school near Beirut, a very suitable place for her. The Pierces were to leave about the same time we did, but sickness delayed them & we have heard nothing from them since we left. I hope they will get the next boat from Port Said after the one which we took.

Our health has been excellent, for the most part. Lorrin & I have each had slight fever due to colds or indigestion. The treasurer of the College in Beirut advanced us sufficient to get us home which is to be placed later to his credit in London.

We hope to spend a few days in the neighborhood of New York & East Orange then come on to Boston. I shall be glad if you will send me word to the "Rochambeaux" in New York if you would like me to go anywhere before coming to Boston.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs.

Ernest W. Riggs

Bordeaux Dec. 19, 1918.

L 28 1919

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Euphrates College

Harpoot, Armenia

Tel. Newton So. 1116-W

ERNEST W. RIGGS. President

121 Cypress Street
Newton Centre, Mass.

July 25th, 1919

Rev. Enoch Frye Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Enoch:-

Enclosed is a copy of the "survey" for Euphrates College which I have prepared for the Committee with the long name. Also a copy of the letter which I sent them about the survey. You are welcome to keep it till I call for it! I probably never shall. I presume to your accustomed eye there will not need to be much of the 'explanations' accompanying the sheet, but I do hope you will note what I said about the map. I do not know very much about the Eastern Turkey Mission, but I do know that it is a very long time since Divrig and the region about it was passed to the Western Turkey Mission. I don't think that Gurun ever belonged to the Central Turkey Mission though I may be mistaken. It certainly did not at any time I knew anything of it. The map I refer to is found in t the report of 1910, sent me on request by the Publication Department as its best.

Are you still a grass widow? I am. I don't know whether I shall last till the boss returns or not. She is having a great vacation up at Silver Bay and proposes to come home sometime. We may go off for a month to Provincetown next Saturday.

Did Mr. Maynard ever turn up? Do you know what his plans are? I was much disappointed not to see him and much chagrinned to have butted in on the meeting in that way.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Newton Center Jul 25, 1919

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Congregational Committee
To Urge Action to Save the Armenians

Rev. ERNEST W. RIGGS, of Armenia, Chairman

REV. JAMES L. BARTON, OF MASS.
REV. WILLIAM E. BARTON, OF ILL.
HON. H. M. BEARDSLEY, OF MO.
REV. ROBERT E. BROWN, OF CONN.
REV. WM. HORACE DAY, OF CONN.

Room 708 — 14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

PRES. HENRY C. KING, OF OHIO
JUDGE JOHN H. PERRY, OF CONN.
MR. WM. E. SWEET, OF COL.
MR. FRANKLIN WARNER, OF N.Y.
HON. JOHN M. WHITEHEAD, OF WIS.

December 26th, 1919.

Dr. Barton (Copy sent each member of Committee)

Dear Sir:-

Our Committee has fulfilled the object for which it was appointed and I would like to make a final report. We were appointed to bring before the Congregational Churches the matter of supporting the cause of American aid for Armenia by correspondence with the Senators and Representatives. About 4600 churches were reached by letter and returns received indicate that nearly fifteen hundred letters were written to Washington as a result. Over five hundred other letters were written by me to other persons on this same subject and I know that some of you have written many to the same effect. I regret to say that the Williams Resolution which originally contained the most hopeful proposition for action has been much modified and has not yet been considered by the full Foreign Relations Committee. The outlook for Armenia is indeed dark as the European powers, wearying of America's delay, have given notice that they intend to settle the affairs of Turkey without us.

The following is a statement of the account which I have kept of the money raised for the purpose of this committee:

Total received at Grand Rapids for the work of this Committee	$536.70	
Postage and paper		$205.36
Printing and Multigraphing		122.65
Addressing, mailing and stenography		95.70
Miscellaneous		14.00
Total expenditure		437.71
Balance on hand		100.99
	$536.70	536.70

May I ask for your wish in regard to the use of the balance of this money. My suggestion for it is that we use it to help the American Board support the same work which we have been carrying on in the following way. At a recent conference of missionaries from Turkey with the officers of the Board it was voted to send a committee of three to Washington to confer with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee on this topic. I would suggest that this balance of $100.99 be used for the expenses of that committee, the balance of their expenses being made up by the Board. We would thus use this money for the work for which it was given and conserve the funds of the Board to that extent for more directly missionary activity. Kindly indicate your wish regarding the disposition of this balance on the enclosed postal card.

Yours very sincerely,

Ernest W. Riggs

Newton Centre

Feb 25, 1919

Boston

Dec. 20, 1914.